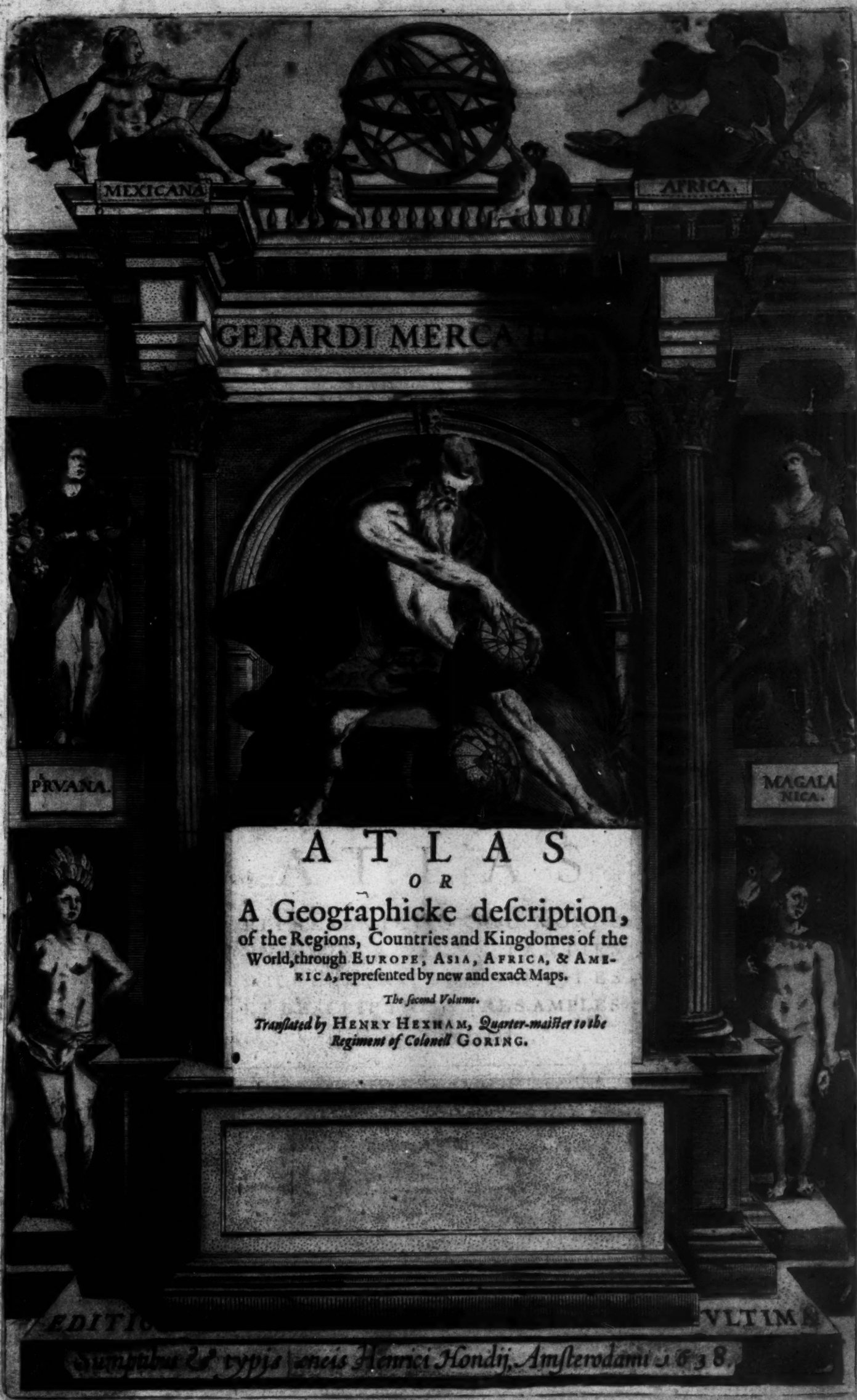
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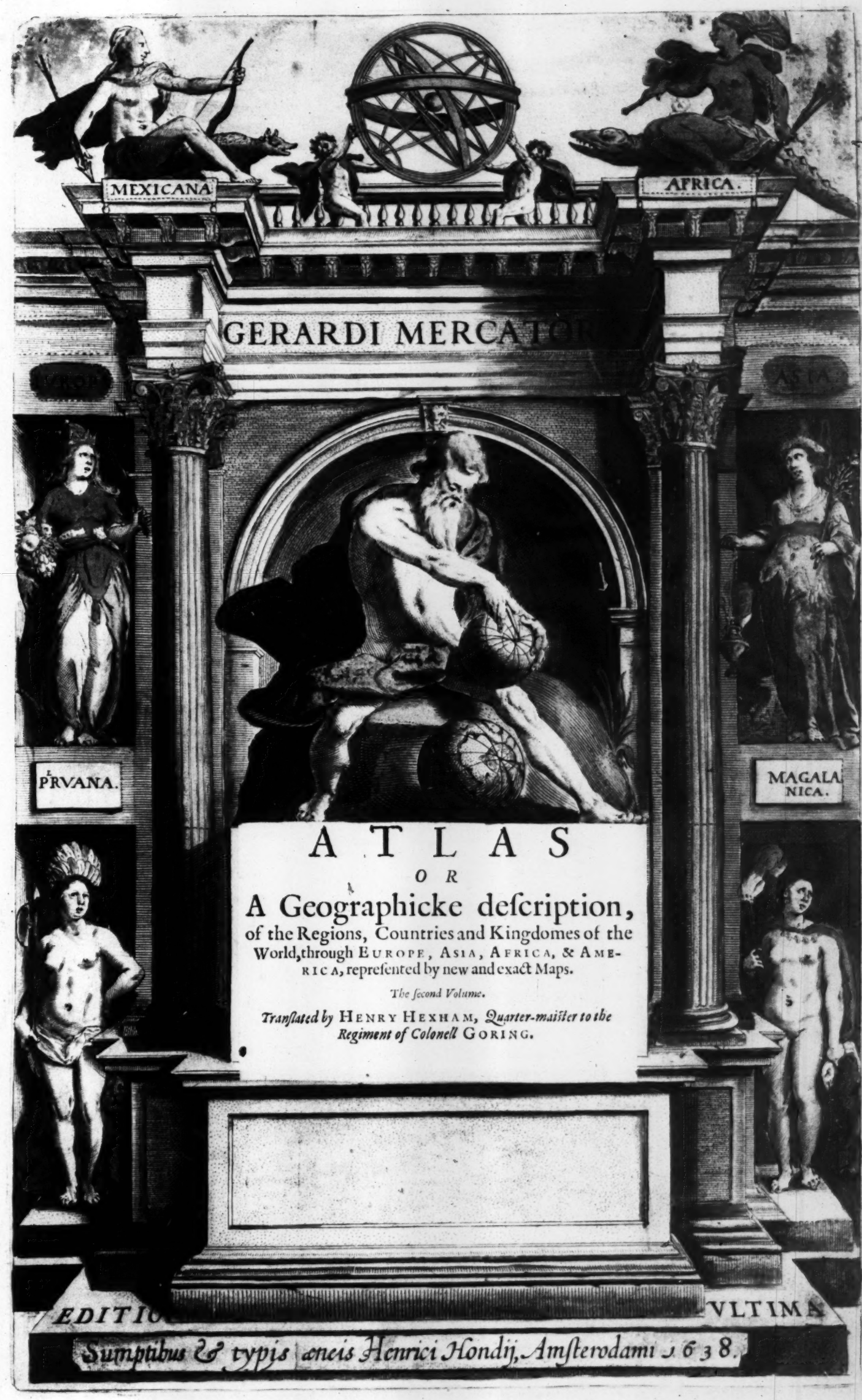
ATLAS
OR
A Geographicke deſcription,
of the Regions, Countries and Kingdomes of the World, through EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, & AMERICA, repreſented by new and exact Maps.

The ſecond Volume.

Tranſlated by HENRY HEXHAM, *Quarter-maiſter to the Regiment of Colonell* GORING.

Sumptibus & typis æneis Henrici Hondij, Amſterodami 1638.

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EDITIO VLTIMA

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THE GENERALL DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVENTEENE NETHERLANDISCH PROVINCES.

BELGIVM, or *Netherland*, heretofore famous for their militarie Inhabitants, is commonly devided into seuenteene Provinces; in regard that the Princes ruling ouer them, bare 17. titles, and for some other remarkable considerations. For, whensoeuer the States of these Countries held a generall assembly, or meeting, they had not wont to appeare in such a great number, but some resorted under others, as for exemple: the Dukedome of *Limburg*, with the appendances; as also the Marquisate of the *holy Empire*, gaue their voices and contributed with *Brabant*, and the Earledome of *Zutphen*, made the fourth quarter of *Gelderland*. And *Dornick* with the Countries belonging to it, together with *Ryssell*, *Douay*, & *Orchies* (being otherwise townes of Welch Flanders) had their speciall voices, and contributed a part. So likewise did *Valenciennes*, which is notwithstanding a towne, and member of *Hainalt*. But seing there is an alteration, since the time of the ancient Gouvernment of these Countries, and the devision of them, we haue thought good to follow the order of the ancient titles, which the Princes of these Netherlands had, and which are yet in use to this day.

The Dukedomes then of the Low Countries are foure in number, namely: *Brabant*, *Gelderland*, *Limburg*, and *Luxenburg*.

The Earledomes are seuen, to wit, *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainalt*, *Hollandt*, *Zeeland*, *Zutphen*, and *Namurre*. The third order in dignitie, is the Marquisate of the *holy Empire*. The fourth are the *Baronies*, or *Seignories*, of *VVest-Friezland*, *Mechlin*, *Vtrecht*, *Over-Yssell*, and *Groyning*. These Countries are commonly called the Netherlands, from the low site of them, in regard of Germanie, and other high-land Countries, which frountiers upon them.

The Spaignards, Italians, and some other Westerne Nations call them *Fiandera*, that is *Flanders*, and the Inhabitants *Flemmings*, by an improper manner of speech, taking a part for the whole: for *Flanders* is properly but the name of one of the seuenteene Provinces.

The bound. The *Netherlands* on the one side are bounded with the North-Sea, and on the Landside, with the Earledome of *Embden*, the riuer of *Eems*, the Countries of *Benthem*, and *VVestphalia*: the Dukedomes of *Gulick*, & *Cleue*: the Bishopricks of *Collen* & *Triers*, the Dukedome of *Lorraine*, and the Kingdome of *France*. Within the limits whereof lye also the Arch-bishoprick of *Camerick*, the Diocesse of *Luyck*, and some other Lordships, which doe not properly belong unto the seuenteene Provinces.

The largenesse. *Netherland*, according to *Guicciardine* his dimension (who, though he was an Italian, excelleth herein the Netherlanders themselues) is about a thousand Italian miles in circuit: in the Circumference whereof, there are aboue 200. Cities, and Walled Townes: the chiefest of them being famous for their riches, and might, as *Amsterdam*, *Middelburgh*, *Rotterdam*, *Lovaine*, *Antwerpe*, *Brussells*, *Bolduc* or the *Bosch*, *Mechlin*, *Luxenburgh*, *Nieu-megen*, *Gent*, *Brugesse*, *Dornick*, *Ryssel*, *Atrecht*, *Valenciennes*, *Bergen in Hainalt*, *Dordrecht*, *Haerlem*, *Delph*, *Leyden*, *Ter Goude*, *Namurce*, *Zutphen*, *Leeuwarden*, *Vtrecht*, *Deventer*, *Groyning*, and diuerse others, which shal be described in their particular Mappes.

Besides the number of these walled Townes, there

are in the Netherlands aboue 150. Hamlets, which haue rights, and priviledges of a towne, and before the last fortie yeeres warres, which haue miserably spoyled and ruined the plaine Countries, there were more then 6300. Villages with Churches, Steeples, & Bells in them, besides an infinite number of rowes of houses, mansions, Gentlemens-houses, & Castles: in so much that many yeeres since the power of these Countries was so great and flourishing; that not onely the Emperour *Charles* the fifth (in whose time they were all under him) but also long before his great Grand-sire *Charles Duke of Burgundie*, surnamed *the vvarrlike*, intended to haue made them a Kingdome, and to haue entituled them, *The Kingdome of Burgundie*.

But for as much as euery Countrie stood upon his souveraignity, & had not onely their seuerall Coines, Ells, Measures, and Weights: but also their particular Rights, Lawes, and Priviledges, and were neuer obedient to their Princes; but upon limitted conditions, this was not effected, but came to nothing: howsoeuer ambition, and the desire of domineering was the Source, and Fountaine of these long, great, and bloodie warrs in the Netherlands.

Navigation. The might, and welfare of the *Netherlands*, consists principally in their Navigation, and Fisherie, which as two inexhausible mines, keeps and preserues them in continuall trading, riches, and prosperitie. For, the Sea lyeth so commodiously for them, that with a faire winde, they can saile out of Holland, and transport their commodities by shipping, in two dayes and two nights into *Norvvay*, in fiue or sixe into *Denmarke*, and so forwards into *Svveed-land*, *Prussia*, *Lyvonia*, and some other parts upon the Easterne Sea. And being bound Westward they can saile in some houres to *Douer*, and the *Fore-land* of England, in 4. 6. 8. 10. 12. or 14. daies into *France*, and unto some of the Sea-havens of *Spaigne*, according as they lie, either farre, or neere. The Inhabitants of these Countries, are very able and skillfull Marriners, which doe not onely content themselues with the Navigations aboue said; but also transport their marchandises unto all the Ports of the *Mediterranean* Sea, as farre as *Constantinople*, and *Soria*, yea unto the West-Indian Coasts, as into *Brasil*, the *South-Sea*, *East-India*, *China*, *Persia*, and other Regions, Northward, as farre as *Nova-Zembla*, & *Green-land*: Briefly, into all the parts of the world. For the Low Countries haue such abundance of shipping, that one may see upon the Sea at once (which one would scarcely beleeue,) seuen or eight hundred shipps, bound Eastward, which haue sett saile from *Amsterdam*, *Enckhuysen*, *Hoorn*, *Medenblick*, *Rotterdam*, *Middelburgh*, and *Flishing*. Besides diuerse others, which goe for *France*, *England*, *Spaigne*, *Italie*, the *Mediterranean* Sea, the *East* and *VVest-Indies*, and *Moscovie*.

They driue such a great trade in fishing, especially for the taking of Herrings, Cod, and Saulmons, that euery yeere they sett out seuen or eight hundred Herring-Busses, or Fisher-Boats, which make commonly three Voyages in a Summer, and as *Guicciardine* relateth in his times, before the last troubles haue returned euery voyage with seuntee Last of Herrings, reckoning each Last at 12. Tonnes, amounting to the number of 50. thousand Last, which were sould for nintie or a hundred gilders the Last, which makes in Starling-money betweene 9. and 10. pounds for each Last. *Fishery.*

The Saulmon, & Cod amounted to in those daies, being sould for two gilders a peece, aboue hundred thousand Crownes yeerly: whence the Reader may easelie perceiue, what an infinite treasure they fetch out of these two Gould-mines, since which time it hath daylie encreased.

For a third Mine in these Countries, we may also account the singular skill, and industrie of the Inhabitants in making of all sorts of Manufactures, as namely Woollen and Linnen Cloth, Tapistrie, Sayes, and Fustians. Also diuerse sorts of wares, which are sould and carryed into other Countries by water and by Land: not onely into *Spaigne*, *Italy*, *Germanie*, and other Countries of Europe; but also into *Barbarie*, *Guinea*: yea into the *East*, and *VVest-Indies*. But not to dwell long in this matter, wee will onely alledge that which *Guicciardine* reporteth, namely, that the revenew of the Princes of the seventeene *Netherlands*, was not much lesse, then the reveneus of the King of England, excepting the Lands and Rents of the English Church, which the King in those times appropriated to himselfe. *Manufactures.*

The aire in these Countries is somewhat grosse, and moist: yet nevertheless wholesome, and fitt for digestion, and very good for the breeding of all kinde of Cattaile, and the yeelding of fruits. *Temperature.*

The Summer is faire, pleasant, and delightfull: for the heate being not ouer hott is to be endured, so that one is not much troubled here with Gnatts, Flies, and Waspes, saving in Zeeland, where they abound more. *Summer.*

Thunder, Lightning and Earthquaks happen seldome

dome here: for the coldneſſe of the aire doth not produce them.

Winter. The Winter is commonly longe, cold, and ſharpe, eſpecially when the winde bloweth from the North-East: but when it is South, or South-Weſt, in ſtead of cold, there is ordinarely great ſtore of rayne.

The Paſtures in the Netherlands are for the moſt part plaine, and euen, without any hillocks, much leſſe hills, ſaving in *Luxenburg*, *Limburg*, *Namurce*, & in ſome parts of *Hainalt*, which Countries are montainous, and full of hills.

The Soile. A Great part of *Brabant*, *Emperiall Flanders*, *Gelderland*, and *Overyſſell*, is Sandie, but in diverſe places is well manured, and a very fruitfull ſoile, for all kind of Encreaſe.

In Gallike *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainalt*, and *Zeeland*, there growes abundance of good Wheate', neither is there any wanting in *Gelderland*, and in the Dioceſſe of *Vtrecht*.

Euery where there are great ſtore of Fruit-trees, which yeeld yearely abundance of Apples, Peares, Plumes, Cherries, Mulberries, Peaches, Abricocks, Wallnutts, Haſſe-nutts, and Medlowes. In ſome places there growes Cheſtnutts: but Figgs, Granad-apples, Oranges, Citrons, Lemons, Oliues, and ſuch like fruits growe not here, but are brought thither in abundance out of Spaigne & from other Countries.

There are Grapes in many places, but by reaſon of the cold, they growe not ripe in convenient time & ſo not fitt for the Wine-Preſſe: there are no wines made in the Low-Countries, except about *Lovaine*, in the Province of *Namurce*, & in the Dutchie of *Luxenburg*, where there are ſome ſmall wines made, which are ſowriſh.

Trees for timber, & fyring grow here in abundance, chiefly faire Linden, or Teile-trees, the Coles whereof are very good for the making of Gunpouder. In the Foreſt of *Ardenna* there growes many Yewe-trees, which ye ſhall ſee betweene *Namurce*, and *Hoey*, the wood whereof is very good to make Bowes off, but the ſap is poyſon: for Iulius Cæſar teſtifyeth, that *Caticulus* poyſoned himſelfe with the Sap thereof. There is alſo a Tree here, which growes not in other Countries, namely the *Abeel-tree*, which is a kinde of white Popplar, and is found moſt in Brabant.

For Herbes and Garden fruits, there are as faire here as in any other Countries, for Pompions, Melons, Cucumbers, Artichoks, Aſparages, and diverſe other faire plants and herbs, the ſeeds whereof came firſt out of Italie, and are now as faire here as there.

Here is no kind of Cattaile wanting (ſaving Buffles) needfull for the ſuſtentation of man. The Oxen, eſpecially in Holland, and Friezland are ſo huge, that of late there hath bene found thoſe, which haue weighed 2800, and 3000 pounds: Sheepe and Muttons are here alſo great, fatt, and well taſted. Heere likewiſe are large and ſtrong Horſes and Mares, eſpecially in Friezland. Wool is not ſo fine here, as in other Countries, by reaſon of the aire, & moiſtneſſe of the grounds.

The rivers in the Low Countries are as faire, large, and many in number, as in any other Countrie of *Europe:* yea perhapps of the whole world. The chiefeſt whereof are the *Rhyne*, the *Maze*, the *Scheld*, and the *Ems*, which fall into the Sea. The *Rhyne* ſpringeth out of the Alps in *Svviſſerland*, & traverſing through *Germanie*, at laſt looſeth his name in the *Maze* at *Crimpen* in *Holland*. The *Maze* commeth out of the Mountaine *Vange*, which *Caſar* calleth *Vogeſus*, lying upon the Confines of *Langres*, not farre from the ſprings and Fountaines, out of which the *Seine*, & the *Marne* flowe, and falleth into the North-Sea, betweene *Graveſand*, and the *Brill*. The *Scheld* ariſeth in *Picardie*, in the territorie of *Vermandois*, from a hill, out of which alſo the *Somme*, and the *Sambre* haue their heads, and at *Saftingen*, foure miles from *Antvverpe*, devided himſelf into two armes, or branches, whereof the one of them falleth into the Sea betweene *Sluiſe* in Flaunders, and an Ile in *Zeeland* called *VValcheren*, taking by the way the name of *the Hound*; and the other parteth the *Zeelandish* Iles, and looſeth the name of the Eaſterne, and Weſterne-Scheld, betweene *Schourvven*, and *VValcheren* aboue-ſaid, where he meeteth with the Sea. The *Ems* taketh his head-ſpring in *VVeſtphalia*, neere unto the Village of *VVidenborg*, and a litle beneath *Embden* disburdeneth himſelf into the *North-Sea*. Theſe foure braue rivers abounding in fiſhe, receiue into them all the other leſſer rivers in the Netherlands, which are many in number. *Rivers.*

Among the woods and Foreſts, which are in the high land Countries of the Netherlands, the chiefeſt is the Foreſt of *Ardenna*, which at this day (though it be nothing ſo great as it was formerly) exceedeth in greatneſſe all the Foreſts of *Gallia*. At this time where it is longeſt, which is from the towne of *Theonville* in *Luxenburg*, unto the Dioceſſe of *Liege*, it is not much leſſe then thirtie Dutch miles. *VVoods and Foreſts*

For brevitie ſake wee will paſſe by other woods, & mention onely that foreſt of *Soina*, which lyeth cloſſe by *Bruſſels* in Brabant and is aboue ſeuen Dutch miles in compaſſe, making eight thouſand Acres of Land; and euery yeere there was hundred Acres hewen downe, which before the troubles, or laſt warrs, yeel-

deth

deth the Prince aboue fifthie thouſand Gilders.

Deare and game.

Within and without the ſaid Foreſt, there lie many faire Villages, Cloiſters, and Abbeys. In all the Woods and Foreſts of the Netherlands, there are many Staggs, Hinds, fallow-Deere, Badgers, Roe-deere, Wilde-hoggs, Hares, Connies, and ſuch like game. In ſome parts of them there are Wolues, Foyes, and Pole-catts, but there is good order taken for the deſtroying of them. The Land-fowle in the Netherlands, are Peacocks, Hearnes, Swanns, both tame and wilde Storkes, Geeſe, Ducks, Henns, Turkies, Pigeons, Woodcocks, Partridges, Quailes, Finches, and all kind of ſmall birds. Alſo Eagles, Kites, and diverſe kind of Hauks for hawking. The water-fowle ſhalbe ſpoken of in the particular deſcription of Holland.

The Inhabitants.

The Inhabitants of the *Netherlands* are for the moſt part, tall, ſtrong, faire, and well proportioned, ſomewhat Sympathizing of the nature of their Neighbours in each Countrie: as Eaſtward of the *Eaſterling*, Southward of the *High Dutches*, and Weſtward of the *French*. The Netherlanders are able, ſtoute and valliant Souldiers both by *Sea*, and by Land, fearing no perills or daungers: eſpecially when they haue a carefull Commaunder and a good Leader. They are faithfull in all their actions, but chiefly able Sea men; for there is no place in the world, where they ſee there is any profit to be gotten (for they are greedie of gaine) but they finde it out, and ſaile unto it with their ſhipping. For their ſtout Sea-fights their Arch-Ennemy the Spaignards themſelues can witneſſe. They are very capable, and induſtrious; for they make all ſorts of manufactures, which are found elſwhere, and doe not onely make them themſelues, but are alſo the Inventers & Authours of many fine Arts, which were never found out before. For they invented Clocks, Printing, and the Compaſſe, the making of Chariots, the laying of Colours with oyle, and the baking of Glaſſes. They gaue ſeuerall names to the winds, which are yet to this day in uſe among the Tranſmountaine Nations. They reſtored Muſicke, when it was almoſt loſt, and brought it to perfection as it is now, and found out diverſe Muſicall Inſtruments. And what a luſtre the Latine tongue (which was as it were wholy forgotten) receiued from *Eraſmus* of *Rotterdam*, that great reſtorer of Learning in theſe parts, all Learned men may iudge. The *Netherlanders* are curious Painters, excellent Engravers, Architectours, Image-Carvers, workers of Pictures in glaſſe, yea to conclude skillfull in all Arts & Sciences in the World.

Manners.

The Manners of the *Netherlanders* are in manie commendable, for they are meeke and moderate, not highminded, not trecherous, warie in ſpending that which they haue gott, not lightly dejected in adverſity, not proud in proſperitie: for the moſt part of them, having by their labour and diligence gott as much as will mainteyne them honeſtly, they take their eaſe, and lay out their meanes in lands, and houſes: for this people aboue all other Nations are giuen much to building and manuring of Lands. Luxurie or whoredome is not ſo common with them, as among other Nations. They are truſtie and will truſt others; but being once deceiued by any, they will never truſt him againe. The greateſt vice among the Netherlanders is Drunkenneſſe: which is not ſtraunge, becauſe they dwell under a raw and cold Climate, which begetts ill blood, and therefore to cheere themſelues, are giuen more to drinking, then other Weſterne Nations. But this vice is not ſo much, as it hath beene heretofore, eſpecially in men of qualitie.

Women.

The women here are happie, for beſides this that Nature hath made them generally of a faire complexion, and well porportioned: they attaine alſo to ſuch a capacitie that the moſt part of them rule their huſbands. Their libertie is great, for they converſe with all men, and come into all companies, which makes them able for marchandiſe and trading, ſo that they knowe how to buy and ſell, aſwell as their huſbands: yea manie of them gett their husbands, and their Childrens living: yet notwithſtanding this converſation and freeneſſe it makes them not unchaſt, or immodeſt: for the Netherlandiſh women are very chaſt, modeſt, and diligent: ye ſhall ſeldome ſee them idle: yea the richeſt ſort of them, are alwais buyſie in their famillies, and ſo curious in keeping of their houſes and houſhold ſtuff, neate and cleane, that they make rather Idolls of them, then houſes: for the very Floures in Holland are kept fairer and cleaner, then the Platters, Potts, and Diſhes in Italie, and France. They are frugall and ſparing in their houſe-keeping, and husband all things to the beſt, having moſt by them all proviſions within doores: for there is ſcarcly a houſe, where they haue not an Oxe or two powdred and as many fatt Hoggs, beſides Butter, Cheeſe, Salt fiſhe, Barrells of Beare, Meale, Peaſe, Beanes, and other victuals, which they lay in for their winter proviſion: and though they liue neerely, when they are by themſelues: yet they entertaine their frends liberally, & when a frend comes to viſite them, they entertaine him freely, and thinke nothing too good for him.

The Netherlanders had wont to be more commended

Apparell. mended heretofore for their Apparell, then they are at this day: for now Pride is growne to such a heigth among them, that they followe the new fashions of euerie forraine Nation. Their language is very ancient, copious, and perfect: but hard to be learned by straungers, for they can hardly pronounce it well, though they haue liued 20. yeers in the Countrie.

Language. Contrariewise the Netherlanders quickly learne all forraine languages and tongues, for many of them, which haue dwelt in forraine Countries, speake as good English, French, high Dutch, Italian, Spanish, yea the Persian, and Syriack tongues, as if they had bene borne and bred up in these Countries. And for the Learned languages, as Latine, Hebrew, & Greeke in these they excell all the Nations and Learned men of the World.

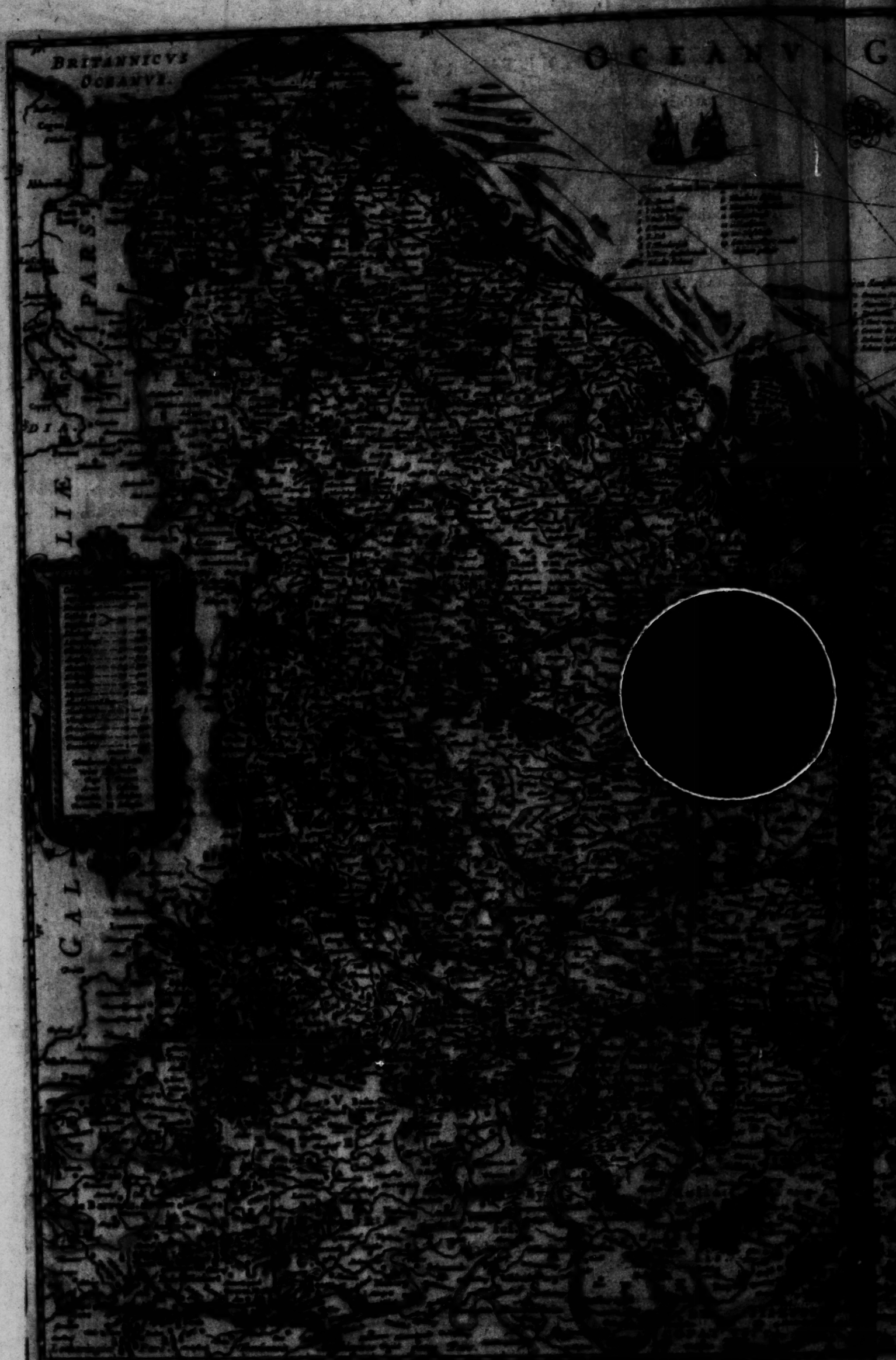
But to returne againe to our Dutch tongue, and to speake some thing of the antiquitie thereof: It is well knowne, that in the time of *Iulius Cæsar*, which is aboue 1600. yeeres agoe, yea perhaps long before the same speech, which is now spoken, was then used in these Countries; & if need should require, may be showne out of diverse Authours. True it is, that there is happned some alteration in it, because euery Countrie hath gotten the toone, and pronunciation of their neighbours; but nevertheless is in effect, one and the same speech, being fluent and copious in short and plaine words, for the expression of the thoughts of the heart. This speech goeth further then many others, for they speake Dutch from *Calais* in France, as farre as *Livonia*, or Liefland and further.

Plain. The Netherlanders are pious people, and of the first among other nations that were converted to the Christian faith, & receiued the Gospell. This appeares by the many faire Churches, Abbeys, Cloisters, Gasthouses, and Hospitalls, wherewith both Townes, Villages, and Countries are beautified and adorned. And thus much briefly of the situation, nature, and propertie of the Netherlands.

The Precincts of Gouvernements and Iurisdictions. Now followeth their politique Gouvernments, which by the intestine dissentions, and warrs are devided into two, namely, in the Provinces, that were gouverned by her *Altesse* of famous memorie, the late Arch Duchesse of *Brabant Isabella Clara Eugenia Infante of Spagne*, daughter unto Phillipp the second King of Spagne, heretofore Lord of the Netherlands, as the Dukedomes of *Brabant* (saving some Townes, to wit, The *Bosch, Mastricht, Bergen op Zoom, Grave, Steenbergen, Villemstadt* with their jurisdictions) *Luxenburg*, a part of the upper quarter of *Geldres*, and the towne of Gelders, with some small places lying thereabouts, then the Earledomes of *Flanders* (except *Sluyse, Axell, Ardenburgh* with diverse Schanses and Forts) of *Artois, Hainalt*, and *Namurce*, the Marquisate of the *holy Empire*, whereof *Antwerpe* is the Metropolitan City, and the Seignorie of *Mechlyn*. And in the Vnited Provinces, which are ruled by the noble, high and mightie Lords, the Lords the States Generall of the Countries, & the illustrious his Excell. *Frederick Henry, Prince of Orenge, Earle of Nassavv, &c.* whereof the first is all *Gelderland* (saving *Gelders* it selfe) the Dukedome of *Limburg*, the Earledomes of *Holland, Zeeland, Zutphen*, with the Seigneuries of *Friesland, Vtrecht, Over-Issel*, and *Groyning*: also the Townes in Brabant and Flanders aboue mentioned, ouer which the Spagnard hath no commaund: We will speake of each Government in order, which they had in common before the troubles; and afterward of the particular Gouvernments, as these Countries now stand under the obedience of the King of Spayne, & under the High & mightie Lords the States, and describe them before the Maps of Holland and Brabant.

Concerning the politique Gouvernment, and the State Ecclesiastique: the same is maintained in that māner, as it was observed heretofore before the troubles under the house of Burgundie: whereof Guicciardine, and others write at large. But after the 17. Provinces were devided, & separated one frō an other by the warrs, the forme of Gouvernment (especially in the Vnited Provinces under the obedience of the high and mighty Lords the States Generall) was altered and ordered as time, and occasion required. To speake then briefly of the policie observed aswell in the Provinces under the Commaund of the King of Spagne, as at this day in those of the free Vnited Countries. It is manifest, that the countries, which are under the King of Spagne are gouverned almost according to the ancient māner: which forme consisteth in the Counsellours of State, residing by the Prince, or in his absence by the Gouvernour of the Countries: this is formed sometimes out of a greater, and other whiles out of a lesser number of Counsellours, being most of them noblemē, or particular Gouvernours of Provinces. In this Councill they treat of peace and warre, receiue and send out Ambassadours, make and casseere Officers, and in fine handles all occurrences, which concerne the welfare and good Gouvernment of the Countries.

The privie Councill holds also their residencie neere unto the Prince, or the Gouvernour of the Land, and consists of tenne or twelue Counsellours, most of them Doctors, and Licentiats in the Lawe: this hath à President, who is Keeper of the broad-


BRITANNICVS
OCEANVS
OCEANVS G
PARS
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GERMANICVS.

Noord Zee.

BELGII
sive
GERMANIÆ
INFERIORIS
accuratissima tabula.
Auctore
Henrico Hondio
1631

Ostergo

Comit.

Oldenburgensis

AMSTELODAMI
Sumptibus Henrici
Hondii


BRITANNICVS
OCEANVS.
OCEANVS
PARS.
PICARDIA
GALLIÆ

GERMANICVS.

De Noord Zee.

BELGII
sive
GERMANIÆ
INFERIORIS
accuratissima tabula.
Auctore
Henrico Hondio.
1631

Pars Comit.
Oldeburgensis

AMSTELODAMI,
Sumptibus Henrici
Hondii.

Milliaria Germanica communia.

Milliaria Gallica communia.

ZUYDER

Drente.

RANS:

Dan Schelling

ſeale. This Councill hath power to giue Priviledges, Graunts, and Pardons, and to decide all controverſies, touching the partition of Lands, Bounds, and Limits.

The Councill of the *Finances*, or treaſurie, in which commonly there are three of the Chiefeſt Lords of the Countrie, called the *Superintendants* of the Finances, a Treaſurer, a Receiuer Generall, and three other States men, which are Commiſſioners, with two Secretaires, and ſome other Miniſters: theſe haue the chiefe charges ouer the Princes Domaines, and revenews, and giue out Ordinances for the payments, aſwell of the Charges of warre & Fortifications, as other expences about the ſervice of the Land. In this Councill alſo they farme out the Princes revenews, ſo that this Councill is held for the Princes Exchequer.

The Red-Rod This Councill, as alſo the Marſhall of the Court, who becauſe he carrieth a long hathorne Rod, as a ſigne of Iuſtice, is commonly called the Red Rod, and which the Princes whole Court muſt followe.

Beſides the Princes Councills aboue ſaid, there are others called the Chambers of Account, whereof the principaleſt is held at *Ryſſell* in Gallike Flanders, the other at Bruſſels in Brabant: they haue alſo their Preſident, and certaine Receivers with ſome other officers belonging to them, and are as members, and Dependants of the Chamber, or Councill of the Finances, or revenews.

The Provinciall Councill conſiſts of a certaine number of Counſellours, being Doctors or at leaſt Licentiats of the Lawe, and is called the high Councill, ot Parliament of *Machlyn*: hither they maye appeale, and no further for moſt ſuits and Cauſes in the Countries. In Brabant they name it the *Chancerie*, becauſe there is a Lord Chancellour, or a Preſident joyned with ſome other Counſellours. Moreouer, there is an Advocate *Fiſcall*, an Atturney Generall, Recorders, Secretaires, and other inferiour Officers, which receiue Stipends from the Prince. In this Court are heard all Appeales for ſentences, pronounced by the inferiour Benches, belonging to euery Court.

The Bands of *Ordonnance*, which the Prince of the Countrie had in the times of peace, and when his highneſſe had no ordinarie footemen in his ſeruice, conſiſted in foureteene Companies, aſwell *Curaſsiers*, as *light Horſemen*, whereof ſome of them were not aboue 50. or 30. ſtrong, ouer whome ſome chiefe Lord, or noble man of the Countrie commaunded.

Neither had he in thoſe times any ordinarie Saylours or Mariners, but ſuch as ſerved upon the men of warre, under the Eſquadron of the Admirall of the Sea, who was commonly one of the Chiefeſt Lords of the Countrie.

The Maſter of the *Ordinance* hath Charge ouer the *Magazins* and *Storehouſes*, and giues Order to the Officers and Miniſters to take out of the Magazins the Ordinance and all manner of Amunition, and to receiue them in againe. This Office is executed by one of the principalleſt Lords and Noblemen of the Land.

Moreouer, there are Maſters of the Game, Maſters of the Forreſts, Keepers, and Rangers and ſuch like Officers, which are for the moſt part men of qualitie, and whoſe charge is to preſerue the Game, and to looke to hunting, hawking, fiſhing & ſuch like things. And thus much briefly of the State, and Policie in the Countries of the King of Spagns ſide, which hath beene in uſe a long time, and is yet obſerved to this day: ſo that there hath hapned but litle alteration, onely during the Inlandiſh warrs, in which their highneſſes were driuē to ſpend ſome Spanish money, and ordained to that end a *Spanish Councill* for the Treaſurie, which they called *El Conſeio de la Haziendo*, which conſiſteth onely of ſome Spagnard, who beare the greateſt ſway and authoritie, as likewiſe the Spanish Councill of warre.

Whenſoeuer the Prince, or Gouvernour intends to aſſemble the States of the Countrie to demaund any thing of them, either for money, or any other aſſiſtance, or to propound ſome weightie buſineſſe unto thē, as for the raiſing of new taxations, and Cuſtoms, or to enact any new Lawes or Statuts: then he ſends fourth his letters into euery Countrie, and appoints a certaine day, where and when the Deputies of the States ſhall meete. Theſe being come, & all of them preſent, firſt thoſe of *Brabant* take their place, next unto them thoſe of *Flanders*, then *Artois*, *Hainalt*, *Valenciennes*, *Ryſſel*, *Douay*, & *Orchies*, then thoſe of *Namurce*, *Dornick*, and the *Dornick* Countrie, and laſtly thoſe of *Machlyn*. But concerning the other Countries they are under their owne Princes, and haue their ſpeciall priviledges, and immunities. Theſe States then conſiſt in three members, The Lords Spirituall, the Nobility, & the Chiefe townes of euery Province. Thoſe of *Brabant*, *Artois*, *Hainalt*, and *Namurce*, ſend their Commiſſioners for all theſe three members, Abbots for the Spirituall; Earles, Marquiſſes & Barons for the Nobilitie & Gentrie; and à Bourrough Maſter or two, with the Recorder of euery towne. Theſe States appearing thus upon the *Land-day* appointed, doe not aſſemble all at once, but commonly one Province after an other, in the great hall of the Princes palace; where in the preſence of the Gouvernour

nour Generall, the Preſident, or ſome one of the Counſellours of State, in the name of the Prince, propoundeth that, which the Prince deſireth of thē: uſing many apparant reaſons, to gaine the hearts of the Aſſembly. The propoſition being made, the Deputies requeſt ſome time to deliberate upon it, and having conſulted thereupon, after ſome uſuall Ceremonies euery member a part, in the behalfe of the Countrie, which ſent them, giues up their anſwere in writing: wherewith if the Prince be not cōtented, thō he ſeeks to juſtifie his cauſe with reaſons, and to moue the Committies to conſent their unto: for according to their Priviledges, the Prince maye not conſtraine them, but muſt ſtay, till he hath gottē all their Voices: for if but one towne onely, when all the others haue conſented should oppoſe it, the former conſent were nothing: for the Deputies will conſent to nothing, but upon condition, that the other States alſo shall all agree & conſent unto it; ſo that not onely the chiefe men of the Deputies, but alſo all the Members muſt giue their voices joyntly together, before any thing be concluded. And thus much touching the policie uſed in the Provinces under the ſubjection of the King of Spagne.

The State Eccleſiaſticall is almoſt mainteyned in the abouesaid Countries, as it is in France: for the nomination & choiſe of fitt perſons for Bishops, Abbots, Prelates, and the like, is made by the Prince, & confirmed by the Pope of Rome; who notwithſtanding, hath no power to cite any man out of the Countrie, be he a Clergie or a Lay-man, but when he hath any thing to ſay againſt him, he muſt ſend heither his Legats, to decide the cauſe in controverſie. Neither hath the Pope authority to conferre any Church-benefice upon any man, nor to ſend out his Bulls, or his Brievets (if he meanes they ſhall take any effect) without the Princes conſent. To this end, the Emperour Charles the fifth made a very provident decree, namely, that no Eccleſiaſticall perſon of what quality ſoeuer he were, ſhould not from that time forward appropriate unto him ſelf any Houſes or Lands, without the expreſſe commaund, and conſent of the Prince of the Countrie. For his Majeſtie moſt providently conſidered, that in proceſſe of time, the Clergie would haue devoured the whole Countrie, & ſeing they might not ſell, but buy, and that their ſucceſſion was perpetuall, & they euery day grew richer, at laſt of neceſſitie muſt followe, that they would haue become Maſters of the Countrie, and ſo much concerning the State Eccleſiaſticall and the Gouvernment under the Commaund of the King of Spagne.

The ſupreme Commaund in the Vnited Netherlands, or (as the French ſay) the Souverainty ouer all cauſes, which concernes the Common-Weale of the ſaid Countries, is adminiſtred by the noble, high, & mighty Lords the States Generall, whoſe aſſembly conſiſts of ſuch, and ſo many Committies, as euery Countrie shall thinke good from time to time to depute, aſwell out of the knights & gentrie, as out of the Magiſtrates, and the Rulers of Townes. Theſe giue not their Voices *Capitatim*, or head by head, but *Provincialiter*, that is, in the behalfe and as repreſenting their owne Province, and their Commiſſion extendeth not onely to adviſe, and reſolue upon diverſe points, for which they are called and aſſembled, but alſo upon all accidentall occaſions, which may happē, and to reſolue upon that, which may tend beſt to the good and the ſervice of the Land.

The order which they obſerue then in giving their voices is this: *Gelderland*, and the Earledome of *Zutphen* hath the firſt, next unto them *Holland* and *VVeſtvrieſland*, then *Zeeland*, *Vtrecht*, *Vtieſlant*, *Over-Yſel*, and laſt of all *Groyning*; and *Ommeland*, & Each Province hath his Preſident euery weeke by turnes. The Preſident makes the propoſition, collects the voices, and concluds by the moſt opinion and the pluralitie of voices. and this in Generall concerning the Souverainity, and ſupreme Magiſtrate of the Vnited Provinces.

Now touching the Gouvernment, and power of each Province in particular (for the one is aſwell Souveraigne, as the other (and that from the leaſt to the greateſt) both in matters of policie, and juſtice, with all their Priviledges, Rights, Liberties, and Cuſtomes; for which they haue their ordinarie Officers, & Miniſters, according to the ancient forme, onely with this alteration, that thoſe which had wont to adminiſter juſtice, in the name of the Lord of the Countrie, doe it now in the name of the States of each Countrie: aſwell the States Generall, as thoſe of the particular Provinces whereof ſome are deputed for the execution of their reſolution, as alſo for the ordering of all accidentall cauſes, concerning the wellfare of the Provinces in Generall out of the Gentrie, and Magiſtrates of Townes, as Counſellours, which are bound by oath, as likewiſe others of their Committies, appointed for the furtherance, hearing and shutting up of the accounts of the Land, and other particular cauſes, all according to their limitted power, and inſtruction.

The Provinces of *Holland*, *Zeeland*, *Vtrecht*, and *Over-Yſel*, as alſo the Townes and Lands lying in *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Limburg*, and other places, being under

the obedience of the said Lords the States Generall, haue for their Gouvernour the Illustrious Lord, *Frederick Henry* Prince of *Orange*, and Earle of *Nassavv*, who is likewise Captaine Generall of the Armie in the service of all the Vnited Provinces. The Gouvernour of *Fries-land*, *Groyning*, with Ommeland and Drent is *Henricus Casimirus* Earle of *Nassavv*, the Sonne of *Ernestus Casimirus* Earle of Nassaw of famous memorie, who in the yeere 1632. was shott dead with a bullet before *Ruermond*.

The Lords of the Councill of State in the Vnited Provinces, after the nomination & deputatiõ of each Province, receiue their Commissions, & Instructions from the Lords the States Generall, to whome they are bound by oath to be true and faithfull unto them, and to gouverne themselues according to the instruction, which they giue them.

Notwithstanding, the Lords the States Generall reserue unto themselues the libertie to doe al things, which they haue prescribed, and commaunded the said Councill in their instructions, when they see it may serue for the seruice of the Land, in such a case altering & diminishing, or enlarging their Instructions, & interpreting them if they finde any obscuritie in them.

In this Councill of State sits alwaies one in the name of the King of Great *Bretaigne*, by vertue of the alliance renewed and confirmed betweene his Majestie and the Vnited Netherlands.

The Privie Councill, and that of the *Finances*, or revenews, are not in use in the Vnited Provinces: but in stead thereof, during the warres there is a Chamber for the Revenews erected. In former times they had a *Treasurer* and a *Receiuer Generall*, with some inferiour Receivers, which had the Ordering and mannaging of all moneys, and Treasure concerning the Generality. The Chambers of *account* in *Holland*, and *Gelderland* continue still upon the Old Burgunian foote: but in the yeere 1594. there was a new Chamber of Account erected at *Middelburg* in *Zeeland*.

For the Ordering of Sea-affaires, the Lords the States Generall, besides his Excell. Lord Admirall of the Sea, haue appointed as Vice-Admirall *Monsieur Dorp*. The Councellours of the Admiralitie consists of certaine persons nominated and chosen by euerie Province, & these are to followe those orders, and Instructions, giuen them by the Lords the States Generall: the Assemblies, or Colledges of this Councill are fiue in number, namely, the first at Middelburgh, the 2. at Rotterdam, the 3. at Amsterdam, the 4. at Hoorn or Enchuysen, and the 5. at Harlingen, or Dockhum, each towne taking his turne.

The Chanceries of Gelderland, and Friezland, together with the Courts, or Provinciall Councills of Holland, Vtrecht, and Overysell, continew still upon the old foote; but in stead of the Grand Councill, or Parliament of Machlyn, Anno 1582 there was erected in Holland a chiefe Court of Iustice, for all suits in law called the High Councill, unto which any man maye appeale from the sentences pronounced by the Provinciall Courts of Holland, Zeeland, and West-Friezland; wherein they may sue for a revision for any errour supposed. In this Councill, the Lords the States may depute some Learned Lawyers, and Counsellours to revew, & ouersee the determined suits & evidences, & if they finde any errour in them, to pronounce sẽtence, according to which euerie mã is to gouverne himselfe, & not to appeale any higher. These Counsellours are nominated, and chosen by the Provinces of Holland, Zeeland, and West-Friezland, and consist commonly of a President, and nine or tenn other Counsellours of the Lawe.

Touching the East, and West Indian Companies, they haue also diuerse chambers, as at Amsterdam, Hoorn, Enckhuysen, Rotterdam, Delf, and Middelborgh. Their ordinarie returnes from Iava, Persia, the Coast of Cormandel, the Molucos, China, Ambon, and other places in the East Indies, are all sorts of Spiceries, Silks, Cottons, Dyamants, Peerles, Musk, Radix-China, and diverse other costly wares, which sometimes are valued to be worth fiue hundred thowsand pownds starling: so that the Participants of this Companie, receiue great gayne and profit for the moneys which they haue laid into it: besides, this navigation brings great trading into the Townes, and setts many poore men a worke, which gett their living by it.

The West Indian Companie hath done great harme to the Crowne of Spagne: for Anno 1624. with their Shipping under the Conduct of Generall Willekes, they tooke in the towne of Salvador, lying in Brasile in the Bay of Todos Los Sanctos, and kept it diverse months. Also (in the yeere 1627) that valiant Sea-Captaine *Peter Peterſz Heyn*, surprised the King of Spagnes Silver fleete in the Havanes, by the Ile Cuba, and brought in for the Companie the worth of aboue three milions of pounds starling. And finally, within three yeeres after upon the ninth of Marts, Generall Lonck, and Theodore Wardenburgh tooke the towne of Olinda in Farnambucq: which the Directours of te said Companie hold yet unto this day: with some other Forts, and Ilands taken in since, lying upon the Coast. What an infinite losse, and dommage this Companie hath done

done and doth daylie to the Crowne of Spagne, the Spagnards themſelues knowe beſt, which would be too long here to relate.

The Quarters, and Villages in the Countries are gouverned alſo according to their ſeuerall rights, and priviledges, and haue Rulers over them, as well in Generall, as Particular, to wit, for the mainteyning of their Dykes, Draines, Cauſies, Seas, and Waterbancks, and all things depending on them: they haue their Dike-Graues and his Councill, that is, Banke-Lords, whoſe charge is to looke to them, and cauſe them to be kept and repaired. For Criminall cauſes, and the execution of Iuſtice they haue their Bayliffs, Schouts, or Pretours, which are Gentlemen well borne: and in civill matters their Officiers and Iuſtices for the adminiſtration of Iuſtice, whoſe charge is to looke to the politique order & gouverment of the goods and incomes of the Villages in particular. There are alſo ſome Townes, and Villages, which haue their owne Lords, that haue authoritie of a ſuperiour & inferiour iuriſdiction which are notwithſtanding under the Soveraigntie of the Countrie.

Concerning the publick exerciſe of Religion in the Churches of the Vnited Netherlands, aſwell within the Townes, as abroad in the Villages of the Countrie, it is maintained, and taught upon the ſame foote, as the reformation was receiued in theſe Provinces manie yeeres ſince, according to the Confeſſion of their faith publiſhed in print. The *Remonſtrants*, alſo thoſe of the Confeſſion of *Auſburgh*, the *Annabaptiſts*, yea the *Papiſts* and *Iewes*, in ſome places (by connivencie) haue their publick Conventicles, and no man forbidden to goe to them: but their Miniſters, and Preachers are not maintained upon the Common charge of the Land. Onely the publick exerciſe of the Romiſh Religion (for ſome weightie reaſons) is moſt of all prohibited; and yet ſo, that neither thoſe of the Romiſh Religion, nor any man elſe, is conſtrayned to receiue the Reformed Religion, but all of them may liue, and are maintained under the protection, and gouvernment of theſe Countries, without any moleſtation of Conſcience for their religion, or beliefe. yea, diuerſe church men & women, which liued here before the troubles, and ſtayed in the Land, haue had and doe enioye yet reaſonable allowance, and maintainance out of the Church livings, whether they continued in the Romiſh Religion, or betooke themſelues to the Reformed Church. And thus much in Generall of the ſeuenteene Provinces: nowe what is furthers to be conſidered ſhalbe communicated to the benevolent Reader in the particular deſcription of every Countrie apart.

THE GENERALL DESCRIPTION OF THE DVKEDOME OF BRABANT.

AMONG the Dutchies lying in the seuenteene Provinces, the Dukedome of *Brabant*, is the most famous and chiefest: though the Princes of these Countries sett not downe first this name in their Generall titles; but in stead thereof the Dukedome of *Lorreine*, which use hath cõtinued from ancient times untill this day: for her Highnesse of famous memorie, the most excellent *Infante* of Spaigne, had wont to write her title thus: *VVe Isabella Clara Eugenia, Infante of Spaigne, by the grace of God Archdutchesse of Austria, Dutchesse of Lorreine, of Brabant, Luxenburg, &c.* and that for this cause, Lorreine, which the Latine Writers call *Lotharingia*, the French *Loraine* and sometimes *Lothier*, tooke the name from *Lotarius* Sonne unto the Emperour *Lotharius*, whose Grand-father was *Charles the Great*, Emperour of Rome, and King of France. This *Lotharius* being heretofore Emperour, out of devotion (as *Paulus Æmilius*, and some other Authours testifie) went into a Cloister, and there in the yeere of our Lord 856. became a Monke, sharing first those Countries and Domaines, which he possessed, among his three Sonnes, whereof the youngest named *Lotharius* had giuen him a great part of the Dukedome of *Burgundy* with the whole Countrie of *Austria*, that afterward from him, or as some say, from his Father came the name *Lotharine*, or in Latin *Lotharingia*, conteyning in it the Dukedome now called *Lorreine*, with the Countries of *Brabant*, *Hainault*, *Cleve*, & *Gelderland*. This *Lorreine* came by Duke *Lotharius*, and his Successours from the house of the Emperour *Charles the Great*, which gouverned it so long, till at last the King of France, called *Charles the Simple* gaue it to the Emperour *Henry* the first. Some yeeres after this Countrie was giuen in fief, by the Emperour *Otho* the second, to *Charles* of France, who sought to alienate it from King *Lotharius* his brother, but pared the Limits Loraine so neere, that he gaue a great part thereof to the Bishops of *Collen* and *Luyck*. Now the foresaid *Lotharius* coming to decease, he left one onely Sonne after him, named *Lewes* the fifth, who was the last King of *France* sprang from the stemme of *Charles the Great*, and gouverned but one yeere. Whereupon the said *Charles* Duke of *Loraine*, as lawfull heire, and the next unto the Crowne of France, came into the possession, and Gouvernment of the Kingdome. But *Hugh Capet* (of whose blood all the Kings of France are descended to this day) made warre against him, tooke him prisonner, and cast him into the prison of *Laon*, where he dyed. This Duke *Charles* left three Sonns behinde him, who also dyed shortly after him. They being deceased, there a rose a new warre about the state of Loraine, betweene the French and the High Dutches, which at last was pacified, because the Emperour *Henry* the secõd bestowed the aforesaid State, by fee farme on *Godfrey* of *Ardenna*, giuing him also the towne of *Valenciennes*, and some other places with this restriction, that he must doe hommage to the Romish Empire. From this Godfrey the Princes of Loraine are lineally descended, who gouverned it, till the time of the Emperour *Henry* the fifth, about the yeere 1106. For in that time, the said Emperour devided this Countrie into the Vpper, and Nether *Loraine*, giuing the one part thereof, namely, *Vpper Loraine* (which is now the Dukedome of Loraine at this day) to *Richard* the Cousin Germanie of the a foresaid *Godfrey*, & the other part, to wit the *Nether Lorreine* (which is now *Brabant*) to Godefry with the Beard, Earle of Loraine: This Godefry then was the first among the Earles of Loraine, who bore the title of Duke of *Brabant*, & yet notwithstanding held that of Loraine, for his pretẽce was to both the Lorains, though he possessed but one of them. This title his successours held, and called themselues Dukes of Loraine, though they possessed it not: for that which is alledged touching the Mansion house of *Gennep* in Gallike *Brabant*, that it was called the Court of *Loraine*, is frivolous, seing this place lieth in and under Brabant, and therefore can make no Dukedome a part, and thus much in briefe of this title of *Loraine*.

Emperour Lotharius.

The ancient bound of Loraine or Austrasia.

Hugh Capet.

Vpper & Nether Loraine.

From whence the name of Brabant came, is not certainely knowne, some deriue it from *Brennus Gallus* a famous Captaine, serving against the Romans: Others from a towne in Brabant, which was destroyed long agoe, but we finde no mention made thereof in any Histories: Others from *Bratuspandius* a towne of the *Belloni*, of whome *Cæsar* writeth in the second book of his *Commentaires*: Other againe from *Salvius Brabus* of *Arcadie*, who couragiously followed *Iulius Cæsar* into the Netherlands: Some againe think that Brabant tooke its name from *Godfridus Barbarus* Earle of Lovaine, and that formerly, it was called *Barbantia* in stead of *Brabantia*: Others from *Brachland* for a good part of it lieth barren, and untilled. But for these diverse nominations, wee leaue them to the judgment of the Reader, for it is enough for us, to shewe that *Brabant*, and the princely title thereof is very ancient, which among the rest appeareth by the testimonie of *Jean le Maire*, who in his description of *Gaule* saith that he had read a very ancient manuscript, wherein their was written the *Epitath* of *Charles Martel* the fourth Duke of *Brabant*, who was the Grand Father of *Charles the Great*, and who not long after about the yeere of

Brabant.

HANNONIÆ

PARS

NAMVRCENSIS

COMITATVS PARS.

TLANT

LEODIENSIS

EPISCOPATᵘ PARS.

LVYCK.

Haſpen-

gow.

LIMBVᵒ

DVCA

NOVISSIMA
ET ACCVRATISSIMA
BRABANTIÆ
DVCATVS
TABVLA.


Beyerlant
HOL
Stryen
LAN
DIÆ
ABLASSER:
WAERT.
PAR S.
t'Lant van
Gorcum
Gr. Culen
borg.
Gr. Bueren.
ST. ICHT VTRECHT
G E L
DRIÆ
P A R S.
Ravesteyn.
MARSLANT.
DEN BEE
BOS
BREDA.
DE MA
YE:
SHER:
PEEL LANDT.
t'Landt
van Cuyck.
T'landt van
Kessel
AMSTELODANI,
Sumptibus Henrici Hondii,
habitantis in Domo ad insigne
Atlantis. Anno 1619.

HANNONIÆ PARS

COMITATVS NAMVRCENSIS Meridies.

LEODIENSIS EPISCOPATVS PARS.

BRABANTIÆ PARS

LIMBVRG. DVCATVS PARS.

LVXEMBVRG. DVCATVS PARS.

LANDRIANS.

GELDRIÆ DVCATVS PARS.

NOVISSIMA ET ACCVRATISSIMA BRABANTIÆ DVCATVS TABVLA.


Ter Tolen.
Over Flacktee
Beverlant
HOL
Stryen
T'Lant van Ysselmonde
Rotterdam
LAN
DIÆ
Gouda
ABLASSER
WAERT.
PARS.
t'Lant van
Gorcum
Schoonhoven
DEN BIES BOS
Veen Hnden.
'T LANT VAN
RY EN.
BARON
tGraeff
Schap Hoogh straten.
BREDA.
DE MAYE RYE VAN SHERTOGEN BOSCH.
OOSTRYE WYCK
Alkema
Gr. Culenborg.
Culemborg
Gr. Bueren.
Bueren
TIELE WAERT.
GELRIA
ST. ICHT VTRECHT
MAESLANT.
Ravesteyn.
PARS.
PEEL LANDT.
COMITATVS
t'Landt:
van Cuyck.
Die Peel
HOOGRN.
T'Landt van Kessel.
DVCATVS
CLIVIÆ PARS.
GELDRIÆ PARS.
AMSTELODAMI,
Sumptibus Henrici Hondii,
habitantis in Domo ad interſigne
Atlantis. Anno 1629.
Milliaria Germanica communia
Milliaria Gallica communia

our Lord 700 gouverned ouer it with great fame. The ſaid Latin Epitath is this:

Ecce Brabantinus Dux quartus in Orbe triumphat
Malleus in mundo ſpecialis Chriſticolarum
Dux Dominuſque Ducum: Regẽ quoq; Rex fore ſprevit.
Non vult regnare, ſed Regibus imperat ipſe.

Now for the better underſtanding of this Epitath, ye muſt knowe that *Charles Martel* after the deceaſe of *Hilderick* King of *France* hauing the Crowne preſented him, gaue this anſwere to the Ambaſſadours, which offred it him: I had rather (ſaid he) commaund Kings, then to be a King, for preſently after the death of the King, he eſtabliſhed *Dagobert* in his Fathers place. Who, after he had reigned foure yeeres, dying, *Childerick* the nephew of both theſe Kings deceaſed, ſtood for the Kingdome, but *Charles Martel*, not willing thereunto, gaue him battaile, and overthrew him: whereupon he ſending Ambaſſadours to the Vanquiſher, did earneſtly requeſt him, and moved him ſo farre, that he put the Crowne upon his head. But this honour laſted not long: for a while after he was driuen to ſurrender up the Kingdome to *Pepin*, the Sonne of the aforeſaid *Martel*, whom *Charles the Great* had begott, as ye may read at larg in the particular Hiſtoriographers of Brabant; and diverſe others.

The Site. *Brabant* is bounded Northward with the *Maze*, which ſeparateth a part of *Gelderland* from a part of *Holland*, Southward with *Hainault*, *Namur*, and the Biſhoprick of *Luyck*, Eaſtward with the *Maze* againe, which ſeuereth it from an other part of *Gelderland*, Weſtward part of it lyeth upon the *Scheld*, which ſeparateth it partly from Flanders, and partly from the *Length.* Countie of Aelſt. The length of it from *Gemblours* to *Geertruydenbergh*, that is, from the South to the North part, is counted to be 75 miles, and from *Helmont* to *Bergen* upon the *Zoom*, where it is broadeſt, about 60 miles; ſo that the circumference thereof is about 240 miles. *Aire.* *Brabant* hath a very healthfull aire, and ſo temperate, that when as the Countries Fronting upon it are infected with the plague or ſudden ſickneſſes, it is commonly free, and not troubled with them.

Grounds. The Grounds are plaine and even, and without hills, yea for the moſt part fruitfull, and yeeld good ſtore of Corne, ſaving about *Kempen*, which quarter is very barren and heathie, but by the labour and diligence of the Inhabitants growes euery day better, and more fruitfull for a number of Cattaile, which *Rivers.* they turne into it. The chiefeſt rivers in Brabant are the *Maze*, and the *Scheld*, with many other ſmaller rivers, ſprings, and ſtanding waters, which for brevities ſake wee will paſſe by, and ſend the Reader unto Guicciardine, and others who haue written at large of them.

Woods. The woods in *Brabant* are theſe: the *Sonian*, *Zaventerloo*, the *Great-vvood*, the *Great-heget*, *Meerdale*, and diuerſe others beſides, wherein there are all kind of Deere, wild Swine, Hares, Foxes, and other game in abundance, and it is free for euery man, to hunt in all the woods: ſaving in ſome few, which are reſerued for the Princes delight. There are in the Dukedome of Brabant beſides *Antvverpe* (which is one of the foure Capitall Cities of this Countrie, and which ſhal be deſcribed under the Marquiſate of the Holy Empire) 25 walled townes, namely (*Lovaine*, *Bruſſel*, *Townes.* *Boſch*, which are the three Capitall Cities) moreouer *Aerſchot*, *Bergen op Zoom*, *Megem*, *Breda*, *Dieſt*, *Maeſtricht*, *Steenbergen*, *Lier*, *Vilvoord*, *Gemblours*, *Indoigne*, *Hainalt*, *Land-Halen*, *Sichenen*, *Herentals*, *Eyndhoven*, *Helmont* and the *Grave*.

There are beſides theſe eighteene other places, which though they be no walled townes, yet enjoy the ſame Rights, Priviledges, Immunities and Cuſtomes as the others doe, theſe are called Liberties, to wit, *Ooſtervvyck*, *Oorſchot*, *Turnhout*, *Hooghſtrate*, *Liberties.* *Duffel*, *VVaelem*, *Merchten*, *Aſche*, *Vueren*, *Duysborg*, *Vpper-Hulpe*, *VVaveren*, *Breyne*, *Alend*, *Gennep*, *Geele*, *Arendonck*, and *Dormal*.

There are ſeuen hundred ſteeples with bells, and *Villages.* Parochiall Churches, whereof the chiefeſt of them are *Saint Odenroy*, *Boxtel*, *Rooſendael*, *Grimbergen*, and *Gaeſbeeke* with others. The Lordſhip of *Raveſteyn* is likewiſe counted under Brabant, but properly belongs to the Dukedomes of *Gulick*, *Berge* and *Cleve*.

Alſo the Marquiſate of the Holy Empire, which is indeed comprehended under *Brabant*, but ſeing the Prince beareth a title of it a part, it ſhalbe deſcribed in the particular Map. The Inhabitants of Brabant *The nature of the people* are for the moſt part of them a merrie, pleaſant and a frendly people, which nature they retaine as long as they liue: for though the ancient people of Brabant looſe their ſtrength through age; yet are they of a frolick diſpoſition, and as the Common proverbe is: The older a Brabanter is, the merrier. But at this day they alter much in the greater townes, in regard they frequent and converſe with the Spainards, Italians & other forraine Nations, ſo that many of them become proud, highminded, and deceiuable. Since the yeere 1599, aſwell Brabant as ſome other Countries, are ſeparated from the Vnited Provinces, & remaine under the obedience of the King of Spaigne. The forme of gouvernment is mainteyned by the Councill of ſtate, the privie Councill, likewiſe of the Finances, and Chambers of Account, which are held at Ryſſell and Bruxels, and the great Councill, or Parliament of Machlin, which is the higheſt appeale for the moſt part of theſe Countries. Since the deceaſe of the Archeduke the militaire gouvernment is much altered, and the Spainards beare the greateſt ſway: ſo that the Councill of warre is ruled, according to the humours & pleaſure of the Spainard. What concerneth further the ancient gouvernment is mentioned in the generall deſcription of the ſeuenteene Provinces: and thus much briefly in generall touching the deſcription of Brabant, now followes the particular Lordſhips, Liberties, and Townes lying in it.

The Dominion of
MECHELEN,
Dukedome Aerſchot,
With that part, which is called little Brabant.

Name. THE Seigneurie and Cittie of *Machlyn* is called in French *Maline*, by the Germans Machel, and in Latine by ſome *Maſline*. It is reported the originall of this name came from one Machiel, which kept an Inne betweene Antwerpe and Bruxell, as Abraham Ortelius relateth, which ſtood there where now S. Rombouts Chappell ſtands. It is a very ancient towne, & one of the chiefeſt in the Netherlands, lying almoſt in the very hart of Brabant, foure miles diſtant from Antwerpe, Bruxells and Lovaine. And though heretofore it did belong unto Brabant: yet it is now a Province of it ſelfe, which libertie and honour was given and graunted it by Philip the good.

Now touching the royaltie and juriſdiction of this Lordſhip, it extends no further then over the Citty of Machlyn it ſelfe, & her libertie, under which are theſe Villages and Hamlets following, namely, *Hever, Mayſen, Hombeke, Leeſt & Heffene*, with the outlands of *Neckerspoel New-land*, and ſome other lands belonging to them. It is true, that the faire and great Village of Heyſt, lying upon a high hill, ſome two miles from Machlyn, hath ſeven Hamlets, or rowes of houſes under it, which make a very large Lordſhip enjoying the ſame liberties, and cuſtomes as the Citty doth, and are all under the limits of her juriſdiction, but ſtands not ſo immediatly under the ſaid Alderman-ſhip, for it hath its owne Pretour, and ſeven Aldermen: yet one may appeale from them to the ſentence of thoſe of Machlyn. Thoſe of Heyſt contribute likewiſe with thoſe of the Citty in all requeſts and impoſitions, as appeareth by a certaine free agreement, made betweene them the tenth of March 1552, ſaving onely that they are free from paying any acciſe. The reſt of the Citty of Machlyn, hath nothing in common with the Citty it ſelfe, but holds with Brabant, & is adminiſtred by ſpeciall Officers.

Machlyn. The Citty of *Machlyn* is a very ancient, a brave and a pleaſant towne, ſeated in a very healthfull aire. The River of Deele, which is reaſonable great, and flowing out of the Sea, a mile beneath *Machlyn* inlargeth it ſelfe, running through the midſt of this Citty, and divideth it ſelfe into a great many branches & riverets, over which there are many bridges, which makes many litle Iles, in which are many fine buildings & Churches, which make a moſt pleaſant ſhow, and a brave accommodation for the Cittizens, for the lading or unlading of their goods and commodities. *Machlyn* is devided into 7 Pariſhes, every of them having a moſt ſtately, and a gallant Church, among the reſt, the Cathedrall called S. Rombouts Church, puts them all downe for an excellent & a magnificent ſtructure, having an high, thick, and a brave ſteeple, though it be not fully finiſhed and wrought up, from the top of it ye may ſee a great many townes, ſtanding in the adjacent Countries.

Within *Machlyn* there are 17 gildes, which when any weighty buſineſſe is to be handled and done, they muſt all appeare. Six of the chiefeſt of them, are Bakers, Bruers, Fiſhmongers, Dyers, Tanners and Butchers, which are in ſuch eſteeme there, that there muſt be an Alderman choſen out of every one of them. The Aldermanſhip of *Machlyn* conſiſteth of ſixe Gentlemen, ſixe maſters of the gilds, and their States are choſen out of the Magiſtracie, and Communally. Among all their gilds, the Tanners is accounted the beſt and chiefeſt. Theſe Gilde-maſters have a large place of their own, lying commodiouſly for water and ditches, convenient alſo for Cloth-dreſſers and Shearers. They have that priviledge, that they may hunt and hauke at any game, as well as Gentlemen. Theſe waters alſo are of excellent uſe for Dyers. Here they caſt as good ordinance, and as excellent, as they doe in any Citty in the world. This is alſo the Magazine, & Storehouſe for their Artillery and Amunition.

Among the many priviledges, which *Machlyn* enjoys, they have 2 that excels the others, the one is their Burgeſſes are free in all the Countries under the commaund of the King of Spaine on the other ſide, & give neither cuſtoms nor toules: the other is that their moveable goods, as well in Brabant, as in any of the Netherlandiſh Provinces, are free from paying of all kind of impoſitions and taxations. Theſe two priveledges they had graunted them by the laſt Duke of Burgundie, called Charles the hardie, and that for their loyall ſervice, which thoſe of *Machlyn* had done him in diverſe warres and expeditions, in ſo much that he entruſted & relyed more upon his Machlyners, then upon any other of his ſubjects and Inhabitants.

This Duke Charles anno 1473, inſtituted & ordained the Princes Councill, or Parliament of the Netherlād, then conſiſting of 34 perſonnages, whereof he himſelfe was the head, & next unto him his Chancellours: the others were two Preſidents, foure Knights, ſixe Maſters of the Requeſts, eight ſpirituall Lords, & twelve temporall Counſellours or Atturnies at Law. But Philip King of Spayne the firſt of that name, when he eſtabliſhed this Councill anno 1503, did a litle alter the number and quality, and authority of it, ſo that now it is compoſed of a Preſident, 16 Lords of the Councill, two Recorders, eight Secretaries, and ſome other inferiour Officers. The Earledomes of Flanders, Artois, Namurce, Luxenburgh & Valenciennes, with ſome other petty townes & lands, lying upon the frontieres of Flanders and Haynault, commonly knowne by the name of the Striſe-townes, becauſe there hath bene much contention betweene the Flemings and thoſe of Haynault for their juriſdiction: muſt appeale all unto the Lordſhip of Machlyn for right. All ſuits alſo concerning the Knights of the order of the golden Fleece, muſt inſtantly appeare before this Councell and receive their definitive ſentences from them, aſwell in cauſes Civill, as criminall, as we have ſhowne you in the generall deſcription of the Netherlands.

In *Machlyn* were borne *Ioannes Cochius*, and *Ioannes de Arundine*, two famous writers: alſo *Nicaſius of Woerden*, who though he was blinde when he was but three yeares old, encreaſed ſo in learning, that he proceeded in *Loven* to be Maſter of Art: & thus much for *Machlyn*.


Liere
Dendermonde
MECHELEN
Mayeryc
van
Vilvorden
Aelst
GRAMBERGE
COM
Mayeryc
van
Ninoven
BRUSSEL
Hall
Enghien
Hulpen
LE ROMAN
Mayeryc
DE
BRABANT
Braine le conte
Nivelle Abt
Mayeryc
de
Genap
Mayeryc de Nivelle
TILLIER COM
FRASIGNES

PARS MERIDIONALIS
BRABANTIÆ
continens
DOMINIUM MECHLINIENSE
Ducatum Arschotanum


Liere
MECHELEN
Dendermonde
Mayerye
Vilvorden
Aelst
GRIMBERGE COM
Hallen
Enghien
Leo
BRABANT.
Braine le conte
Nivelle Abt
Mayerye de Nivelle
Genap
TILLIER COM.
Vilvorden
TRASIGNIES

PARS MERIDIONALIS
BRABANTIÆ
continens
DOMINIUM MECHLINIENSE.
Ducatum Arschotanum
Marchionat. Trasgnianum et Westerlonense. Comit.
Bistrense, Walhemense, Gemblacense, Grimbergense etc.

Aerschot
Diest
Halen
Herck
Loeven
Tienen
Landen
Sichen
Scherpenheuvel
Mayerye van Gheel
Mayerye van Cumtich
Mayerye de Grez
Mayerye de Iudoigne Geldenake
Mayerye de Iudoigne
Mayerye de Incourt
Mayerye de Iaudrain
Mayerye de Hannuye
Mayerye du mont
Mayerye de Orp
Leodiensis
Gembloux
Hannuye
Leuwe
S. Truyen
Sessaviron pont
WESTERLO
MARC
HOT
Moer
DVCATVS
COM. RIVIREN
HAEGH
LANDT
COM WALHEIM
COM. GEMBLOV
Kampen
Luyck
sche
Mayerye
PARS
FALAIX
SISSELEN
LEODIEN
DIEST
LEUWE
MEERDAEL
Leodiensis
Iudoigne
Incourt
Iaudrain
Hannuye
Orp
Gembloux
Millliaria Gallica Germanica
Millliaria Germanica communia

Aerschot beareth the higheſt title of any one towne in Brabant, having her own ſubalterne Lord, the Duke of Aerſchot. It is ſeated upon the River called the Demmer, three dutch miles from Lovaine, & as far from Dieſt, and from Machlyn and Liere foure great miles. This towne, and the adjacent Countrie, was once a Marquiſate, but afterward by the Emperour Charles the fifth, was advanced to a Dukedome, and that in regard of the faithfull ſervice, which theſe Lords had done for the land, as alſo becauſe of their large territoires and lands in Haynault, & the dignitie and revenew of this place, having heretofore bene an ancient Baronie. The Dukes thereof are deſcended from the noble houſe of *Crouy*, which came firſt out of Frãce, whoſe firſt ſtemme was nevertheleſſe from a Sonne of Hungarie, they have bene brave and valliant Souldiers.

Liere. The Conntrie of Arckel lyes betweene Machlyn & Liere. Liere is a pretty pleaſant towne, lying upon the Nethe, two long miles from Antwerpe, & much there abouts from Machlyn: it is ſtrong both by nature and fortification. The Inhabitants are very civill men, and kind-hearted: they have every yeare a long Oxe-mart, which laſts from S. Iohns tyde, to S. Martins, to which abundance of Oxen, Bullocks, and Cattell comes: they alſo deale in wool and clothes.

Sichem. Sichem, Sichenen, or rather Sieckheym, was ſo called from a famous ſick-houſe, or a hoſpitall that was in it. It is a mile from Dieſt, lying upon the Demmer, & belongs to the Prince of Orange.

Dieſt. Not farre from Sichem upon the ſame river is Dieſt, whoſe libertie reacheth far: in this towne are two Canonicall Churches, the one founded to the honour of S. Sulpicius, and the other dedicated to S. Iohn. Dieſt is a very ancient Baronie, & hath for many yeares belonged to the Princes of Orange, who are the right and Lawfull Vicounts of Antwerpe.

Halen. Next unto Dieſt lyes Halen, upon the confines of Leige, which by reaſon of the warres betweene thoſe of Leige and Gelders, hath ſuſtained great miſeries.

Leeuwe. Some two dutch miles and a halfe from Halen is Leeuwe, upon a brooke called the Geef. Within Leeuwe is a great Priorie of Monkes of S. Auſtins order, whoſe Priour is one of the twelve Prelates of Brabant, who had wont to appeare among the States of the land. There is alſo a Colledge of Canons of Sain: Leonards order: they brue within Leeuwe a certaine kinde of beare, that lookes as white as Whay, which is ſtrong, nappie and heady, being in great requeſt, & vvhich is vented into every Countrie. Leeuwe hath 4 greate gates, & a ſmall one, nine ſtone Bridges, and three Market-places.

Thienen. Two miles from Leeuwe, three from Loven, and as many from S. Truyen, is Thienen upon the River Geete: this town formerly flouriſhed greatly in trading, and was thrice enlarged. Some thinke that it was once one of the foure Head-townes of Brabant, and that afterward the Boſch came in its place: but in proceſſe of time Thienen vvas ruined by the French and Luyish warres, ſo that now it is almoſt an bowers going about in circuit; but hath much vvaſt ground in it, and the houſes are greatly decayed: it hath 12 ſtone bridges over the River, three publike Feuntaines or Conduits, ſixe within, and foure without the gates, vvith a very large, and as brave a Corne-market, as ye ſhall likely ſee in any place; beſides ſix other Market-places. There is alſo a Colledge of Canons, in the Church built to the honour of S. Germain, heretofore Biſhop of Paris.

Loven. Three miles from *Thienen* lyes *Loven*, which towne as ſome imagine was formerly the capitall towne of the Levaci, others thinkes of the Grudi, an ancient people knowne to ancient writers eſpecially in the times of Iulius Cæſar. The name of it is derived of Iuſtus Lipſius from *Lo*, and *Veen*, *Lo* ſaith he ſignifies a hill or heigth, whereupon the old Caſtle of Loberg ſtands at this day. *Veen* is a fenine or a turfie earth, ſo that *Loven* betokens a low fenne or an earth, lying under a hill, but not to ſpend to much time in the derivation of the name of this tewne: Loven is a towne lying in a pleaſant and a fruitfull Soile, having ſuch a ſweete and a milde aire about it, that it yeeldeth Wines. She is watered with the River Dele or Dyle, being in compaſſe more then foure Italian miles in circuit, and encompaſſed with a double Wall. There are about it many pleaſant Meddowes, Paſtures, Vine fields & Farmes, and alſo many fine Hillocks and running ſprings. All which recreations moved their anceſtours to make choiſe of this place, for a Schoole of learning, in ſo much, that Duke Iohn of Brabant, the fouth of that name, erected in it a Univerſitie anno 1426, and adorned it vvith as famous men, skillfull in all the liberall arts and ſciences, as any he could get in all Europe. This Citty harh 8 gates, 9 Market-places, 53 towers and turrets upon her Walls, whereof one of them was built up with white ſtone vvhich they call Koſt-verloren or Loſt-coſt; it is ſo high, that in a cleare day one may ſee from the top of it the ſteeple of Antwerpe. Lovain hath 13 large Bulwarks about it, 14 Water-mills, and within the Citty are 16 ſtone bridges, and foure publike conduits. There are alſo divers fine Churches in it, Monaſteries, Cloiſters, Nunneries, Colledges and Hoſpitalls. Lovain was heretofore an Earledome, yea ſome will ſay a Dukedome commanding over the greateſt part of Brabant, and though day the Metrapoſhee hath loſt now this dignitie; yet shee continues to this lis of the vvhole Dutchie of Brabant, & by name, the fourth quarter her ſelfe under the juriſdiction whereof, are Thienen, Leuwe, Gemblours, Dieſt, Halen, Sichenen, Idoigne, Hannuyt and Landen.

Bruxells. Bruxels is a fine towne, lying partly upon, and parly under a hill, not above a quarter of a mile from the Foreſt or Wood of Sonia, it hath many fine Fountaines & Conduits in it, but the beſt of all is, becauſe it is ſeated in a moſt pleaſant and a wholeſome aire. There ſtands upon the vvalls 174 towers & turrets, whereof ſome of them through oldneſſe are decayed. The River runneth through the towne in diverſe places, having 12 ſtone bridges over it: there are 160 ſtreets & lanes in it, with 7 great and litle Market-places, alſo it hath ſeven gates, 7 Parochiall Churches, 7 ancient Gentlemens houſes, and 7 Aldermen. Bruxells is 4 dutch miles from Lovaine, & is girt about with a double Wall. On the Eaſt-ſide of this Cittie ſtands the Princes Court, & a brave Parke adjoyning to it, beſides many noble mens houſes, having fine Orchards and Gardens belonging to them. This Citty is in circuit not much leſſe then Lovaine, but is much more populous, & better built and compact. The Cathedrall was dedicated to S. Goedela, the daughter of Count Wittant, and of his Counteſſe Amelberge diſcended from the blood royall of Charles the great. The Senate-houſe is a ſtately ſtructure with a high ſpire upon it. Bruxells is the head-towne of the ſecond quarter of Brabant, under the juriſdiction whereof are Nivelle and Vilvoorde.

Nivelle. *Nivelle* is the third ſmall Capitall town of Brabant, lying 5 miles frõ *Bruxells*, here the Inhabitants make much fine linnen cloath, it is a gallant town, having 6 gates & 50 ſtreetes in it.

Vilvoord. *Vilvoord* lyeth upon the Sume, betweene Bruxells & Machlyn, being but 2 dutch miles from either of them, it hath an ancient Caſtle in it, where the records of Brabant are kept, granted to the Duke by Popes, Emperours, and other Potentates.

Gemblours. *Gemblours* is 5 miles from Nivell, & 3 from Namurce. It was once a Countie, but is now turned to an Abbey. There is in it an ancient Librarie, where there are many manuſcripts.

Indoigne. Indoigne lyeth upon the River Gias, 4 miles from Gemblours, having a very ancient Caſtle, where the Dukes of Brabant had wont to bring up their children.

Hannuyt. Hannuyt is a prettie towne, ſome 2 miles from Indoigne, lying in a Valley, which hath a very fruitfull Soile.

Landen. Landen is accounted to be the ancienteſt towne in all Brabant, lying 2 miles from Indoigne, & as much from *Thienen*.

Beſides there are a great many unwalled places, as Abbeys, Cloiſters, Canonizations, brave Lordships, and fine Villages, deſcribed in this Map, as the Marquiſate of Traſignies, the territoire of As and Gaesbeck, the Marquiſate of Weſterlo, & the Majouries of Campenhout, Vilvoordt, Geel, Cumtich, Grez, Incourt, Iandrain, Geſtanirompont, Orp, Mont Saint Wybert, Hulpen, &c. and the Counties of Grimbergh, Tillier, Walheym, &c.

Rivers. The principaleſt Rivers which waters this part of Brabant, are the Nethe, the Demmer, the Bruſſels-Fare, the Eyck, the Senne, the Yſshe, the Jane, the Thye, the Dyle, the Geete, the Welpe, and ſome others.

VVoods. The Sonian-wood is the chiefeſt of all, full of all kinde of Deere and game, wherein the Arch-Duke and the Nobility, had wont to take great delight in hunting, beſides there is the Wood of Meerdale by Lovaine, with diverſe other great and fine groves and copſes.

The descriptiõ of the Marquisate OF THE HOLY EMPIRE.

I Earned *Cornelius Grapheus* in his life time Recorder of Antwerp writeth, that the Marquisate of the Holy Empire, was first created by the Emperour *Iustiniaus*, but others which are more ancient, as *Ioannes Aventinus* a famous German Historiographer relateth, that one Util brother to the Prince of *Bavaria*, called Theodon for his magnanimous actions, had cõmaund from Theodoricke the first King of the Franks to be Gouvernour over the Countries, lying betweene the *Scheld*, the *Meuse*, the *Rhene*, and the Sea: for in those dayes, the Danes and the Normans, did much harme to these Countries, and destroyed them miserably. This Prince then entituled himselfe Marquesse of the Antwerpian limits, which lay then upon the utmost borders of the Romane Empire. *Iean le Maire* sheweth likewise, that this Marquisate was instituted long before the time of Iustinian, and called by the name of the Marquisate of the holy Empire, beginning from the midst of the Citty of Valence, reaching along the *Scheld* to Antwerpe, & so forward to the Sea-side. This reason is probable by two things, which are to be seene yet to this day within Valence: the one is the imperiall hall, which hath yet their Marshall and other Officers, where they keepe Session, and administer justice: the other is the libertie, reaching into a good part of the Cittie called the Baliewike: this is so great, that Man slayers of every Countrie may freely dwell in it, as we have mentioned in our description of Valencines. The same Author writeth also, that the first Marquesse, which left it as an inheritance to his children, was one Anselbertus a Roman Senatour, whome his Sonne Arnold succeeded. But Paulus Æmelius, a famous Historian of France affirmeth, that it was first made a Marquisate by Otho the second of that name, then Emperout of Germanie, who about the yeare of our Lord 973 gave it as a dowrie to his Aunt Queene *Gerberta*, the Mother of *Lotharius* King of France, under whose jurisdiction in these dayes, were the Cities of Nivell, Lovanie, Bruxells and Antwerpe. Whether it be so or noe, they all agree in this, that Antwerpe is the Metrapolis of the Marquisate of the Holy Empire, in so much, that from that time forward, the glorie of this gallant Citty hath bene famous, which wee will here describe in order: Allthough it be now accounted under the Dutchie of Brabant, being indeed the chiefe towne of a third quarter of this Countrie. *Aventinus* and *le Maire* concurre also herein, that this Marquisate came at last to be under Anchises, the Father of Pipin the second, who is said in the description of Brabant, to be the first Duke of it: so that from him the other Dukes were lineally descended, & succeeded him in this noble Marquisate. These said Marquesses are created & sworne after a speciall manner, as appeareth by the reciprocall oaths taken on both sides, & last by the most mighty King of Spaine, who tooke his oath as Marquesse to the Magistrates of Antwerpe, to maintaine all their priveledges, liberties and imminities, and they likewise were sworne againe to his Majesty, to be true and loyall unto him.

Name. Now to come to the description of Antwerpe it selfe, ye must note first, that whence it hath this name is not certainely knowne. Some fetch it from the huge Gyant called *Druon*, others from *Antigonus*, who in the dayes of Iulius Cæsar, built here a strong Castle upon the *Scheld*, that when Merchants shipping passed by it, tooke the half of their Marchandises for toule, & when they dealt deceitfully with him, and gave him not the halfe, then he with held the Marchant, and cutt of his hand, which he cast into the Scheld, so that from this action, it gott the name of *Hand werpen* or *Hand-cast*, because *werpen* in dutch signifyeth to *cast*. From these diversitie of opinions, the Reader may be pleased to take his choise, because we cannot certainely determine thereof. Wee will now proceede to the situation *Situ.* of this Cittie, which lyeth under the longitude of 25 degrees, and 45 minuts, and under the latitude of 51 degrees and 15 minuts, and under the Celestiall signe Virgo, in a great plaine field: on the right side of the *Scheld* westward, where the same River parteth the Dukedome of Brabant from the Earledome of Flanders. *Maclaine* lyeth 8 leages from it, *Gaunt* 10, *Brugges* 15, *Calis* in France 33, *London* in England some 60, *Collen* 29, *Paris* and *Roan* about 70. from the Mouth of the Sea, if ye take it along the *Scheld*, it is counted 17, but by land noe more then 13. It is a strong & a brave Cittie, girt about with ten great & strong Bulwarkes, with seven stately Gates, whereof 6 of them have stone bridges before them. There are eight principall Channells cutt out of the *Scheld*, on which the towne is seated, the greatest of them, being able to receive a hundred great ships, round about the walls there are wide and deepe moates, into which by the helpe and accomodation of two water-mils, standing by S. Johns gate, they may let in as much water into the moate as they list. The circumference of this cit- *The largenes of the Citty.* tie being an Orbicular forme, is about 6179 paces, which is in circuit five Italian miles. Her length as ye goe through the midst is 100, and the bredth 1020 paces. On the South-side of it lyeth a faire, and a strong Cittadell or Castle, almost invincible, which stands about a musket shot without upon the plaine, where the houses being broken downe it commaunds the towne, and can play point blanck into it with their ordinance. It is kept continually with a Spanish garnison, the King not daring entrust any other nation with it. The walls about it are very large, beset with rowes of Line-trees so broad, that 4 or 5 coaches or waggons may meete upon it, & passe one by another. Upõ the shore of the Scheld before Antwerpe lyeth a high Kay or head, where shipping may lye on with their full fraught, which had wont to come thether in abũdance out of the Sea, but since the warres beganne, the navigation is altogether decayed: for before the civill warres, it flourished & was a towne of infinite trading: the things bought and sould here amounting to more in one month, then that of Venice in two yeares, but now the Hollanders have so blocked up the haven, by their Forts and Sconces upon the Scheld, that the traffick is removed hence to Amsterdam. The streets & lanes in this cittie are counted to be 212 in number, & most of them large, and going out right. The Mar- *Market-places.* ket-places (whereof the greatest is that which is by the Senate-house) are 22, but the faireſt of all, is that which the Marchants call the *New-Exchange*, a very faire & sumptuous worke, having two towers with two brave clocks and chimes in them, above are rich shops

and caſſes adorned, with all manner of choiſe wares & commodities. Beſides there is the Engliſh houſe, and exchange a ſtately ſtructure (where now the Ieſuits neſſle) which was the ſtaple for our Engliſh Marchant adventurers. The Churches, Cloiſters, Geſthouſes, & other Hoſpitalls in Antwerpe are 42 in number. The Cathedrall was built in honour of the Virgin Marie, called now our Ladies Church. It is a great, coſtly, & a magnificent ſtructure, having an exceeding high ſteeple, wrought up with carved ſtone, which is above two hundred Florentine ells high. There is alſo the new Church, which the Ieſuites built there of late yeares, a moſt excellent peece of workemanſhip and coſtly, for all the pillars, floores, pedeſtalls, footſtalls, windowes and barrs, yea all the ſtone-worke are made of Iaſper, Marble, Alablaſter, & other curious ſtones. There are in it ſome 13500 houſes, beſides which there are many other publike houſes & edifices, as the Mint, the Tapiſtrie houſes, & Silver-ſmithes, the Shambles, the Fiſh-market, the Weigh-houſe, the Akon-houſe, the Portingals-houſe, the Glaſs-houſe, the Haſſian-houſe, & an other which puts them all downe for faire-neſſe, called the Eaſterne or Hans-townes houſe, ſtanding betweene two waters in the new towne, and the beautifull and ſumptuous Senate-houſe, which coſt more then a hundred thouſand crownes the building. The number of the Cittizens, & inhabitants betweene the yeare 1556, & 1577, in which time Antwerpe flouriſhed moſt according to the calculation of a Ieſuite, who tooke it out of the Senate-houſe booke, conſiſted of above a hundred thouſand ſoules beſides Marriners and Sailers, which dayly came in and went out uf the Cittie: yea wee read that in the yeares 1549, 56, 59, & 61, they did reekon up above two hundred thouſand heads, which dwelt within this Cittie. All proviſions were heretofore in it in abundant manner, exceeding good and cheape, and the Citty furniſhed bravely with all things, which invited the inhabitants to liquoriſhneſſe, ryot and wantonneſſe. This towne is alſo an imperiall Citty, and is a Vicountie, which title was formerly given to the Gouvernour of the Caſtle, but now trading and commerce is much decayed.

Churches.

Houſes.

The number of the Inhabitants.

Pallais. The Cittie of *Antwerpe* though it hath for her Lord the Duke of Brabant, as the Marqueſſe of the holy Empire: yet ſhee enjoyes and keepes a great many excellent priveledges, obtained from old times, that it is like a free Citty, & a Republike of it ſelfe; yet ſo that the Soveraigne Lord, retaines his Lawfull right & ſupreame authoritie. The government and whole adminiſtration of this townes Common-weale, is adminiſtred by foure members of the ſame, whereof the firſt containeth the Superiour Magiſtrate, conſiſting of Bourrough-maſters, Aldermen, Treaſurers and Receivers. The ſecond of thoſe who having bene heretofore Bourrough-maſters and Aldermen, after their limited time is expired, execute the inferiour Magiſtrates Duties. The third is called the Burgeſſie, or Porterie, comprehending 26 Captaines over the Burgers, who are choſen out of the 15 wikes in the Cittie, with the foure Headſmen appointed over them. The fourth is tearmed the Deaconie, which conſiſts of 54 Deacons, or Overſeers of the 27 Gildes. Theſe foure members makes the corporation, or bodie of the Cittie and Republike.

The Pvlch furie.

In the yeare 1583, the Duke d'Alanzon under the coullour of frendſhip, had like to have betrayed this Cittie, his armie which came to aſſiſt the States, lying then without it: for on the 17 of Ianuary that yeare, he ſends Marſhall Biron out of the towne to drawe his armie in armes under the pretext of a revew or a muſter, & had appointed one Rochepot his chiefe inſtrument for the effecting of his treacherie, who coming to the Gate fained himſelfe lame, upon the bridge while the French entred, the Duke himſelfe riding after as faſt as he could to encourage them, crying to his Souldiers *Marchez, marchez mes enfans, & no pille point, Vive le Meſſe, & ville gaignée*, there got in 17 Companies before ever the old Prince of Orange (who was then in the Cittie, and had the day before forewarned them of this plott) and the Burgers could get into armes, ſome marching forward, others beſetting the walls and the next bulwarkes, maſſacring and killing the Cittizens as faſt as they entred, but in the interim the Burgeſſes and Souldiers taking courage, gott into armes, recovered the gate, ſhut it, and let downe the percullis, & reſiſted them bravely, in ſo much that they damd up the gate with dead bodies, & ſlew a great many of the French within the Citty, beate them back, and made them leap over the wall into the moate, where a great many of them, (thinking to ſave themſelves by ſwimming) were drownd, for out of the gate where they entred, they could not get, but tumbled over one another. In the furie Rochepot, who had kalled ten or 12 Burgers, himſelf was ſlaine, Count Aignan, & the yong Count *Chaſteau Ron*, Son to Marſhall *Biron*, beſides ſome 250 gallants and Cavillieros, which lay dead in their Satins and Velvets, ſo that there were in all ſlaine 1528 men, which were the next day all taken up, & buried.

In the yeare 1585, this Cittie after a long ſeege, was taken in by the Prince of Parma, ſince which time it hath ever ſince bene under the command of the King of Spaine, and the Arch-Duke Albertus, and Iſabella, his wife, but the trading and flouriſh thereof is greatly decayed, having now a ſtrong Cittadell before their noſes to curbe them, and thus much for Antwerpe, & the Marquiſate of the holy Empire.

The Map of this deſcription followeth.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE MARQVISATE OF BERGEN,

The Earledome of HOOCHSTRATE, the Baronnie of BREDA, and the territoire of RYEN.

Bergen upon the Zoom.

BERGEN is knowne from *Bergen in Norvvay*, and *Bergen in Haynault* by a ſmall river called the *Zoom*, upon which it lyeth, & ſo is diſtinguiſhed from the others, by the name of *Bergen upon the Zoom*. It hath bene an ancient Baronnie, but in the yeere 1533 *Charles the fifth* made it a Marquiſate. The towne lyeth in the moſt Northerne part of Brabant, and ſo neere the Sea, that it is accounted one of the Port-townes. In former times, becauſe it is ſeated ſo commodiouſly, having a faire haven, great Priviledges, and yeerely Marts, it was much frequented by Marchants, an Tradeſmen: but when Antwerpe began to flouriſh, then the trading and proſperity thereof decayed. Now at this day it is a moſt warlike Frontier-towne, having a ſtrong garniſon, lying in it, under the commaund, and in the ſeruice of the High, & Mighty Lords the States Generall of the united Provinces, through whoſe provident care, it is now made invincible: for beſides the old Bulwarcks, Ravelins, Horneworks, Lines, and Counterſcharpes, wherewith it hath bene girt in a long time: There are alſo upon the one ſide of the towne, next the new-haven, three Royall Forts, called the *North-Schanſe*, the *South-Schanſe*, and *Kyck in the pott*, all of them having wide moats, and ſtrong outworks. The Archducheſſe, and the States of Brabant, knowing how much this towne did import thē, and whar annoyance it did them, reſolued to gather together all their Forces, Horſe and Foote, and ſent them thither, under the conduct of their Generall *Marqueſſe Ambroſius Spinola*, of famous memorie, who upon the 18 of Iuly 1622, after he had taken in *Steenbergen*, and entrenched his Armie round about, brake ground, made his approches, and caſt up many workes and batteries, planted great ſtore of Ordinance, and ſhott ſo furiouſly upon the towne, as if he would haue battered it downe to thē ground, giving many fiere aſſaults, and ſallies upon the outworks: but thoſe within the towne, being well provided with victualls, amunition, and a ſtronge garniſon, becauſe the Schanſes abouesaid ſo defended the new hauen, that the ſhipping might come in and out, made ſuch braue reſiſtance, and beate of their ennemy with ſuch Courage, namely, my Lord *Morgan* (who for that, and other ſeruices is now Gouvernour of it) with diverſe other valiant Colonells, Captaines, Officers & Souldiers, that they could nott gett an ynch of ground of them, yea after the loſſe ſome times of foure, or fiue hundred men upon a deſperate aſſault. Here the Engliſh ſerued againſt the Engliſh, who after they had beene oftentimes repulſed by the Engliſh, which ſerued in the towne, the Marqueſſe ſeing that their courage failed them, ſent a troope or two of Horſe in the breches of them to make them fall on, and keepe them from retreating. This ſeige during along time, at laſt the States reſolued to ſend his Exl. *Maurice Prince of Orange* of famous memorie with their army to relieue it, who after that Count *Manſfeld*, & the Duke of *Brunſvvick* had ioyned their forces with the Princes upon the heath by *Breda*, came and quartered at *Roſendale*, with intent to haue falne on and beaten up the Ennemie, but the Marqueſſe finding himſelfe not able to mainteyne the ſiege, and to defend his line, and workes againſt his Excellencie raiſed his ſiege upon a ſudden, drew all his men out of the approches, ſet fire on his quartiers, marched away, and left a great many ſick and hurt men, armes and materials behinde him, and drawing all his men in armes ſtayed a day between Bergen and Antwerpe to haue giuen the Prince battaile. And thus his Excellencie, upon the third of October relieued it, being the very ſame day of the yeere, on which *Leyden* was relieued by his Father of famous memorie. After the Marqueſſe had layne before it eleuen weekes, and had giuen many violent attempts, and aſſaults upon it, and ſprung divers Mines, he left the ſiege with the loſſe of aboue twelue thouſand Souldiers, as is credibly reported, and ſo marched away. Afterward Anno 1628 for the better defence of the towne, there was three maine Forts, made between *Bergen*, and *Steenbergen*, which are called the *Rover*, *Mourmont*, and *Pinſens Fort*: ſo that nowe *Bergen op Zoom*, is held impregnable, and one of the ſtrongeſt, and beſt fortifyed townes in the Low Countries, under the commaund of his Excellencie the Prince of Orange: and thus much for Bergen in particular.

Steenbergen

About ſix Engliſh miles from *Bergen upon the Zoom*, lyeth *Steenbergen*, which heretofore was a towne of note, and well frequented, but by the warres and ſtormes which haue broken the Banks, it is much ruined, and decayed. In the yeere 1622 on the 18 of Iuly, it was taken in (as is ſaid) by the Marqueſſe Spinola: but upon the ſeuenth of October, the ſame yeere after the reliefe of Bergen, it was recouvered againe, ſo that now it is under the Commaund of the Lords the States Generall, and under the Baronnie of Dieſt, belonging to the Prince of *Orange*.

Prince land.

Not farre from thence lyeth *Princeland*, which is a faire Countrie with ſome Villages built in it, which lād not long ſince was recouvered from drownd land. In the yeere of our Lord 1631 upon the 11. of September, Count *Iohn of Naſſavv*, th: Prince of *Barbançon*, with diuerſe other Commaunders, having a great number of *Punts*, & *Sloopes*, provided with ordinance, amunition, victualls, and ſome foure or fiue thow-

 ſand

and casses adorned, with all manner of choise wares & commodities. Besides there is the English house, and exchange a stately structure (where now the Iesuits nestle) which was the staple for our English Marchant adventurers. *Churches.* The Churches, Cloisters, Gesthouses, & other Hospitalls in Antwerpe are 42 in number. The Cathedrall was built in honour of the Virgin Marie, called now our Ladies Church. It is a great, costly, & a magnificent structure, having an exceeding high steeple, wrought up with carved stone, which is above two hundred Florentine ells high. There is also the new Church, which the Iesuites built there of late yeares, a most excellent peece of workemanship and costly, for all the pillars, floores, pedestalls, footstalls, windowes and barrs, yea all the stone-worke are made of Iasper, Marble, Alablaster, & other curious stones. *Houses.* There are in it some 13500 houses, besides which there are many other publike houses & edifices, as the Mint, the Tapistrie houses, & Silver-smithes, the Shambles, the Fish-market, the Weigh-house, the Akon-house, the Portingals-house, the Glass-house, the Hassian-house, & an other which puts them all downe for faire-nesse, called the Easterne or Hans-townes house, standing betweene two waters in the new towne, and the beautifull and sumptuous Senate-house, which cost more then a hundred thousand crownes the building. *The number of the Inhabitants.* The number of the Cittizens, & inhabitants betweene the yeare 1556, & 1577, in which time Antwerpe flourished most according to the calculation of a Iesuite, who tooke it out of the Senate-house booke, consisted of above a hundred thousand soules besides Marriners and Sailers, which dayly came in and went out uf the Cittie: yea wee read that in the yeares 1549, 56, 59, & 61, they did reckon up above two hundred thousand heads, which dwelt within this Cittie. All provisions were heretofore in it in abundant manner, exceeding good and cheape, and the Citty furnished bravely with all things, which invited the inhabitants to liquorishnesse, ryot and wantonnesse. This towne is also an imperiall Citty, and is a Vicountie, which title was formerly given to the Gouvernour of the Castle, but now trading and commerce is much decayed.

Palace. The Cittie of *Antwerpe* though it hath for her Lord the Duke of Brabant, as the Marquesse of the holy Empire: yet shee enjoyes and keepes a great many excellent priveledges, obtained from old times, that it is like a free Citty, & a Republike of it selfe; yet so that the Soveraigne Lord, retaines his Lawfull right & supreame authoritie. The government and whole administration of this townes Common-weale, is administred by foure members of the same, whereof the first containeth the Superiour Magistrate, consisting of Bourrough-masters, Aldermen, Treasurers and Receivers. The second of those who having bene heretofore Bourrough-masters and Aldermen, after their limited time is expired, execute the inferiour Magistrates Duties. The third is called the Burgesse, or Porterie, comprehending 26 Captaines over the Burgers, who are chosen out of the 15 wikes in the Cittie, with the foure Headsmen appointed over them. The fourth is tearmed the Deaconie, which consists of 54 Deacons, or Overseers of the 27 Gildes. These foure members makes the corporation, or bodie of the Cittie and Republike.

The French furie. In the yeare 1583, the Duke d'Alanzon under the coullour of frendship, had like to have betrayed this Cittie, his armie which came to assists the States, lying then without it: for on the 17 of Ianuary that yeare, he sends Marshall Biron out of the towne to drawe his armie in armes under the pretext of a revew or a muster, & had appointed one Rochepot his chiefe instrument for the effecting of his treacherie, who coming to the Gate fained himselfe lame, upon the bridge while the French entred, the Duke himselfe riding after as fast as he could to encourage them, crying to his Souldiers *Marchez, marchez mes enfans, & ne pille point: Vive le Messe, & ville gaignée*, there got in 17 Companies before ever the old Prince of Orange (who was then in the Cittie, and had the day before forewarned them of this plott) and the Burgers could get into armes, some marching forward, others besetting the walls and the next bulwarkes, massacring and killing the Cittizens as fast as they entred, but in the interim the Burgesses and Souldiers taking courage, gott into armes, recovered the gate, shut it, and let downe the percullis, & resisted them bravely, in so much that they damed up the gate with dead bodies, & slew a great many of the French within the Citty, beate them back, and made them leap over the wall into the moate, where a great many of them, (thinking to save themselves by swimming) were drownd, for out of the gate where they entred, they could not get, but tumbled over one another. In the furie Rochepot, who had kalled ten or 12 Burgers, himself was slaine, Count Aignan, & the yong Count *Chaseau Roux*, Son to Marshall *Biron*, besides some 250 gallants and Cavillieros, which lay dead in their Satins and Velvets, so that there were in all slaine 1528 men, which were the next day all taken up, & buried.

In the yeare 1585, this Cittie after a long seege, was taken in by the Prince of Parma, since which time it hath ever since bene under the command of the King of Spaine, and the Arch-Duke Albertus, and Isabella his wife, but the trading and flourish thereof is greatly decayed, having now a strong Cittadell before their noses to curbe them, and thus much for Antwerpe, & the Marquisate of the holy Empire.

The Map of this description followeth.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE MARQVISATE OF BERGEN,

The Earledome of HOOCHSTRATE, the Baronnie of BREDA, and the territoire of RYEN.

Bergen upon the Zoom.

BERGEN is knowne from *Bergen in Norvvay*, and *Bergen in Haynault* by a small river called the *Zoom*, upon which it lyeth, & so is distinguished from the others, by the name of *Bergen upon the Zoom*. It hath bene an ancient Baronnie, but in the yeere 1533 *Charles the fifth* made it a Marquisate. The towne lyeth in the most Northerne part of Brabant, and so neere the Sea, that it is accounted one of the Port-townes. In former times, because it is seated so commodiously, having a faire haven, great Priviledges, and yeerely Marts, it was much frequented by Marchants, an Tradesmen: but when Antwerpe began to flourish, then the trading and prosperity thereof decayed. Now at this day it is a most warlike Frontier-towne, having a strong garnison, lying in it, under the commaund, and in the seruice of the High, & Mighty Lords the States Generall of the united Provinces, through whose provident care, it is now made invincible: for besides the old Bulwarcks, Ravelins, Horneworks, Lines, and Counterscharpes, wherewith it hath bene girt in a long time: There are also upon the one side of the towne, next the new-haven, three Royall Forts, called the *North-Schanse*, the *South-Schanse*, and *Kyck in the pott*, all of them having wide moats, and strong outworks. The Archdutchesse, and the States of Brabant, knowing how much this towne did import thē, and what annoyance it did them, resolued to gather together all their Forces, Horse and Foote, and sent them thither, under the conduct of their Generall *Marquesse Ambrosius Spinola*, of famous memorie, who upon the 18 of Iuly 1622, after he had taken in *Steenbergen*, and entrenched his Armie round about, brake ground, made his approches, and cast up many workes and batteries, planted great store of Ordinance, and shott so furiously upon the towne, as if he would haue battered it downe to the ground, giving many fiere assaults, and sallies upon the outworks: but those within the towne, being well provided with victualls, amunition, and a stronge garnison, because the Schanses abouesaid so defended the new hauen, that the shipping might come in and out, made such braue resistance, and beate of their ennemy with such Courage, namely, my Lord *Morgan* (who for that, and other seruices is now Gouvernour of it) with diverse other valiant Colonells, Captaines, Officers & Souldiers, that they could nott gett an ynch of ground of them, yea after the losse some times of foure, or fiue hundred men upon a desperate assault. Here the English serued against the English, who after they had beene oftentimes repulsed by the English, which serued in the towne, the Marquesse seing that their courage failed them, sent a troope or two of Horse in the breches of them to make them fall on, and keepe them from retreating. This seige during a long time, at last the States resolued to send his Exl. *Maurice Prince of Orange* of famous memorie with their army to relieue it, who after that Count *Mansfeld*, & the Duke of *Brunsvvick* had ioyned their forces with the Princes upon the heath by *Breda*, came and quartered at *Rosendale*, with intent to haue falne on and beaten up the Ennemie, but the Marquesse finding himselfe not able to mainteyne the siege, and to defend his line, and workes against his Excellencie raised his siege upon a sudden, drew all his men out of the approches, set fire on his quartiers, marched away, and left a great many sick and hurt men, armes and materials behinde him, and drawing all his men in armes stayed a day between Bergen and Antwerpe to haue giuen the Prince battaile. And thus his Excellencie, upon the third of October relieued it, being the very same day of the yeere, on which *Leyden* was relieued by his Father of famous memorie. After the Marquesse had layne before it eleuen weekes, and had giuen many violent attempts, and assaults upon it, and sprung divers Mines, he left the siege with the losse of aboue twelue thousand Souldiers, as is credibly reported, and so marched away. Afterward Anno 1628 for the better defence of the towne, there was three maine Forts, made between *Bergen*, and *Steenbergen*, which are called the *Rover*, *Mourmont*, and *Pinsens Fort*: so that nowe *Bergen op Zoom*, is held impregnable, and one of the strongest, and best fortifyed townes in the Low Countries, under the commaund of his Excellencie the Prince of Orange: and thus much for Bergen in particular.

Steenbergen

About six English miles from *Bergen upon the Zoom*, lyeth *Steenbergen*, which heretofore was a towne of note, and well frequented, but by the warres and stormes which haue broken the Banks, it is much ruined, and decayed. In the yeere 1622 on the 18 of Iuly, it was taken in (as is said) by the Marquesse Spinola: but upon the seuenth of October, the same yeere after the reliefe of Bergen, it was recouvered againe, so that now it is under the Commaund of the Lords the States Generall, and under the Baronnie of Dieft, belonging to the Prince of *Orange*.

Prince land.

Not farre from thence lyeth *Princeland*, which is a faire Countrie with some Villages built in it, which läd not long since was recouvered from drownd land. In the yeere of our Lord 1631 upon the 11. of September, Count *Iohn of Nassvv*, the Prince of *Barbançon*, with diuerse other Commaunders, having a great number of *Punts*, & *Sloopes*, provided with ordinance, amunition, victualls, and some foure or fiue thow-

De Maes
POORTE GAEL
Oude Maes
Dordrecht
Heenvliet
Geervliet
't Landt van Putte
HOLLAND
Oude Land van Strijen
HARINCVLIET
Harinc vliet
Hollants diep
Wijnekeen
Butter vliedt
Willemstad
OVER FLACKEE
Nieuwe Klundert
Sevenbergen
SEVENBERGEN
BAR
Crammer
SLAECK
Prince Landt
Oudenbosch
Heusden Landt
MAROUI
Tolen
SAT BERGEN OP ZOOM
VAN BERGEN
Moerdijck
BRABANT
De Hoofte op Wester Schelde
Santvliet
Lillo
't Land van Beveren
ANTWERPEN
CANTECROI COM
T LAND VAN WAES

BRABANTIÆ
PARS SEPTENTRIONALIS
Continens

Marchionatus { S. Rom. Imperij. Bergenense.

COMITATUS { Hoochstratanum. Cantecroicense. Zelandiæ.

BARONIAM BREDANAM.

Territoria { Ryense Herentaliæ etc.

Amstelodami Ioannes Janssonius excudit.

Milliaria Germanica communia.

Milliaria Gallica communia.

sand souldiers, put out of *Saftingen* Creeke and came to *Remerswaal* lying by the Land of *Terthol*, and so sayled towards the *Vosmare*, to meete the rest of their army, horse & foote which were come into Princelād, where they stayed for the tide. His Excel. the Prince of Orange prepared men of warre and sloopes to followe them, manned them with braue Officiers, and Souldiers, who between ten, and eleven of the clock in the night overtooke them, entertained fight with them, but by reason there rose a great mist and a fogg, the Spanish Punts and Sloopes were all disperced, & the States shipping singling them out, fought with them, and droue them a ground, so that they lost all their Sloopes, Ordinance, Amunition, Victualls, Materialls, eleven Barrells of Money, and foure thousand Officiers and Souldiers were taken prisoners, & brought into Bergen op Zoom: but Count Iohn of Nassaw, the Prince of Barbançon, and some fewe others, escaped by a boate into *Princeland*, and so saued themselves.

Sevenbergē. *Sevenbergen* is a small towne, which is now demanteled, lying some 12. Miles from *Breda*, and as farre from *VVilliamstadt*. It is at this day neutrall, but during the warrs hath oftentimes bene besieged, but newer taken.

The Baronie of *Breda* reacheth out towards *Steenbergen*, *Rosendale*, & *Osterhout*, being a rich Seigneurie, and is so named from the strong and famous Citie of *Breda*, which we will now briefly describe unto you.

Breda. Breda lyeth upō a riuer called the *Merck*, whose headspring beginneth a larg Dutch Mile aboue *Hoochstrate*. It is a faire, pleasant, and a strong towne, well built. Among the rest of the Structures, there is the stately Palace belonging to the Barons, and Lords of this place, descended from that ancient and Imperiall house of Nassaw, which was first founded by *Count Henry* of *Nassavv*, Vncle unto the Prince of *Orange* that now is. It is double moated and is built after the forme of a Castle; and if it had beene finished, it would haue bene one of the fairest houses in the Netherlands. This Towne during the warrs, was most strongly fortified, with Bulwarks, Ravelings, Counterscharps, Horneworks, and other fortifications, that it can hardly be wonne by approches, but by famishing, as appeared in the yeeres 1624. & 1625. For *Marquesse Spinola*, hauing receiued an affront before Bergen, anno 1622, on the 28. of August 1624. came before this towne with a mightie armie, & entrenching himselfe presently round about it, begang this long siege: and hauing girt it about with a double Line of Circumvalation, with many strong Forts, Hornworks, half Moones, and Traverses, there was no meanes to beate him from it, though the Prince of Orenge attēpted to relieue it, by falling on at Terhey, & other places; so that those within the towne, wanting Victualls, were driuen to yeeld it up to the Marquesse Spinola on the second of Iuly 1625. being the best and the last victorie, that euer he gott in the Low Countries: so that *Breda* at this present, is under the commaund of the King of Spaigne, & was taken heretofore from the Spaignard by a braue stratagem performed by a few valiant men, who hiding themselues in a Turfe-boate, & coming into the Castle, broake out, cutt of the gard before they could draw together, and so became master of this Towne. While it was under the Commaund of the Lords the States it flourished & there was excellent Beere brued in it, which had a good tast, and great store of it vented and sould in Holland.

Hoochstrate. *Hoochstrate* is a great towne, lying open and unwalled, some 18. Miles from *Antvverpe*, and as farre from *Bergen*. *Charles* the fifth made it an Earledome. The Earles of *Hoochstrate* are descended from the ancient house of the *Lalainghs*, who dwelt in a strong, and ancient Castle situated upon the *Mercke*, about some seuen, or eight miles from the said towne.

Santvliet. *Santvliet* lyet in the mid-way betweene *Antvverp*, and *Bergen op Zoom*, upon the *Scheld*: it is of late yeeres by the Arch-Ducheſſe, and the Spanish Councill encompassed with a wall, and made a strong towne, which may stand them in some stead, if they should come againe before Bergen, to besiege it, or to commaund the *Scheld*, or to cutt of *Lillo*, and *Liefkenshoeke* from *Holland*, and *Zeeland*: to which end, they made diverse other Forts, as that of *Hoogervverve*, which they built out of the Mudd, on the side of the *Scheld*: it is a royall Fort which with great charge was raised out of the water, and provided with all things necessarie. Afterward they made other Forts besides this, as *S. Ambroses*, *S. Philips*, &c. whereby they annoyed much the passage out of *Zeeland*, *Holland*, & *Bergen* towards Antwerpe, tooke some ships and shott others: which would haue bene ill, if the Prince of Orange had not prevented it, who from *Lillo* wrought against the Ennemies Schanses & cast up some Forts, to hinder them and breake their designe. Notwithstanding, fearing the worst, at last Count *VVilliam of Nassavv*, was sent thether, by order from the Prince of *Orange* with a good number of Sloopes, & other shipping, & to his great honour, made himselfe master of all the Ennemies forts (saving Sandvliet) and afterward also tooke in the *Cros-schanse* aboue *Lillo*, the *Couvvensteyns-banke*, *S. Ieames*, and *Peckgat*, also took from the Ennemy the *Schanse* called the *Geuses-brill* made upon the point of the Polderne of *Namen*, changing the name, and calling it now the *Papen-brill*.

Lillo. *Lillo* lyeth upon the *Scheld* three Dutch miles from *Antvverpe*, and was heretofore a fine *Lordship*, but in the time of warre is now made an invincible Fort, under the Commaund of the Lords the States Generall of the Vnited Provinces.

The territoire of Ryen. The territoire of *Ryen*, lyeth betweene *Antvverpe* and *Bergen op Zoom*: is hilly, and for the most part a barren heath: there is no towne in it, but some Villages, as *Capelle*, *Volsvvyck*, *S. Gravenvveſel*, & some others.

Herentals. The towne and Majourie of *Herentals*, lyeth betweene *Antvverpe*, and *Liere*, having a strong garnison in it, is a place well fortifyed, and is seated upon the riuer *Nete*.

Cantecroy. *Cantecroy* is a faire, and a strong Castle, lying some three English Miles from *Antvverpe*, having eight villages belonging to it: so that *King Philip* the second of *Spaigne*, made it a Countie, formerly belonging to the *Cardinall Granvelle*.

Oelen. *Oelen*, is likewise a Countie, and lyeth closse by *Herentals*, and beareth rule ouer diuers Villages about it. And these are the chiefest Lordships, Townes, and Forts in this part of *Brabant*. There are many Villages, which wee for brevities sake will passe over.

Rivers. The rivers in these parts are few, and litle, as the *Vlet*, the *Merck*, the *Dunghe*, the *Scheynds*, the *Nethe*, and some others.

The Citie and Marquisate of *Antvverpe*, comprehended in this Map, wee will describe in a Map by it selfe.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIORALITIE And the City of 'SHERTOGENBOSCH,

Together with the Lands, and territoires lying about it.

THE Capitall Citie of one of the foure Quarters of Brabant is *Bolduc*, or *'sHertogen-boſch*, that is, *the Dukes-vvood*, under the juriſdictiō whereof, theſe foure members are comprehended, to wit: *Kempland*, *Peeland*, *Mazeland*, and *Ooſtervvyckland* in which there lie theſe townes, namely, *Helmond*, *Eyndhoven*, *Meghem*, and the *Grave*. This Citie tooke its name firſt from a fine, and pleaſand wood, which grew there, and where it was built, and founded anno 1185. in the dayes of Pope *Alexander*, and the Emperour *Frederick* the firſt ſurnamed *Barbaroſſa*, in which time the other three Capitall Cities of Brabant, *Lovaine*, *Bruxells*, & *Antvverpe* to helpe it forward, built each of them a Gate in it upon their owne charges. Now in proceſſe of time, by the manie Benefices, and priviledges of diverſe Princes and Lords, it became a very ſtrong towne, and had good trading in it. This Citie is ſeated upon a running riuer called the *Dieſe*, and lyeth foure Engliſh Miles from the *Maze*, 8. from *Bommel*, and ſome 12. from *Raveſteyn*. It was heretofore gouverned by the Biſhop of *Luyck*: But after King *Philip* the ſecond of Spaigne, departed out of the Low Countries, and that Pope *Paul* the fourth created diverſe new Biſhops in theſe parts, it was advanced to a Biſhoprick, and with fiue other Biſhopricks was ſubordinate to the Arch-biſhop of *Machlyne*. The firſt new Biſhop then of the *Boſch* was Doctour *Franciſcus Sonius*, who in a generall proceſſiō was brought into it, by *Nicolas Godaert* Knight Baronnet of *Ranſt*, Lord of *Rynenant*, and *Nicolas vander Steghen*, both Counſellours of the Provinciall Counſell of Brabant, who were deputed in ſpeciall thereunto. Since which time the *Boſch* hath bene diuerſe times enlarged, & fortified with large Moates, ſtrong Forts, faire Bulwarkes, Horneworks, and Ravelings. It is built triangle wiſe, and is environned about with Low, and Mooriſh grounds, which are ſo full of water, that it is unapprochable, ſaving on the Vuchterſide, and towards the Heath, where the great and the litle Schance ſtands, and onely no more firme ground left, then a paued Banke, or cauſey to come into it. There are two riuers runne through it, the *Aa*, and the *Dommel*, which was dammed up at the laſt ſiege. It hath ſeven ports or gates. 51. ſtone, & 58. wodden bridges, two faire Churches: *S. Iohns* the Cathedrall (which hath in it as faire a paire of Organs, & as ſtatly a Quire, as any Church in Europe) and S. Maries, beſides eight ſmaller Churches, 16. Cloiſters for men and women, & 26. Hoſpitalls, and houſes of Charity. This Citie hath held out againſt many aſſaults, entrepriſes, and beſiegings, the chiefeſt whereof we will briefly relate unto the Reader.

Anno 1585. *Count Hohenlo* having gathered a head together of ſome 4. or 5. thowſand horſe and foote, to amuze thoſe of the *Boſch* made a ſhew as if he had drawne them together to relieue *Antvverpe*, which was them beſieged by the Prince of *Parma*: but his deſſigne being upon this towne turned Back the 19. of Ianuary, and laying his men in ambuſcado neere the Port, ſome of them climed ouer the Paliſſado, which ſtood before the Port, and gott cloſſy into two ſmall Courts of gard, which ſtood upon the bridg, ſo that in the morning about eight of the Clock, when the Majour with the gard came to open the Gate they fell out upon them, cutt their throats, and became maſters of the Gate. Some of the reſt of his men hearing the alarme, horſe and foote rann as faſt as euer they could and entred the towne, and advanced as farre as the mercate place, and comig thither, ſeing ſome horſmen in armes, which had come in the day before with a Convoy, fearing that their entrepriſe was deſcouvered, their harts miſgiuing them, the firſt ranks turned faces about: which the Burgers perceiving tooke Courage, and gott into Armes. In the meane while hapned an other diſaſter, for the Porter being an old man and grevouſly wounded at their entrance (the ſurpriſers imagining that he had bene dead) reviued and gott with his hammer to the Percullis, ſtrook looſe the pinns, which falling hindred & ſtopped both their entrance and retreate, ſo that his men retyring (as is ſaid) were ſo putt to it, that they were driuen to leape downe the walls & tō ſwimme ouer the moate to ſaue their liues, and thus the Boſch eſcaped this ſcowring: Count Hohenlo leaving behinde him ſome 300. men, and theſe of the towne had about 50. ſlaine.

In the yeere 1594. his Excell. Prince *Maurice of Naſſavv* had an other entreprize upon the Boſch, but failled. Alſo in the yeere 1601. upon the firſt of November when the Archduke had beſieged *Oſtend*, His Excell. of famous memorie, ſate downe before it and ſent Count *VVillem of Naſſavv* betimes in the morningh with 13. Companies of *Frieſes*, ſeuen coullors of *Scotch*, 6. of *Zeelanders*, and 14. Cornets of Horſe under the commaund of the Droſſart *Zalland*, *Monſieur du Boys*, *Cloet*, and *Ryhoven*, horſe Captaines, with foure half Canon, and all neceſſarie amunition to *Barlicom* of *Hintom* and with the reſt of his forces came himſelf to *Vucht*, lay at the houſe of *Heim*, and Count *Solms* at the manſion of *Herlaer*, and quartered all his Officers and men in and about the Village, that night brake ground, advanced his approches with ſuch dexteritie and courage, that within a few daies after he gott under the wall, but the extremitie of the froſt and cold was ſuch, that diuerſe of his men being frozen to death in the approches, his Excell. upon the 27. of the ſaid Month, was forced to raiſe his ſiege and leaue it. Nothwithſtanding this towne was

AMPLISSIMIS, CONSULTISSIMIS
PRUDENTISSIMISQ; DOMINIS, DOMINIS

Henrico de Bargaine Praetori	Ioanni Verhaek.
Henrico Kuysten Praesidi.	Ioanni Voets.
Georgio de Bernage.	Dancho ab Hamel.
Adriano Plovs.	Cornelio Cuyck I.Doct.
Ysaaco Gothofrido de Graef.	Paulo Pels

Inclytæ Reipublicæ Sylvæ Ducensis Gubernatoribus, hanc dictæ Ditionis Tabulam de novo in lucem editam Dat, Dicat Dedicatq; Henricus Hondius

ACCURATISSIMA DITIONIS SYLVÆ-DUCENSIS TABULA.

Amstelodami Sumptibus Henrici Hondii.

GELDERLAND

Bommeler Weert

HOLLANDIÆ PARS

Heusden

S. Hertogen Bos

's Hertogenbosch

Crevecoeur

Maas

Meerwyck

Kat. benuel

Geersberge

Thuys Heluoort

Heluoort

Vlmen

Druyuen

Esschout

Oyschoort

Kuyd

Hoogbeen

Hemert

Aelst

Broeckem

Deluinen

Driel

Heusdriel

Meerwyck

Polder

Oudheusden

Vlijmen

Berlicum

Orthen

Nistrum

Rosmalen

Empel

Engelen

Dinteren

Grobbendonck

Fort Isabella

Crevecoeur

Gemonde

Eschet

Lunde

Slotven Boxtel

Middel Beersse

Wester Beersse

Oirle

Stryy

Vlijm

Leesel

Helfsel

Nederfel

Harpert

Hochlem

Kuychzel

Dayfel

Sterfel

Vorberge

Heyde

Berch Eyck

Berckel

Boxberge

Leodiensis Diœcesis

Dekonye

Dyffen

Thuys Dyffen

Thuys Eel

Arendonck

Furnhout

Post...elsche

Reyn

Ryle

Wedde

Gastel

Thuys van Morgyfel

Morgyfel

I. Cock

Water molen

Castel te Oirle

I. Vlierden

I. Grendbroeck

Oy Acht

Uberfel

Stryy

I. van Stryy

Blaerton

Wat molen

Veldhoven

Deunselen

Leender molc.

Thuys te Emmerc

Brillanen

Slotven Boxtel

Lunde

I. Lagre

Thuys van Heeswyck

Thuys van Merwyck

Thuys van Esschen

Thuys van Esschout

Thuys van Oyschoort

Thuys van Kuyd

Thuys van Hoogbeen

Thuys van Hemert

Thuys van Aelberch

Thuys van Zuylichem

Thuys van Heusden

Thuys van Crevecoeur

Thuys van Meerwyck

Thuys van Deluinen

Thuys van Heusdriel

Thuys van Engelen

Thuys van Vlijmen

Thuys van Berlicum

Thuys van Dinteren

Thuys van Grobbendonck

Thuys van Gemonde

Thuys van Eschet

Thuys van Lunde

Thuys van Slotven Boxtel

Thuys van Middel Beersse

Thuys van Wester Beersse

Thuys van Oirle

Thuys van Stryy

Thuys van Vlijm

Thuys van Leesel

Thuys van Harpert

Thuys van Hochlem

Thuys van Kuychzel

Thuys van Dayfel

Thuys van Sterfel

Thuys van Vorberge

Thuys van Heyde

Thuys van Berch Eyck

Thuys van Berckel

Thuys van Boxberge

Thuys van Leemsel

Thuys van Furnhout

Thuys van Arendonck

Thuys van Post...elsche

Thuys van Reyn

Thuys van Ryle

Thuys van Wedde

Thuys van Gastel

Thuys van Morgyfel

Thuys van Dekonye

Thuys van Dyffen

Thuys van Eel

D R I Æ

Batenburg

P A R S

Megen

Ravestein

Graue

Maes flu.

L A N D T

R A V E S T E I N B A R.

C L A N T V A N

C U Y C K

L O C U S

Pal

d o

K E

P E

D i e S E E

Peel

H O O R N C O M.

Helmont

Weert

once more ſtrongly beſieged (upon the laſt of Aprill Anno 1629) by his brother the illuſtrious *Frederick Henry Prince of Orange*, and ſo girthin with Lines, Batteries, ſtrong Forts, Horneworks, Halfemoones, Spurrs, and Traverſes, that notwithſtanding Count *Henry* of the *Berge*, came with the Spaniſh army, and made diuerſe tryalls to relieue it, yet he could not preuaile, but marched away, ſo that after his Excellencie had taken both the Schances, ſapped and beate the ennemie out of all their workes, ſhutt them into the Towne, lyd a Gallery of 300 foote ouer the moate, gott into the Vuchter Bulwarck, and ſprung a Mine: And ſo tooke it in upon the 14 of Sept. following, being (as is ſaid) one of the foure chiefe townes of Brabant, which is now under the commaund of the Lords the States Generall of the vnited Provinces, ſince which time it hath bene ſo fortified with new Schances and workes, that it is now invincible. The Iuriſdiction of the Citie of *Boſch*, and the Maiorality thereof, beſides ſome townes, extended ouer aboue 109 faire Villages, ſo that it is a very rich Citie and Iuriſdiction.

CreveCœur. *Creve Cœur* is a ſtrong Fortreſſe lying about 4 Engliſh miles from the Boſch, and hath held out manie beſiegings, and is now under the States of the vnited Netherlands.

Grave. *Grave* is a ſmall towne ſeated upon the left ſide of the *Maze*, 6 miles from *Raveſteyn*, & ſome 15 from the *Boſch*. It is the chiefe towne of the Land of *Kuyck*, and during the warres, was well fortifyed with Bulwarcks, Ravelins, and Counterſcharps. On the one ſide of it, there is a mooriſh ground, which makes it vnapprochable; ſince the States tooke it in, it is now ſo fortified that it is held to be one of the ſtrongeſt townes in the Low Countries, it is alſo under the States Generall of the vnited Provinces, but doth properly belong to the Prince of *Orange* that now is, as Lord, and heire unto the inheritances of his brother deceaſed Prince Maurice, Earle of Naſſaw of famous memorie, whoſe Father *VVilliam* Prince of *Orange* purchaſed in fee farme of *Phillip* the ſecond King of Spaigne, and that with the Conſent of the States of *Brabant:* otherwiſe the Duke cannot ſell, or morgage any of his Lands or Domaines.

Raveſteyn. The Lordſhip of *Raveſteyn*, is ſo called from a ſmall towne lying in it, named *Raveſteyn:* which lyeth alſo on the left ſide of the *Maze*, between the *Grave*, and *Meghen*, 6 miles diſtant from the one and the other. There was once a ſtrong Caſtle in it, which is now much decayed, and the walls ruined and demanteled by reaſon of an agreement made between the Emperour *Charles* the fifth, and the Duke of *Cleve*. It belongeth unto the Duke of *Cleve* and his Succeſſours, as the lawfull heire unto the deceaſed Lord of *Raveſteyn*, called *Phillip*, a very famous and valliant Prince, who notwitſtanding held it by fee farme from the Dukes of *Brabant*.

Meghen. *Meghen* hath for a long time bene honored with the title of an *Earledome*. It lyeth upon the left hand of the *Maze* ſome 9 or 10 miles from the *Boſch:* it is a prethe towne, the Niece of the laſt Earle, was maried unto the Prince of *Chimay*, afterwards made Duke of *Aerſchot*.

Helmont lyeth upon a river called the *Ade*, 9 miles from *Eyndhoven*, there is a faire Caſtle in it, in which in *Guicciardins* time there dwelled a Gentlemen of the houſe of *Cortenbach*, who was alſo Lord of this towne of *Helmont*.

Eyndhoven. *Eyndhoven* is the principall towne of *Kempland*, lying upon a ſmall river called the *Dommel*, 12 miles frō the *Boſch*, and belongeth to the Prince of *Orange* as Earle of *Buren*. And this briefly is as much as concernes this Map of one part of Brabant, comprehending in it, the Maiorality of the *Boſch*, with the Villages lying under it: as alſo *Oſtervvyck*, which is a Libertie lying 6 miles from the *Boſch*, *Kempland*, *Mazeland*, *Peeland*, the Earledome of *Meghen*, the Lordſhip of *Raveſteyn*, and the Land of *Kuyck*, in which there are diverſe Lordſhips, and faire Villages, which for brevitie ſake wee will omitt.

Rivers. The chiefeſt rivers in theſe parts is firſt the *Maze*, which lyeth very commodiouſly for commerce and trading in this Countrie, and brings them in good profit; the others are the *Runne*, the *Beerſe*, the *Dummel*, the *Aa*, the *Scheyt*, and ſome others.

The Earledome of HOORNE.

The Earledome of Hoorne. Although the Earledome of *Hoorne* be held by fee farme from the Emperour; yet is it ſubalterne, becauſe it was under the ancient Earles of *Lotz* in the Earledome of *Liege*, and is ſo incorporated, vnited, and neere a neighbour to Brabant, that I cannot omit the deſcribing of it, the rather, becauſe the Lord thereof by reaſon of ſome of his other Lordſhips, which lie in theſe Countries is ſubject and ſworn unto the King, under whoſe protection he hath giuen himſelfe. *Hoorne* then is an ancient Caſtle, lying a litle on this ſide the *Maze* cloſſe by *Roermond*, and is an Earledome having under it a faire Lordſhip, and iuriſdiction from whence this Caſtle taketh the name. Here lyeth alſo the towne of *VVeert*, fortifyed with a ſtrong Caſtle, and is a Lordſhip of it ſelfe, where the Earle for the moſt part keepeth his reſidence, and is about 9 miles from *Roermand*. There runneth through *VVeert* a ſmall river, whoſe head-ſpring beginneth not farre from thence, and aboue *Hoorne* at *Neer* runneth into the *Maze*. This Earledome beſides *VVeſen*, and *Neer* hath many other Villages and Lordſhips in it, which together (as is ſaid) is a fine royalty, and iuriſdiction. The Earles of this place are come out of France, and deſcended from the houſe of *Montmorancy*, the chiefe whereof was *Iean de Montmorancy*, a man of great honour, vertue, credit and reputation. As likewiſe in our times was Phillip Earle of *Hoorne* a Prince of great courage and State, being knight of the golden Fleece, Admirall of the Sea, and Captaine of the Catholick Kings guard, who by the ſaid Kings commaund, when the Duke of Alba came into theſe Countries, was publickly beheaded for the faithfull ſeruice he had done for his Countrie.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVTCHIE OF LIMBVRG, AND The Countries beyond, or Over the MAZE.

The name.

THE Dukedome of *Limburg* taketh the name from the chiefe towne thereof: but frō whence *Limburgh* it ſelfe was ſo called is uncertaine. The Lords of this Countrie were formerlie but Earles, for in the yeere 1672 (as *Munſter* relateth) the Emperour *Henricus* created it a Dukedome. Others againe write, that it was made by the order of *Frederick Barbaroſſa*. The ancient Princes of *Limburg* ruled heretofore over *Lorreine* from whence they are deſcended. Anno 1291 *Henry* the laſt Duke of *Limburg*, dying without heires males, *Iohn* the firſt Duke of *Brabant* ſucceeded him, who notwithſtanding that he bought it, was nevertheleſſe driuen to gaine it by the ſword: for *Reynold* Earle of Gelderland, pretending that the ſaid Dukedome belonged to him by inheritance and right of Marriage, by the fauour of the Inhabitants made himſelfe maſter of the towne of *Limburg*, and the chiefe forts thereof, and beſett them with ſtrong garniſons, hearing that the Duke of Brabant, and diuerſe other Princes made preparations of warre, and that he had made a league with the Biſhop of Collen againſt him. Now the Duke of Brabant gathering his forces together paſſed them over the Maze in Boats, and marching directly into *Limburg* waſted and ſpoyled the whole Countrie, and tooke in diverſe Forts. Finally anno 1288 upon the ſeuenth of Iuly, both armies meeting together, there hapned a greate fight between them, ſo that the battaile laſted till it was late in the night: & at laſt, after many men were ſlaine on both ſides, the Duke of Brabant gott the Victorie, & beſides a great number of priuate Souldiers there were ſlaine in this battaile, *Henry* Earle of *Luxenburg*, & both his brothers *VValramus* and *Iohn*, *Henry* of *VVeſterburg* brother unto the Arch-biſhop of *Collen*, and a thowſand Gentlemen beſides, and the Duke of *Gelders*, with the Arch-biſhop: Count *Adolph* of Naſſaw, and *VValramus* Earle of *Valkenburg* taken priſoners. That is remarkable which is related of *Siffridus* the Archbiſhop of *Collen*, for after he had bene kept priſoner ſeuen yeeres by the Earle of *Bergh*, who had taken him in the battail, at laſt paying his ranſon, he intreated the ſaid Earle, to accompaine him a litle way into his owne Countrie, which he grainting, the Arch-biſhop ſubordned ſome of his men who lay in ambuſcado, and tooke him priſoner, afterward he was condemned by the ſaid Arch-biſhop to be ſhutt into an Iron Coupe, which was ſmeared ouer with honey, and ſo this miſſerable Earle was ſtung with Waſpes, Bees, and Fleis till he dyed. After this defeate the Duke of *Brabant* ruined, and ſlighted this Caſtle: and the Duke of *Gelderland* was not releaſed till he had renounced his title and pretence to the Dukedome of *Limburg*: and thus this Dukedome came under the ſubjection of the Dukes of Brabant, and the houſe of Burgundie, but of late in the yeere 1632 after a few daies ſiege came under the commaund of the Lords the States Generall of the vnited Provinces by the wiſe conduct of his Excellencie *Fredrick Henry* Prince of *Orang*, Earle of *Naſſavv*, &c. After he had taken in *Venlo*, *Strale*, *Ruermond*, and the ſtrong, and mightie city of *Maſtricht* in the ſight of the Emperours, the King of Spaignes, and the Arch-Ducheſſe Armies.

From the ancient Princes of *Limburg* ſprung out of the houſe of Lorreine is deſcended *Henry* the firſt King of *Portugall*, whoſe magnanimous, and heroick actions, are mentioned in the Cronicles of Spaigne, and other writers.

The bounds.

The Dutchie of *Limburg* boundeth Weſtward upon the Biſhoprick of *Liege* or *Luyck*, and *Maſtricht*, Northward upon the Dukedome of *Gulick*, Eaſtward upon *Aken* and *Munſter*, and Southward upon *Luxemburg*.

The fertility.

In the Summer it is a very ſweete and pleaſant Countrie, but the winter is very nipping and ſharpe, by reaſon of the froſt and colde; for in ſome places thereof, the hills are couvred with Snowe, till the midſt of Summer. There is in it great ſtore of all kind of Corne, and fruits neceſſarie for the uſe of man, ſaving Wine, which becauſe of the rawneſſe of the aire comes not to perfection, but in ſtead thereof they haue excellent wheate in abundance, which makes very fine white bread. There are alſo very rich, and fatt paſture grounds for Cattaill, with the milke whereof the Inhabitants make great ſtore of cheeſe like parmiſan, and ſend them into Holland, and Brabant. In theſe grounds are found alſo many Phyſicall herbes, and Minerals in the Sulpher, and Brimſtone-veines: ſo that it is verily thought, the hott, and healthfull bathes at *Aken*, haue their veynes and ſprings out of theſe hills. Copper and Iron Mines there are abundance, and alſo ſome Lead and Tinne, yea many hope in time to finde Gold, and Silver Mines in them.

Cadmia or the Copper ſtone.

Within an Engliſh mile and a halfe of *Limburg* there is a quarrie of gray ſtone, which ſeemeth rather to be a mettall, then any other matter. *Plinie* calleth it *Lapis Eroſus* in his 33 booke and firſt Chapter, and in the tenth Chapter of the ſame booke *Cadmia*. Of this ſtone or minerall mixed with copper is made *Letaine*, which improperly is called *Mettall*, herewith they make candleſticks, and diverſe other things for houſehold ſtuff. This Stone, or Earth in Plinie, and

Ducatus
LIMBURG.
Amstelodami.
Sumptibus Henrici Hondii

LEO

DIEN

Honder Slack

Maestricht

Liege

Luyck

Tuddert

Sittart

Valckenborch

Faucquemont

Viset

Dalem

Septent

Occidens

Meridies

I U L I A

C E N S I S

D U C A T U S

P A R S

Gelekirchen

Linnich

Gulick

Roldue

Hertogenraid

Aldenhoven

Aken

Aix

Monioe

Rotr flun:

Milliaria Germanica communia

Milliaria Gallica communia

Oriens

Septent.

Occidens

Meridies

Ducatus
LIMBURG
Amstelodami.
Sumptibus Henrici Hondii

Tuddert
Sittart
Stochem
Maestricht
Valckenborg
Faucquemont
Vilet
Dalem
Liege
Luyck
Hollandia
Leo
Suytendael
Mosa flu.
Mosa fluvius
Meuse flu.
Rhenus
Rhenus hujus
Scaldis flu.
Dyle flu.
Geul flu.
Gulick
Limburg
Limbourg
Bois de Bolant
Bois de Brign
Bois de Staneau
Bois de Rosmel
Bois de Rosmel
Bois de Rosmel

I U L I A

C E N S I S

D U C A T U S

P A R S

Gelekirchen

Linnich

Gulick

Roldue

Heertogenraid

Aldenhoven

Aken

Aix

Limborch

Monioe

Roer flun

Milliaria Germanica communia

Milliaria Gallica communia

Orient

Gallens opinion, is very good for many Physicall operations, but especially for such as are troubled with soare eyes.

The townes of Limburg. The chiefe and onely Towne is *Limburg*, lying upon a steepe and high rock, having a deepe dry ditch about it: in so much that rather by nature, then by fortification it is unapprochable, saving onely upon the Southside, where the height descended litle by litle. Within the towne their is a Castle built of pure marble stone, whereof there is great store hewen out by the Village of *Hevermount*, and in other places. The riuer of *VVesel* runneth along under the towne, whose headspring beginneth in the Forest of *Ardenna*, and neere unto *Luyck* runneth into the *Maze*. There is delicate fishe taken in it, especially Roches (which tast like Saulmon) Trouts, and Creviles in abundance. Here was borne *Iohn Fleming*, a Citizen of Antwerpe, very learned man, and an excellent Poet. Also *Remaclius Fuschius*, who wrote many worthie bookes. The Inhabitants of *Limburgh* trade most in woll, and making of *vvollen Cloaths*, which they transporte, and sell in the Netherlands. Closse by this towne there is great store of Yron forged, where there is a forge expressly made, which stands them in yeerely six thousand gilders to mainteyne it. There is no great matter to be seene within this towne, for the houses in it are small, and homely kept: Onely S. Georges Churchs is worth the sight, but for the streets they are small & narrow, and very troublesome to clime up because of the height, and steepnesse of them. By order from Iohn of *Austria*, the Prince of *Parma* being come into the Dutchie of *Limburgh*, tooke in the towne & Castle of Limburgh, which now belongeth to the States of the Vnited Provinces, as is said. Not farre from *Limburg* lieth the Castle of *Henden*, which is as strong as the Castle in the towne, and is also situated upon the top of a steepe Cliff, so that it seemeth art and nature stroue together to make it invincible, for it is so sited by nature, that euen six souldiers, being provided with Amunition, Victualls, and other Militairy necessaries, are able to hold it out against a reasonable army. This Castle was betrayed, and delivered ouer by the Gouvernour of *Limburg* into the hands of the Prince of *Parma*: For when newes came to him, that the Prince was upon his March coming thether, then he wrote for Pouder, Bullets, Ammunition, and Victuals to the States, and promissed them to defend the towne and Castle to the last man: but hauing receiued these things, after the ennemie had planted some Ordinance, & that the Burgers begann to be affraid, he with his souldiers gott into the Castle, and a few daies after the towne was taken in, yeelded to the Ennemie, and so gaue ouer this strong Castle provided with all things necessarie without attending any shott or hostility, and thus much for the towne of Limburg.

In this Dutchie there are diverse Villages, which would be too long here to repeate. Also two great places *Vpen*, and *Hern*, which haue the freedomes & priviledges of a towne. Sixe Miles to the Southward of Limburg, there is a very famous Fountaine neere unto a village called the *Spa*, the water whereof is of Marvaillous Vertue, to cure diverse deceases, which Physicians haue thought to be past Cure: for there resorts thither a multitude of people, that haue ben sick of Consumptions, Dropsies, Feavers, and other sicknesses and haue bene healed. Betweene *VValhorn*, and *Montri* lye the *Kelm-hils*, which are so called from the abundance of Metall, that is digged out of them.

Neere unto the towne of *Limburg* is a great wood called *Le Bois de Faigne*, which is a pleasant wood, and where there is excellent Hunting.

Valckenburgh. Vpon the confines of the said Dutchie, there are three townes, which beare the title of an Earledome, namely, *Valckenburgh*, *Dalem*, and *Hertogenrode*. *Valckenburg* is a reasonable faire towne, and well fortified, lying about ten English Miles from *Aken*, and six from *Mastricht*, the jurisdictiō thereof reacheth ouer many Villages, it is a faire tract of land, a fruitfull soile, and goodly pastures. Not farre from thence is *S. Gerlacus* his Cloister, which is a faire building, & very ancient. Duke *Iohn* the third of *Brabant* was the first that tooke in this Earledome of *Valckenburg* by force of armes, and gott it from *Reynold* Lord of the same place, for troubling *Mastricht* and the circumjacent places without any iust cause.

Dalem. *Dalem* is a small towne, having a Castle in it of no great importance, it lyeth some 9. Miles from *Aken*, & sixe from *Luyck*, hath the title of an Earledome, and commaund ouer some Villages on the further side of the Maze. *Henry* the second Duke of Brabant tooke it in heretofore and added it to his other Seigneuries. Vnder the jurisdiction of this towne there are two faire Abbeys.

Hertogenrode. The fourth member of the Lands lying ouer the Maze is *Hertogenrode*, called by the French *Rhode Le Duc*, a small ancient towne, with an old Castle in it, lying three Miles from *Valckenburg*.

Carpen. Among the same Earledomes is reckoned, the great Village of *Carpen*, situated betweene the Dukedome of *Gulick*, & the Bishoprick of *Collen*. This place is as great as a prettie towne, hauing a Canonicall Church in it, and a yeerely Mart, which makes it flourish, in regard of the store of wares, and commoditie, which is brought thither, and great resort of people unto it. There is a very strong Castle in it. In the yeere 1568. *VVilliam* Prince of *Orang* of famous memorie, tooke it in, and put a garnison into it. Duke *Iohn* of *Brabant* seing how commodiously this place lay purchased it, and annexed it to his other Countries lying on the further side of the Maze. The Riuers that water this Countrie besides the *Maze*, are *La Bernine*, which runneth by *Dalem*, the *Gene* by *Valckenburg*, and the *VVorm*, which taketh his course by *Rolduc*, or *Hertogenrode*.

Riuers.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVKEDOME OF LVXENBVRG.

Luxenburg.

THe Dutchie of *Luxenburg*, borroweth the name from the chiefe Citie of this Countrie, but from whence it taketh the name, we will shew hereafter. This Dukedome is bounded, with the Bishoprick of *Luyck* on the North, and the Earledome of *Mamurce*, on the South with the Dukedome of *Lorreine*, on the East with the riuer of *Mosel* and the Bishopricke of *Triers*, and on the West partly with the *Mosel*, and partly with the Forest of *Ardenna*. It is a very hillie Countrie, and full of Woods, containing therein the greatest part of the Forest of Ardenna. It is in circuit 240 English Miles comprehending in it 23. walled townes and 1169. Villages. The Forest devideth it into two parts, whereof the one is called *Famenna*, which is fertill in Corne, and all Kind of sustentation, having also some Mines, and diverse sorts of Quick-stones, and yeeldeth also some Wines. The other is named *Ardenna*, which is somewhat barren, and yeeldeth nothing but a few Pease, Beanes, Barly and such like. But nature hath supplyed this infertilitie with such abundance of all Kind of Deere and game, that the like is not found in the Netherlands, as namely, Staggs, Hindes, fallow-Deere, wild Goates, wild Swine, Hares, and Conneies, besides diverse fowle, and birds, which are scarch found in other Countries. Among the rest their is a bird, which they call *Caurette*, like a Quaile, but hath speckled feathers, red eyes & feete, the flesh where of is very white, and hath as dantie a tast, as one can desire. There are diverse riuers, which water this Dukedome, whereof the principallest is the Mosel, which after he hath run a long Course of many Miles, disburdeneth his water at *Covelents* (a towne in the Bishopricke of *Triers*) into the Rhyne. The names of the townes are these, *Luxenburg* (which is the Capitall Citie) *Arlon*, *Rodemaker*, *Theonville*, otherwise called *Dietenhoue*, *Gravenmakre*, *Koninghmakre*, *Dierich*, *Virton*, *Echternach*, *Vianden* or *Viandale*, *Basstoigne*, *Mommedy*, *Nieu-Castle*, *Danvilliers*, *Marville*, *Roche in Ardenne*, *Durbuy*, *S. Vyt*, *Marche*, & *Salme*. There are besides these diverse other good places, which heretofore were townes, but by the French warres and composition of peace, had their walls cast downe, namely, *Ivois*, *Chyny* and *La Ferte*. There are also many Castles in it, as bigg as small townes, to wit *S. Iohn*, lying six miles from *Luxenburg*, and also the Castle of *Manderscheyt*, some 24. Miles from it. The chiefe villages are *Rochette*, *Avio*, *S. Hubert*, with some others. There are in this Duchie seuen Counties, diuerse Baronies, and many other Lordships: so that there is not any one Countrie in the Netherlands, that hath so many noble men and Gentrie in it, as *Luxenburgh*. Euery one of these Gentlemen keepes a good house, according to his abilitie, being upright, vertuous, constant, and loyall to their Prince. Their most exercise is in armes, and hunting. They are very loving, and Kindhearted one to each other, and many times invite one an other to their houses, and Castles; and use great familiaritie, and freenesse among themselues, and commonly marrie and make affinatie with their Neighbours, respecting more the qualitie, and vertue of the Person then Riches. He that committeth any scandalous crime or enormeous offence, which is against his honour and reputation, is so hated among them, that he dares not come into any good or honest companie, neither is he advanced to any office or dignitie, but all men of quality shunns him, and giues no credit to him. When any dispute or controversie happens among them, then they presently putt it to Arbitratours, & Vmpirers, who appeases it, by making them frends: so that they neede not spend their money upon Lawyers, and Atturnies. In fine, they liue happily, and enioy good daies, but are giuen to drinking, and use to much authority and severity against their Tenants, making them their Slaues, in so much that the poore-husbandmē can not marie their Children, or doe any thing which concerneth thē, without the leaue and consent of their Lords. Herein they haue not that libertie as other Nederlanders haue, but are entreated according to the ancient manner of the *Belgians*, whereof *Iulius Cæsar* writeth at larg in his Commentaries. The towne and State of *Luxenburg* (as some affirme) was first created a Dukedome by *VVenceslaus*, King of the *Romans* and *Bohemians*. The Nederlandish Cronicles say, that the Emperour *Charles* the fourth made it a Dutchie anno 1346. Others that the Emperour Henry the seventh, descended of the house of Luxenburg and Earle of the said Countrie made it one, in the yeere of our Lord 1309. The States of this Province consists in three members, namely, the Clergie, Nobilitie, & Townes.

Famenna.

Ardenna.

The Citie of *Luxenburg* (as is said) giueth name to the *Dutchie*, but borroweth her name (as some say in a broken manner) from the riuer *Alisuncia*, commonly called *Else*, which runneth through this towne, and severeth the hillie from the lower part thereof which lyeth in a Valley: for this reasō some men writs it *Luxēburg*, which is as much to say as *Elzenburgh*, others againe fetch this name from the Latine, and call it *Lucis Burgum* that is, *A Castle of light*. These to confirme their opinion say, that the Inhabitants of these parts, were wonderfully giuen to Idolatrie, and therefore in all appearance, they named their townes and places after their Gods, especially the seuen Planets, so that this City of *Luxenburg* was called the Castle or *Bourrough of Light* in honor of the Sunne; the Fountaine of Light, which they adored. As also *Arlon* a towne lying in the same Dutchie, signifieth (though corrupted) *Ara Luna*, that is, The *Mones Altar*, and *Ivois* by changing the *V* into *O* in *Iovis*, which is as much

Townes Luxenburg.

Namurci pars

Arduenna sylua

Buillon

LVTZENBVRG DVCATUS

Milliaria duo Germanica.


28
29
S T I F T
T R I E R
Palatinatus
pars
Lotha
ringiæ
pars

to say, as the towne or temple of *Iupiter*. This they maintaine also, that in this Dukedome lyeth the towne of Mars, surnamed in *Famenna* the great Village of *Mercure*, and (which is likeliest of all) the towne of *Theonville* they suppose was so named from all the Gods. The Iudicious Reader may choose either of these two opinions, which he shall deeme to come neerest the truth. To prooceede forward, we say that *Luxenburg* is a towne well seated, large, strong and faire built, though many houses were ruined in it, by the desolation of the French warrs, which by reason of the povertie of the Inhabitants could neuer be reedifyed. The Cathedrall Church was dedicated to the honour of *S. Nicolas*. There is in it also a faire Cloister of Gray Fryers, which they say was founded in the life time of *S. Francis*. In this Monasterie was buried *Iohn of Luxenburg*, King of *Bohemia*, Sonne unto the Emperour *Henry* the seuenth, and the Father of the Emperour *Charles* the fourth, who dyed in the yeere 1348. In this Citie is kept also the Court, or Provinciall Councill, consisting of a President, a certaine number of Counsellours, Recorders, Secretaires, and other inferiour Officers. In this Court they either plead their causes in high Dutch, or French, as the Suters are borne in the parts, either fronting upon Germanie, or France, that they may understand one an other the better. For in the Towne of *Luxenburg*, *Arlon*, *Rodemaker*, *Theonville*, and some others, they speake Dutch, but those of *Ivois*, *Mommedy*, *Marvil*, and *Danvilliers* speake French, and therefore their Lawyers and Officers must speake, and understand both these tongues. The Appeales from this Court must come to the Parlament of *Machlyne*, where all their evidences and writing are truely translated into French.

Arlon. *Arlon* whereof wee haue spoken euen now, is seated upon the ridge of a hill, being twelue Miles from *Luxenburg*, and 18. from *Mommedy*: It had wont to be a prettie towne, but now is much decayed by the warrs.

Rodemaker. *Rodemaker* lyeth 9. Miles from *Luxenburg*, and is a small Towne with a strong Castle in it.

Theonville. *Theonville* called in Dutch *Dietenhoven*, whereof we haue spoken before, is very commodiously seated upon the leftside of the *Mosell*, some 12. Miles from *Luxenburg*, and as farre from *Metz* in *Lorreine*. It hath a very faire bridge ouer the riuer, and is a faire, strong, and a wel fortifyed Towne. *Reginus* calleth it in Latin *Theolon Villa*, and saith that *Charles* the great came often times thether a honting.

Gravenmakere. *Gravenmakere*, and *Koninghmakere* are two small Townes lying upon the *Mosell*, three Miles distant one from an other, and 15. from *Luxenburg*.

Dierich. Also *Dierick* is seated upon the small riuer of *Sure*, some 15. Miles from *Luxenburg*.

Vireton. *Vireton*, and *Echternacht* are two prettie townes, lying a good way one from an other, but of a like distance of 18. Miles from *Luxenburg*.

Viandē. *Viandē*, or as some write *Viandale*, lyeth upon a brooke 21. Miles from the Capitall towne of this Countrie, and is a Countrie belonging to the house of *Nassavv*.

Bastonake. *Bastonake*. lyeth in the Forest of *Ardenna*, nine miles from *Nevv-Castle*, and 24 from *Luxenburg*. It is a reasonable faire towne commonly called *the Paris of Ardenne*: beeause of the great Mercate of Cattaile, and Corne, which is kept in it, and whether the whole Countrie resorts to the great accommodation and benefit of this place. Between *Arlon*, and Saint *Hubert* there are some Villages in this Forest, wherin they haue gott a strange custome, in the same manner as the Spanish women haue: for when they accompanie the dead Corpses of their husbands to their graues, they howle, cry, and make a dolefull noize a long the streets, pull the haire from their heads, and scratch their faces with their nailes, as if they were madd and frantick, which manners are rather fitting for Pagans, then Christians.

Mommedy is seated upon the topp of a high hill, under which runneth the river of *Chiers*, being some 29 miles from *Luxenburg*, & twelue from *Danvilliers*. It is a reasonable faire, and a strong towne. *Mommedy.*

Nieu-Castle in *Ardenne* is fifteene miles from *Ivois*, and seuen and twenty from *Luxenburg*, it is a prettie towne, but not so faire, and stronge as it hath bene heretofore. *Nieu-Castle*

Danvilliers is 36 miles from *Luxenburg*, and 12 from *Verdun* in *Lorreine*. The one halfe of *Marville* belongeth to the Duke of *Luxenburg*, the other to those of Lorreine, and therefore is called *Ville commune*, that is the *Common towvne*: it is seated upon the *Chiers*, and is 36 miles distant from *Luxenburg*. *Danvilliers* *Marville*

La Roche in *Ardenne*, and *Durby* lie of a like farrnesse from *Luxenburg*, to wit, 36 miles, and are two good places, which beare the title of an Earledome. *La Roche* *Durby.*

S. Vyt though it be but small; yet is it a very fine and pleasant towne, being 32 miles from *Luxenburg*, and belongeth likewise to the Illustrious house of *Nassavv*. *S. Vyt.*

Some six miles further then S. *Vyt* is from *Luxenburg*, lyeth *Salme*, a rich, and a populous towne, which beareth also the title of a Countie. *Marche*, or (as some call it) *Mars in Famenne*, is an ancient, and a reasonable faire towne, lying about fortiemiles from *Luxenburg*. For brevities sake wee will passe by the Villages, and onely mention those three, which are now demanteled: namely, *Ivois*, being 36 miles from *Luxenburgh*, and 12 from *Mommedy*. Formerly it was a faire, and a strong towne, but anno 1552 was taken in by the French, and afterward by the treatie of peace, between France and Spaigne was surrendred againe into the handes of *Philip* the second King of Spaigne: upon condition, that the walls thereof should be razed and slighted, as likewise in stead thereof *Tervvanen*, which should never be walled againe. *Salme.* *Marche.* *Ivois.*

Chiny, being as farre likewise from *Luxenburg*, was demanteled by the warrs, but now the walls litle by litle are repaired, and (though it belonged to the Arche-Duke) yet it hath but the title of an Earledome, the iurisdiction thereof reacheth ouer some Townes, Villages, and Lordships, in so much, that when any Mandates are sent out from the provinciall Court of the Dukedome, they add unto the name of the Duke of *Luxenburg*, the title of Earle of *Chiny*. *Chiny.*

About some 33 miles from *Luxenburg*, upon the *Chiers* lyeth *La Ferte*, formerlie a pretty towne, and is yet in a reasonable state at this day, though it be unwalled, and part of the Castle decayed. Wee will conclude the description of this Dukedome with the Rivers, the chiefest whereof are the *Mosell*, and the *Maze*. The *Mosell* springeth out of the *Mount Vogesus*, not farre from the head of a river called *Arar*, a litle aboue a Village named *Bussans*, and comming from the Southeast, taketh his course towards the Northwest, & runneth through the townes named *l'Estraye*, *Remiremont*, *Espinael*, *Charmes*, and *Bagon*, and at last watering diverse Countries, falleth into the Rhyne at *Covelens*. The French call the name of this river *Moselle*, and the Latine *Mosella*. This river is highly commended for the cleareneesse of the water thereof, and the abundance of delicate fishe which is taken in it. Touching the *Meuse*, or *Maze* we haue spoken of the head-spring thereof elswere, and thus much of the Dutchie of *Luxenburg*. *La Ferte.* *Rivers*

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVKEDOME OF GELDERS.

GELDERS now named *Gelderland*, formerly called *Ponthus*, was firſt made a Seigneurie anno 878. by the Emperour *Charles* ſurnamed the *Balde*. The firſt Lord was *VVichard de Pont*, who with his brother built the Caſtle of *Pont-Gelre*, which is now the towne of *Gelders*, and giueth denomination to the whole Countrie. Though ſome Authours write, that it is fecht from *Gelduba*, a towne heretofore lying upon the Rhene (as Cornel. Tacitus witneſſeth) but is now ſo wholly ruined, that there is not ſo much as a ſtone left, or any remembrance of it: Some relate that in the time of the ſaid Emperour, there was in this Countrie a great, a cruell, and a venemous Beaſt, which lurked under a tree, that ſpared neither man, nor beaſt: but devoured all which came in his way, ſo that the Inhabitants were driuen to abandon that part, and hide themſelues in caues & holes. Now it is ſaid that the two Sonnes of the Lord *Pont*, marking what harme this beaſt did, by craft gott under it, and after they had wreſtled a lõg time together ouercame it. In remembrance of which victorie, the ſaid Lord built a Caſtle not farre from the *Maſe* upon a riuer called the *Neers*, and named the ſame *Gelre*, becauſe the ſaid Beaſt had wont to cry ſo: bet whether this be true or a fable, we leaue it to the judgment of the benevolent Reader. *Marlian* and *Munſter* write, that this Countrie in the dayes of *Iulius Caſar* was inhabited by the *Menapii*, and the *Sicambri*: but wee will leaue this to be diſputed of by Geographers, and will proceede forward to the ſite thereof.

The Bounds. *Gelderland* is bounded on the North with the Countrie of *Over-Yſſell*, and the Southerne Sea: On the Southſide partly with the *Maſe*, which ſeparateth it from *Brabant*, and partly with the Dukedome of *Gulick*: on the Eaſtſide lyeth the *Rhene*, & a part of *Cleveland*, and on the Weſt with *Holland*, and the Biſhoprick of *Vtrecht*. It is a plaine Countrie having not manie hills in it, but diverſe pleaſant and profitable woods, among the reſt the *Echtervvood*, which lyeth Northweſt from *Arnhem*. The ſoile is very fruitfull in euerie place, eſpecially for bearing of Corne, and the lower grounds, which lie neere the Rhene, the Maze, and the Whale; are full of excellent graſſe for the feeding of Cattaile, which are therein abundãce. But this fertilitie, and fruitfulneſſe is not alike in all place throughout Gelderlãd, for towards the *Velovve*, it is barren, hillie, and unfruitfull. It hath a very pure, and a good aire. Before the times of *Otho de Pont*, *Lupoldus*, and *VVichardus* his Sonne, there ruled ouer Gelderland ſome Lords of the houſe of *Auſtria*. For Martin Lord of *Auſtria*, had a Sonne named *Lambert* from whom the firſt Gouvernours of Gelderland were deſcended. For this Countrie Anno 1351. (as Richard *VVaſſeburg* teſtifieth) was gouverned by *Gnidus*, or as ſome ſay by *Leopold* the youngeſt Sonne of this *Lambert*. *Charles the great* Emperour of Rome adorned with his preſence the towne of *Nieu-megen*, enriching it with divers ornaments; as being then the Capitall city of *Gelderland*, and left it to his poſteritie, till that the Lords of *Pontus*, tooke the Gouvernment upon them, and made it their inheritance. We intend not to fetch the pedegree of the Lords thereof ſo farre, but paſſing by the Lords of *Pont*, and the Gouvernment of *VVichardus*, *Gerlacus*, *Godefridus*, *Mengoſius*, and *VViburgus*, will beginne with Otho of Naſſaw. He then having married the daughter of *VVichard* the third, called *Adelheida*, obtained the Countrie of *Gelders*, & in regard of his noble birth (for he was deſcended from the *Othoes*, Dukes of *Saxonie*) and courage in the warres of Henry the third, in the yeere CIↃ LXXIX. as *Lazius*, and the Chronicle of *Zeeland* mention, or as *Aquilius* relateth anno LXI. was then created Earle, and left his Sonne *Gerard*, whome he had procreated by his wife *Adelheida* heire of *Gelderland*: and by a ſecond wife called *Sophia* the daughter of *VVichman* Earle of *Gelderland*, he gott *Gerlacus*, who ſucceded him in the Earledome of *Zutphen*. He dying withont iſſue, this Earledome was annexed to *Gelderland*: ſo that *Gerart* left to his Sonne *Henry* both theſe Earledomes: to which his wife *Seynara* (or as ſome write *Seynarda*, the daughter of *Godefroy* the third Duke of *Brabant*) brought him for her dowrie the Velowe. He left behinde him two Sonnes, called *Gerard*, and *Otho*. The Elteſt made warres againſt the Biſhop of *Vtrecht* for the *Velovv*; after him *Otho* the ſecond, tooke that warre upon him and ſucceeded him in his livings. After him *Gerard* the third attained unto this Earledome, who being deceaſed, *Otho* the third ſurnamed the *Lame*, had it by inheritance. The Chronicles mention that William Earle of *Holland*, who then bare the title of Emperour, morgaged unto him for a great ſumme of money the towne of Nieumegen, upõ this condition, if the ſaid money were not repayd upõ the day appointed, that then the ſaid *Otho*, & his ſucceſſours ſhould enioy the ſaid towne as their inheritance for euer. This ſame *Otho* was the firſt that encompaſſed *Ruermond*, *Arnhem*, *Bommel*, *Goch*, *Harderwycke*, and *VVagening* with walls. His Sonne *Reinald* ſucceeded him in the Gouvernment; and after him *Reinald* the ſecond, who was in ſuch grace & favour with the Emperour *Lodvvicke*, and the ſeuen Prince-Electours, that in the yeere 1339. upon the 14. of Aprill at the Dyel of *Frãckfort* he was created Duke of *Gelderland*. But after he had gouverned foureteen yeeres, there hapned a great quarrell and a warre, betweene him and his younger brother *Edvvard*, who overthrew him in a battaile, and kept him priſoner ten yeeres. This *Edvvard* being deceaſed, the inteſtine trouble began againe betweene his

The proper-ty.

The Soile.

The Temperature.

DVCATVS GELDRIÆ novissima descriptio.

Auctore Balthazaro Flor. a Berckenrode.

Amstelodami, Sumptibus et typis æneis Henrici Hondii. Anno Domini 1629.

Milliaria Germanica communia.

Milliaria Gallica communia.

BRABANT

's HERTOGEN BOSCH

LEODIENSIS DIOECESIS

PARS COMITATUS HOORNENSIS

PARS DUCATUS IULIACENSIS

PARS PEELLANDT

PARS KESSEL

PARS DEVOGDYE

PARS COMITATUS MOEURS

Die Peel Locus Paludosus

Kempenlandt

DE MAYERYE VAN

OOSTERWYCK

KUYCK VAN

CLIVE

TUYNEN

MAESLANDT

RAVESTEYN

Eyndhoven

Helmont

Weert

Bruggen

Kempen

Brey

Montfort

Waßerborg

In't Veen

Stralen

Alpen

Mœurs

DE

ZUYDER

ZEE

Septentrio

Amersfoort

Harderwyck

Arnhem

Doesburg

Zutphen

Lochem

Borkeloo

Boecholt

Ryssen

Elburg

Kampen

Deventer

Diepenheim

Oriens

two sisters *Margret*, and *Marie*, who made warre one against another, which continued so long till *Margret* dyed without *Issue*: and that *VVilliam* the Sonne of *Mary*, who was Duke of Gulick, was called to be Duke of *Gelderland*, and Earle of *Zutphen*. His brother *Reinald* the fourth succeeding him dyed also without heires. Now his sister *Mary* had by her husband Iohn of *Arkel* a Sonne (named *VVilliam of Arkel*) who inherited the Dukedome, after the Death of this Iohn which William a fore said murdered at *Gorichom*, and left no Children behinde him. After whose decease his sister *Mary*, had the Dukedome of Gelderland giuen her in Marriage, who brought it to her husband *Iohn of Egmond* Lord of the *Betovve*. Shee barre him a Sonne named *Arnald*, who disputed with *Adolph* Earle of *Bergh* for the Dukedomes of *Gelderland* and *Gulick*, whereupon the Emperour *Sigismund* gaue the right, and possession thereof to the Earle of *Bergh*. But Arnald having married the daughter of *Adolph* Duke of *Cleue*, by the help of his Father in law recouvered the Dukedome of *Gelderland*, by force af armes from the sonne of *Adolph* Earle of *Bergh*, called *Rupert*: whom *Mary* the widdowe of *Reynald*, the third Duke of Gelders, had marryed. This Duke *Arnald* being cast into a prison by his Ambitious Sonne *Adolph*, was released out of it by Charles of *Burgoundie*; and gouverning but two yeeres after, disinheriting his Sonne for his unworthinesse, sold his Countrie unto Charles Duke of *Burgundie*, and by will declared him his heire. He then both by purchase and inheritance, having obtained this Dukedome, ruled ouer it, till the yeere 78 in which time he dyed at *Nancy*. Afterward his daughter *Mary* succeeded him, and her husband *Maximilian* Sonne unto *Fredrick* the Emperour. But *Charles* of *Egmond* Sonne unto *Adolph*, was called out of France by the States of *Gelderland*, who being wearie of the Burgunian Gouverment, with great ioy and reioycing made him Duke of *Gelderland*, and *Zutphen*. He governed ouer it almost to the end of his daies, and at last being sicke, made William the Sonne of Iohn Duke of *Cleue* his heire. Who for a time though greatly against the will of the Emperour Charles the fifth, gouverned it. But at length having a great part of the Dukedome of Gulick taken from him, and being cruelly persecuted by the Emperour, seing in what a badd case he and his Countrie was, cIcIↃXLIII. in the armie before *Venlo* was forced to aske the Emperour forgiuenesse: after which it was agreed on both sides, that the Duke should giue ouer his possession of *Gelderland*, and renounce his oath made unto the States, and Inhabitants thereof, with condition also that the Emperour should restore unto him all his Countrie of *Gulick*, saving two townes, to wit, *Hensbergh*, and *Sittart*. And thus those of Gelderland, who were before free, came under the obedience of these Princes, yet so that they retained their ancient Lawes, Priviledges, and Stats.

The ancient Inhabitants. The Inhabitants of Gelderland were heretofore a warlike and a valliant people: for the Romans ouer came them rather by craft then by force of armes, as ye may read in Tacitus. Appianus relateth that 500 of the Sicambri, which were the ancient people of Gelders, routed and beate 5000 Romane Horsmen, and slewe 700 of them dead upon the place, which was no small try all of their valour. Wee reade also that their was a regiment of the *Sicambri* which serued under the *Romans*, and built a towne upon the *Danubius* which the *Hungarians* call *Scambry* from the *Sicambri*, which may be proued by this inscription cutt in a stone, digged out of the ground (as *Lazius* mentioneth) in the time of *Mathias Corvinus* King of Hungarie, which was this:

LEGIO SICAMBRORVM HIC PRÆSIDIO COLLOCATA CIVITATEM ÆDIFICAVERE, QVAM EX SVO NOMINE SICAMBRIAM VOCAVERVNT.

That is:

The Legion of the Sicambri lying here in Garnison, built this tovvne and called it Sicambria after their ovvne name.

But this (which many thinke to be a fable,) we leaue to the iudgment of the Reader: howsoeuer, the people of Gelderland are yet to this day no lesse warlike, and couragious then their Ancestours were, which might be shovvne by diverse of their actions, and which would be too long to rehearse here. But for civilitie, humanitie and learning, they excell farre their forefathers, who were very rude and a cruell people: for Horace called them *Feroces & cade gaudentes*, that is, fierce and murderous, and thus much in briefe of the Generall nature, manners and propertie of the people of Gelderland.

Townes. The walled Townes in this Dukedome (besides *Zutphen* with seuen Townes under it, being an Earledome of it selfe) are foureteen, namely *Nimmeghen*, *Arnhem*, *Ruermond*, (which are the three Capitall Cities) *Tiel*, *Bommel*, *Harderwick*, *VVagening*, *Hattum*, *Elburgh*, *Gelders*, *Venlo*, *VVachtendonck*, *Strale*, and *Erckelens*. Besides these there are in Gelderland, & the Earledome of *Zutphen*, other places, which heretofore were walled; but now by the warrs are wholly demantled, or at least part of them slighted, as *Battenburg*, *Gent*, *Monfort*, *Echbrug*, *Meppel*, and some others: which nevertheless retaine to this day their towne freedoms, and Priviledges. There are in this Dukedome aboue three hundred Villages with steeples & bells in them. The States of this principality consists in Barrons, Gentlemen, and the foure chiefe Townes, to wit, *Nieu-megen*, *Arnhem*, *Ruermond*, and *Zutphen*, whereof (as of the others) wee will speake in the discription of the Map following.

Nieu-megen. *Nieu-megen* as *Gerhardus Geldenhaurius* witnesseth, being a burger of the same City, was first founded by *Magus* King of the *Gaules*, who called it after his owne name *Magus*. But afterward *Bato* King of the *Catti*, comming into this Countrie, tooke great delight aswell in the pleasant situation, as in the antiquitie of this place; seing that it began to decay, reedified, enlarged, and made three walls about it, since which time, and euer since it hath borne the name of *Novimagus*, that is, *Nevv-magen* or *Nieu-meghen*. The same *Geldenhaurius*, relateth moreover, that the *Betavvers* (which he calleth the *Batavians*) choose this towne for the Metropolitan seate of their Empire, therefore the Countrie lying about it, yet to this day is called the Empire of *Nieumegen*. For this towne was called in Latine *pes imperii*, that is, the *foote of the Empire*, because (as some write) *Charles the Great* advanced it to the dignity of one of the three chiefe Imperiall Townes: namely *Aken* the first, *Nieumegē* the second, and *Theonvill* the third. *Nieumegen* is seated upon the rising of a hill, under which an arme of the Rhene runneth, called the *VVhael*, where it is very broad: It is a strong, a great, and a populous towne, whose inhabitants after they came under the house of *Austria*, betooke themselues to Marchandise and Learning, whereas before they were onely addicted to the use of armes. The Collegiall Church was dedicated to the honour of *S. Stephen*, out of which Church of late yeeres there was digged a stone, which had

had Letters cutt in it with Latine verſes: the ſenſe whereof we haue brought into theſe Engliſh Rymes:

Eleven hondert yeeres aboue the fiftie five
After that Ieſus Chriſt *vvas borne in this life,*
VVhen Fredrik *Prince of peace & Emperour of renovvne*
Brought to her former frame that vvorck, that in the tovvne
Of Nimmegen had laine a long time in decay,
And vvas by Iulius *firſt erected in his day:*
VVho, though he did poſſeſſe a reigne more glorious like,
Iet vvas he not by farre this Prince of peace alike.

Among the ancient ſtructures in this Citie, the Chiefeſt is that faire and old Caſtle called *Valkenburg* lying upon the top of a high hill, which commaunds the whole Towne. The Inhabitants ſay, that it was built by Iulius Cæſar. There hath bene found in this towne, & about it many Antiquaries of the old Romanes, as Medalls & faires ſtones belonging to ſumptuous buildings, and Tombes. As likewiſe by the Whael ſide hath bene found diverſe remainders, and ruines of Romane workes, made (as is imagined) in the time when the Romane Garniſõ lay there: which place beareth the name of the *Romish foote* yet to this day.

Nieu-megẽ. *Nieu-megen* is a Burrow-Countie, a free-towne & a fee farme of the Empire, which may coine money by their owne authoritie, as other imperiall townes had wont to doe. All appeales of this towne come not to the Chancerie of Gelderland, but had wont to goe directly to *Aken*, acknowledging no other imperiall ſupremacie, but onely to ſend euery yeere a gloue full of Pepper, as an homage they owed to the Empire. Nevertheleſſe the Dukedome of Gelders hath juriſdiction and Soueraintie ouer it; and the States of this Countrie may coine money in their owne names, and haue as great a Commaund ouer it, as ouer the other townes of Gelderland. Vnder the quarter of Nieumegen, (which is the Chief City of the Dukedome) is firſt the Burg-Countie of Nieumegen: then the townes of *Tiel*, *Bommel*, and *Bommelsvvard*, the libertie of *Gent*, and the Vpper and Nether *Betovv*, which is called by manie *Batavia*. How *Nieumegen* in the yeere 1248. came under the Commaund, and dominion of the Dukes of *Gelders*; was for this cauſe. Count *Otho* the ſecond of *Gelders*, lent unto Count *VVilliam* of *Holland* King of the Romans, one and twentie thouſand Markes of ſilver, with this proviſo, that if the ſaid money were not repayd him upon a certaine day and time prefixed, that then he ſhould forfeyt unto him the towne, with the libertie, and the juriſdiction thereof: this was confirmed & ratifyed by the Emperour *Rudolphus* the ſecond, & ſo the money being not repayd, *Nieumegen* upon certaine conditions was incorporate into the Principalitie of *Gelders*.

Arnhem. *Arnhem* was called by *Cornelius Tacitus* and other ancient Authours *Arenacum*; it lyeth on the right ſide of the *Rhyne*. About an Engliſh Mile from it the Rhyne devideth himſelf into two braunches, betweene *Nieumegẽ*, & *Duesbourg*, which are about nine Engliſh miles diſtant from it. It is a larg, and a faire City, well built, having a goodly Church in it. The Citie of *Arnhem* had wont in former times to be the ſeate of the Dukes of *Gelders*. Here is held the Provinciall Court, and *Chancery* for Gelderland and Zutphen, conſiſting of a Chancellour, and ten Counſellours. They cannot appeale from the ſentences of this Court, but by favour may procure a Reviſion. Moreover King *Philip* the ſecond of Spaigne, as Duke of *Gelders*, erected in Arnhem a Chamber of Accounts, and eſtabliſhed in it two *Maſters of Accounts*, an *Auditour*, and a *Secretaire*. *Arnhem* is the chiefe towne of one of the foure quarters of *Gelderland*, including *Zutphen* under it. To which juriſdiction belong *VVagening*, *Hattum*, *Hardervvyck*, and *Elburgh*, all lying in the *Velovve*. Neere unto *Arnhem* their lyeth alſo an other Nooke of Land, called the *Velovve Zoom*, whereof one part of it reacheth almoſt to *Zutphen*, and the other to *VVagening*. In which are rich meddowes, where they feede many Cattaile.

Vpon the Mouth of the riuer of *Roer*, which runneth into the *Maze*, is ſeated the towne of *Roermonde*, which is well inhabited, faire and rich, and which by nature and fortification is ſtrong. The Cathedrall Church was conſecrated to the *Holy Ghoſt*, and of late yeeres at the requeſt of the King of Spaigne, the Pope of *Rome* made it a Biſhopricke. *Roermonde* is the ſecond quarter of *Gelderland*, under which theſe townes reſorts, namely *Venlo*, *Gelders*, *Strale*, *VVachtendonck*, and *Erckelens*, with the Liberties of *Monfort*, *Echt*, and *Nieuvverſtadt*, as alſo thoſe of *Keſſel*, *Midle* & *Krieckenbeeck*. The Countrie round about *Roermonde* is exceeding fruitfull, having fine Meddowes, & yeelding all things neceſſarie for the uſe of man. *Venlo* and *Strale* anno 1632. was beſieged, and taken in by the illuſtrious *Henry Frederick Prince of Orange*, and all that quarter (ſaving Gelders it ſelfe) came under the Gouvernment of the States of the Vnited Provinces. Roermonde.

Hattum is a ſmall towne, but very ſtrong, lying upon the left ſide of the *Iſſell*, ſixe Engliſh Miles from *Elburgh*. It hath a ſtrong Caſtle in it, the Wall whereof is 24. foote thick. Hattum.

Vpon the Eaſtſide of the Southerne Sea lyeth *Elburgh*, a ſmall towne, ſome ſixe miles diſtant from *Hardervvyck*.

Hardervvyck is ſeated upon the *South Sea*: it was heretofore a Village; but anno 1229. was walled, & made a towne by Count *Otho* the ſecond of *Gelderland*. The States of the Dukedome of *Gelderland*, and the Earledome of *Zutphen* haue of late yeeres erected in it an *Illuſtrious Schoole*, ſuch a one as *Eaton* is in England. Harder-vvyck.

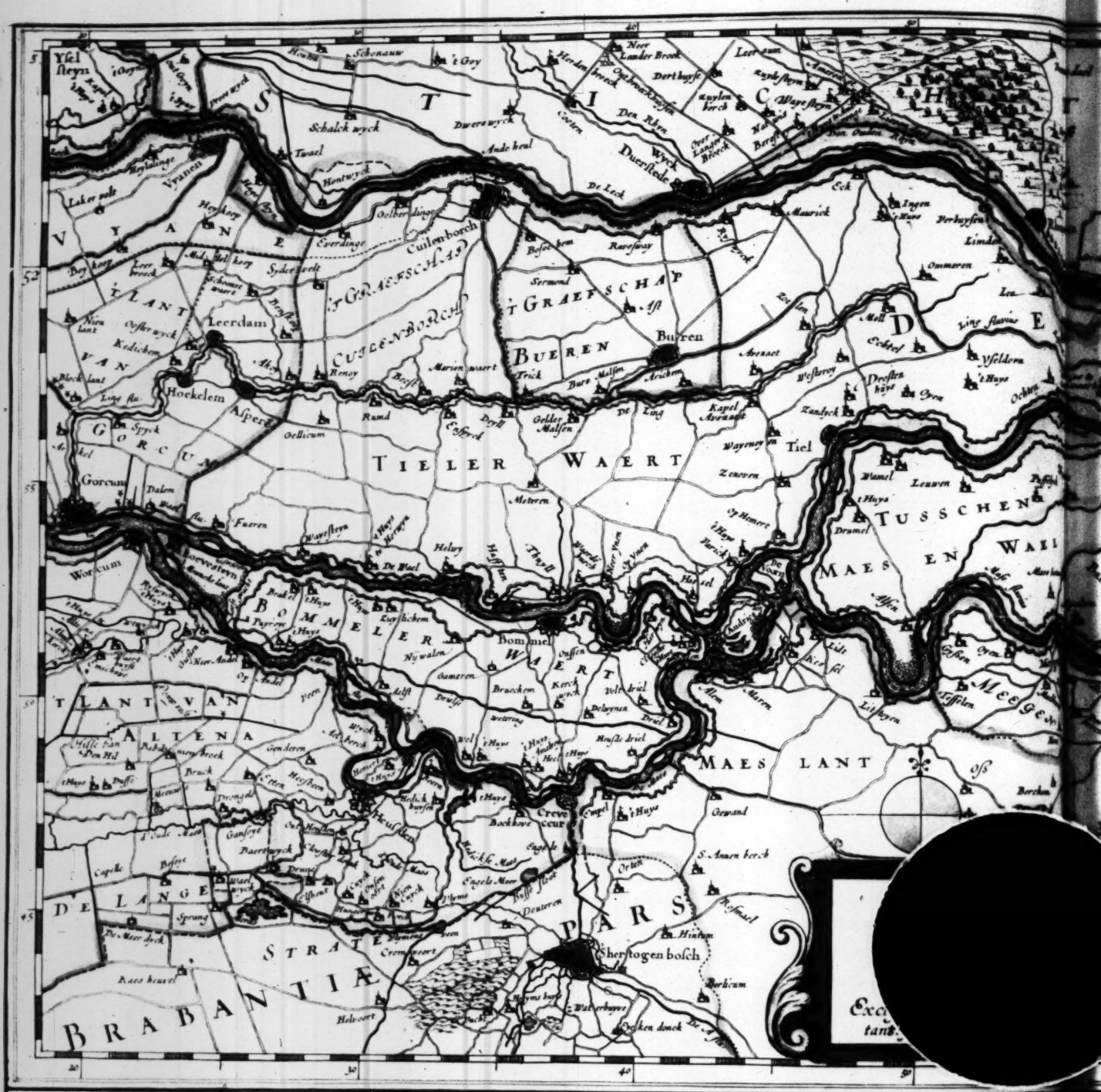
VVagening is a very ancient towne, which peradventure is that which Cornelius Tacitus in his times calleth *Vada*. It is a ſmall towne but reaſonable well fortified. VVagening.

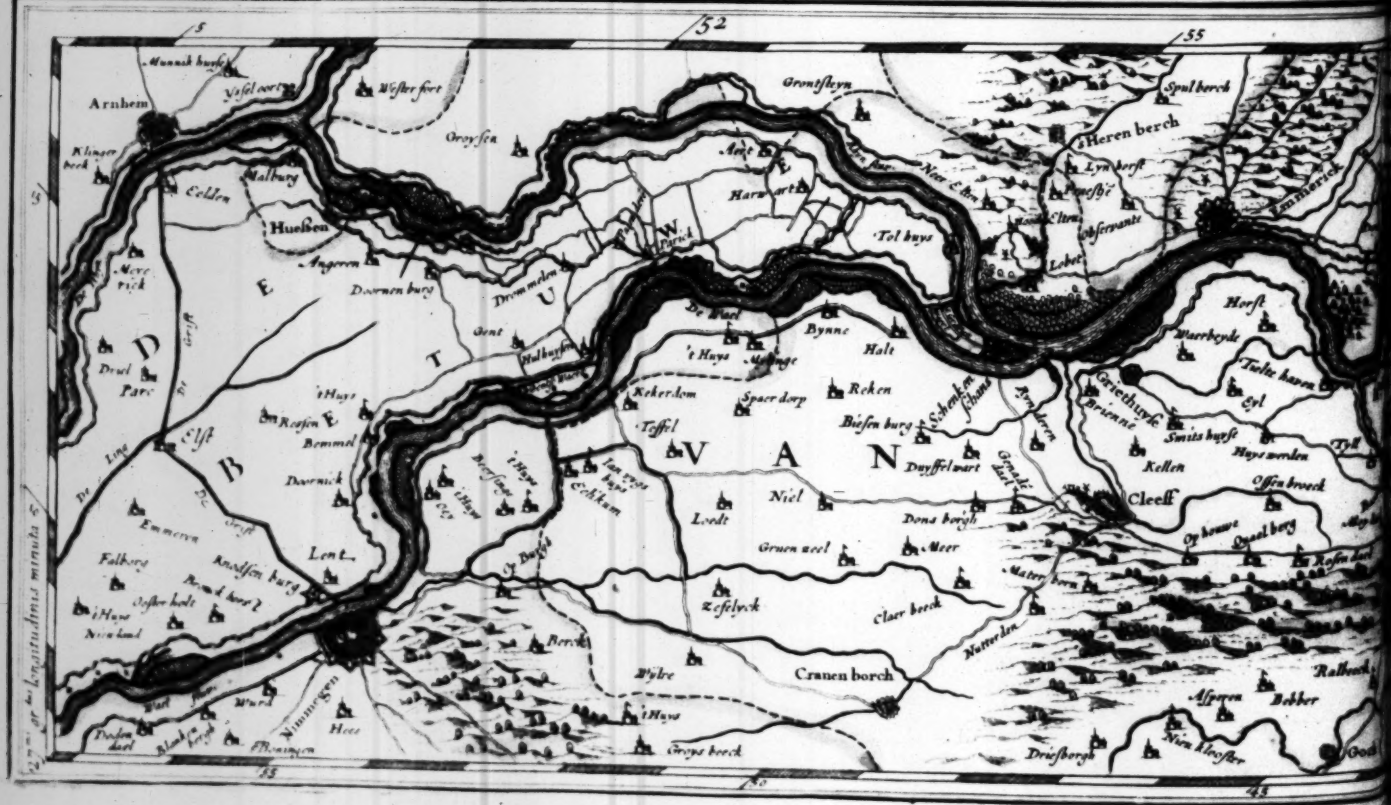
Tiel lyeth on the right ſide of the *VVhaele*, ſixe Engliſh Miles from *Bommel*. It is a ſtrong towne, whoſe juriſdiction reacheth ouer the whole Ile, called *Tieler-vvard*. Tiel.

Vpon the left ſide of the *VVhael* lyeth *Bommel*, a prettie, fine, ſtrong towne, from whence the *VVard* beareth the name. It is an Iland made betweene the Rhyne, and the Maſe, which encompaſſed it round about. It is the ſame (as *Guicciardine* ſaith) which *Iulius Cæſar* calleth the Iland of the *Batavians*, Famous in our times for holding out againſt the *Admirant of Aragon*, who had ſtrongly beſieged it, and which was relieued by *Prince Maurice* of famous memorie: who removing frõ thence built afterward *S. Andreas Schanſe*, lying upon a point of land, that Commaundeth the *VVael*, and the *Maze*, which Prince Maurice alſõ tooke in, & the ſouldiers ſerving on the Arch-Dukes ſide, for want of pay gaue it ouer, came into the States ſeruice, and which are called to this day *the Nevvigeuſe*. Bommel.

Gelders is the towne, which giueth name to the whole Dukedome, it is very ſtrong, lying ſome ſixe Engliſh miles from *Strale* betvveene the *Maſe*, and the *Rhyne* in a low and Mooriſh place. *Marqueſſe Spinola* to the exceſſiue charge of the Countrie, cutt a fare, or riuer with many redouts upon it, from *Rhyne-bergh* to *Gelders*; and from thence to *Venlo*, as a paſſage to bring commoditie by water out of the Rhyne, to thoſe quarters; and with all to hinder the incurſions of the States ſouldiers, which now by the taking in of *Venlo*, *Roermond*, *Strale*, and *Rhyneberch*, is loſt labour and come to nothing. Gelders.

Strale is alſo a ſmall towne fortified, which was Strale.


STIC
VYANE
't GRAEFSCHAP
CUYLENBORCH
BUEREN
Buren
Leerdam
Hoeckelem
Aspere
Gorcum
TIELER WAERT
Tiel
TUSSCHEN
MAES EN WAL
BOMMELER WAERT
Bommel
ALTENA
MAES LANT
DE LANGE
STRATE
PARS
Sherpogen bosch
BRABANTIÆ
Creve cœur
Buckhove
Helwoert
Raes heuvel
Crevecœur


Arnhem
Huesden
Cranen borch
Cleef
Nimmegen
Grave
Driesborgh
Bommel
Tiel
Buren
Leerdam
Gorcum
Hoeckelem
Crevecœur
Bommel
Cranen borch
Cleef

DESCRIPTIO FLUMINUM

RHENI, VAHALIS et MOSÆ

a Rheno Berca ad Goricomium usque, comprehendens

IMPERIUM NOVIOMAGENSE, BATAVIAM, TIELÆ et BOMELII INsulas, regionesque conterminas.

Milliare unum Germanicum.

Milliaria duo Gallica.

Milliare unum Gallicum.

Milliaria duo Gallica.

AMSTELODAM

Excusum apud Henricum

tanis. supra damum sub

STRATE

BRABANTIA

Cranen borch

Cleeff

Arnhem

Huesden

Leerdam

Hoekelem

Gorcum

Burren

Tiel

Bommel

Creve coeur

Lent

Zevenaer

DESCRIPTIO FLUMINUM

RHENI, VAHALIS et MOSÆ

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Milliare unum Germanicum.

Milliaria duo Gallica.

taken in alſo by the *Prince of Orange* Anno 1632.

Venlo. *Venlo* is a fine ſtrong towne, lyingh upon the right ſide of the *Maze*, this alſo was beſieged, and taken in by his Excellence the *Prince of Orange* in the yeere 1632.

VVachtendonck. *VVachtendonck* lying upon the river of *Niers*, ſixe miles from Gelders, was ſlichted and made neutrall.

Erckelens. *Erckelens* lyeth upon the Frontiers of the Dukedome of *Gulick*, ſome 12 Engliſh miles from *Roermonde*. The ſoile about this towne is exceeding fruitfull: and thus much in briefe touching the walled townes of *Gelderland*. For the unwalled, whereof wee haue ſpoken before, we will omit for brevities ſake: onely this, that *Batenbourg*, one of the ſame places (as the report goes) is very ancient, being the firſt Bourrough, or Caſtle, which *Bato* (aboue ſaid) built, and called it after his owne name. Wee would now conclude the deſcription of Gelderland; but ſeing there are two Earledomes lying within the Precincts of this Princedome, namely, *Kuylenburgh*, and *Buren*, wee cannot omit to touch them briefely.

Kuylenburgh then is a Lordſhip of a larg commaund, and iuriſdiction, lying upon the left ſide of the river of *Leck*, three Engliſh miles from *Buren*. It is a queſtion vvhether it be under the commaund of the Dutchie of Gelders, or no. Howſoeuer, it is a fee ſimple of it ſelfe, and for that reaſon vvas created an Earledome, by *Philip* the ſecond King of Spaigne, having many large Priviledges and freedomes belonging to it. *Kuylenburgh.*

Buren is neither a fee ſimple, nor a member of *Gelderland*, (as ſome vvrite) but a royaltie of it ſelfe, and notvvithſtanding lyeth vvithin the limits of the ſaid Dukedome. The tovvne is ſeated not farre from a ſmall river called the *Ling*, upon a brooke named the *Molegracht*, three miles from *Tiel*. It is a prettie tovvne, and hath a fine and ſtrong Caſtle, vvhich is 1360 paces about, & is adorned vvith 4 ſtrong turrets and double moated. It hath likevviſe the title of an Earledome, having iuriſdiction ouer diverſe Villages, and a good tract of Land. It belongeth at this preſent to his Excellence *Frederick Henry Prince of Orange*. And thus much of Gelderland in Generall. *Buren.*

THE FIRST DESCRIPTION OF THE EARLEDOME OF FLANDERS.

The Originall of the name.

THough the name of *Flanders* be not very ancient; and that many menhaue their seuerall coniectures upon it: yet the originall from whence it came is not certainely knowe. *Scepperus*, and *Nannius* deriue it from *Flendre*, a high Dutch word, which signifieth a *Shaft*, becauſe the *Flemmings* in the times of Warre, & Peace delighted greatly in ſhooting. *Meyerus* from a *Flaine*, or a *Cuſtard*, which hath ſome reſemblance to a ſtanding water, or a Moraſh: whereof there are many about *Dixmude*, and *Vuerne*. *Marchantius* fetcheth it from a Dutch word *Vol-laenen*, that is, full of plaſhes, becauſe the Sea caſts much water into Flanders: others from *Flando*, as lying open to the windes: ſome againe from theſe two Dutch words *Vele andre* (that is *many others*) which being abbreviated maketh *Vlaendre*, as Allemania doth from *Alleman*, or Allmen, becauſe many nations in ancient times inhabited Flanders. And ſurely this is the moſt probable, conſidering the names of theſe places demonſtrate it: For *Suevegen*, and *Sueveſeel* are ſo named from the *Suevi*. *Caſſel*, *Caſsbergh*, and *Cathem* from the *Catthi*, *Gothem* from the *Getæ* or *Gothes*, and the *Saſz* of Gent from the Saxons, which inhabited thereabouts. To conclude, others againe fetch the name of *Flanders* from *Flandrina*, the wife of *Lidericus* the firſt Earle, and Foreſter of Flanders, and thus much for the name.

The bounds.

This Countrie on the Southſide, is bounded with *Artois*, *Hainault*, and a part of *Picardie*: On the Eaſt with *Hainault*, and *Brabant*: On the North with the maine Northerne ſea, and with the Hound, or the mouth of the *Scheld*, which ſeparateth Flanders from Zeeland: and on the Weſt with the Britiſh, or Engliſh ſea. From the *Scheld* ouer againſt Antwerpe, to the new banke by S. *Omars*, it is three daies iourney in length making 30 thouſand Geometricall paces: and ſome 20 thouſand in breath. The aire is very ſweete and pleaſant, and the ſoile rich & fruitfull, eſpecially in Weſt Flanders, where there are many fine paſtures, and Meddowes, for the feeding of Horſe & Kine: ſo that Flanders aboundeth in Butter, Cheeſe, Wheate, and in all kinde of Fruitfull trees, timber for houſes, and Shipping, and wood for fyring.

That is 96 Engliſh in length and 64 in breath

Fertility.

The encreaſe of Cattaile is ſo fruitfull there, chiefly of ſheepe within the Precinct of *Vuerne*, that oftentimes an *Evve* bringeth forth fiue, or ſixe lambes; yea commonly three or foure, which they giue ſuck to and bring up. Now as *France* is accounted for the wealthieſt Kingdome, *Millaine* for the wealthieſt Dukedome, and *Venice* for the wealthieſt Seigneurie: ſo may *Flanders* be held for the beſt, and richeſt Earledome in Chriſtendome. It affordeth abundance of Sea and freſh-river fiſhe: and great ſtore of all kind of foule, as Phеſants, Partriges, Quailes, Heath-cocks, Buſtards, Turkies, and huge Brugges Capons, beſides divers other water foule. Neither doe they want Deere, Hares and Connies in the fields, woods, and Downes by the Seaſide: their Caſtles and Gentlemens houſes are environned with broade, and deepe moates. The Countrie of it ſelfe is exceeding pleaſant, in regard of the variety, & abundance of all things, which may miniſter delight to the eye. There are ſome hills in Flanders, which are not very barren: upon two of them are built *Caſſell*, & *Geerſbergh*, two faire townes: The chiefeſt, & greateſt wood, or foreſt is *Niepe*, lying within the iuriſdiction of Caſſel, & belongeth to the Earles of Flanders: In the midſt whereof ſtãdeth a Caſtle, called *VValle* wherein the Gouvernour dwelleth, and all the Officers appertaining to it; having a garniſon of Souldiers in it, and is ſo ſtrong, that it is accounted the key of Flanders.

Rivers.

The Rivers are the *Scheld*, whoſe head-ſpring beginning in *Picardie*, runneth trough *Camerick*, *Valenciennes*, *Condé*, *Dornick*, *Oudenaerd*, & *Gent*, where he receiveth the *Leye*, the *Lieve*, and the *Moer* into him, and there ſwelling, and growing bigger, taketh his courſe to *Dendermond*, where the *Dender* falleth into him, from thence to *Rupelmond*, ſo called from the mouth of the river, and then with a ſwift ſtreame, falleth downe to *Antvverpe*, and ſo paſſing by *Lillo*, diſchargeth himſelfe at laſt with two large mouths into the Sea: whereof the one branch is called the *Hound*, running downe betweene *South-beverland*, & *Flanders* by *Flaſſhing*, and the other retaining ſtill the name of the *Scheld*, disburdeneth himſelf into the maine Sea by *Zierick-ſea*. The *Leye* ſpringeth out of a Fountaine, lying in the Village of *Lisbourg* in the Countie of S. *Paul*, hath an exceeding cleare ſtreame, and is full of delicate fiſhe, and running by the ruinous Epiſcopall towne of *Tervane*, from thence to *Arien*, *Mergem*, *Stegers*, *Armentiers*, *VVaeſtene*, *Comene*, *VVerveke*, *Meenene*, *Cortrick*, *Harlebeke*, *VVackene*, and ſo paſſing by Deynſe to Gent falleth into the *Schelde*. The leſſer rivers are the *Dendre*, the *Lieve*, the *Yperlee*, the *Aa*, the *Scharpe*, the *Rupel*, the *Colme*, the *Iſer*, and by the benefite whereof the townes in Flanders haue great trading, and grow rich by the commodiouſneſſe of the Sea, and theſe navigable rivers.

The Sea Havens, and port townes are theſe: *Duynkerck*, *Oſtend*, *Sluyce*, *Nieuport*, *Grevling*, and the new Fort called the *Scheurke by Duynkercke*. The people here liue moſt by trading, that makes them rich and wealthie, which hath bene the cauſe, that the Inhabitants thereof, eſpecially thoſe of Gent, haue bene very ſeditious, & oftentimes rebelled againſt their Earles.

Townes.

Flanders ſurpaſſeth all other Provinces of the Low Countries, in the number of Townes, & Villages: for if ye will giue credit to *Guicciardine* ye ſhall finde, that *Brabant* hath 44 walled, and unwalled townes, & 100 Villages: *Gelderland* with *Zutphen* 30 townes, and not many leſſe then 300 Villages: *Luxenburgh* 23 townes, and 1159 Villages: *Holland* 32 townes, and aboue 400 Villages: *Zeeland* 12 townes, and 102 Villages: *Vtrecht* 5 townes & 70 Villages: *Overyſſel* 18 townes, and 100 Villages: *Frieſ-land*, with *Groyning* 13 townes, and 490 Villages: *Artois* 11 townes, and 854 Villages: *Hainault* 24 townes, and 950 Villages: Namur foure townes, & 182 Villages; but *Flanders* exceeds them all, and hath 62 walled & unwalled townes, and 1154 Villages.

Flanders is devided into three parts, namely *Flemmish* Flanders, *Gallike* Flanders, and *Emperiall* Flanders. *Gent* is the Metropolitan City of all this Earledome, whoſe Wall is ſeuen Miles in compaſſe. The City of *Ryſſell* is the chiefe towne of *Gallike* Flanders. The Flemmings heretofore haue obtained many great Victories in *Syria*, *Paleſtina*, and *Ieruſalem*, and wonne the City of *Antiochia*, where they overthrew (if that be true which the Chronicles report) a hundred thouſand Turcks, under the conduct of *Robert* Earle

Victories.

COMITATUS FLANDRIÆ Nova Tabula.

Viro Doctissimo
D. IOANNI D'HONDT
cognato suo
Medicinæ Doct. peritissimo
Lub. Aeritog. dedicat
N. Nondas.

Milliaria Germanica communia

Milliaria Gallica communia

MARE GERMANICUM VULG: De Noordt

Pas de Calais

GALLIÆ PARS

ANGLIÆ PARS

Duynkercke

Ardres

Calais

Gravelingen

Sluys

Oudenburg

Rousselare

Meenene

Warwick

Ypren

Meesenes

Belle

Merville

Lilers

Armenteers

Quarelbeke

Comines

Menin

Courtray

Tenremonde

Audenarde

Deynse

Ghendt

Sas van Ghent

Hulst

Axel

Terneuse

Sevekote

Middelburg

Vlissingen

Veere

Arnemuyden

Goes

Tholen

Bergen op Zoom

Antwerpen

Lillo

Liefkenshoek

Calloo

Bevelant

Walcheren

Cadsant

Noord Land

Oost Land

Zuyd Land

Vlieland

Texel

Helder

Vlie

Pas de Calais

De Veller

Den Dyck

't Ratel

De Ratings

Broedmd

Paal Banck

Steen Banck

Smal Banck

Vlac banck

Noor is 't Diepste water

Portbaert

Tables

Wielingen

Hoofden

Goeree

Voorne

Putten

Schouwen

Duyveland

Tholen

Noord Beveland

Zuyd Beveland

Walcheren

Cadsant

Vlieland

Texel

Helder

Vlie

Ter Heyde

Ter Ede

Ter Veere

Ter Goes

Ter Tholen

Ter Bergen op Zoom

Ter Antwerpen

Ter Lillo

Ter Liefkenshoek

Ter Calloo

Ter Bevelant

Ter Walcheren

Ter Cadsant

Ter Vlieland

Ter Texel

Ter Helder

Ter Vlie

Ter Heyde

Ter Ede

Ter Veere

Ter Goes

Ter Tholen

Ter Bergen op Zoom

Ter Antwerpen

Ter Lillo

Ter Liefkenshoek

Ter Calloo

Ter Bevelant

Ter Walcheren

Ter Cadsant

Ter Vlieland

Ter Texel

Ter Helder

Ter Vlie

R M A N I C U M

Zee

Den Hangert

Veer Gat

Grevelinge

DE OOSTER SCHELDE

DE HOOGE ende WESTER SCHELDE

Vlissingen

Middelburg

Duve landt

Anne landt

HOL

SCHOU

WALCH

REM

WEN

DIÆ Over Flackee PARS

FLACKEE

't Landt van Voorn

TLANDT VAN TOLEN

DIÆ

camp vel dt

CASSELRIJE

Tiele

GHENT

ANTWERPEN

Liere

LOEVEN

Lebinen

Chievre

of *Flanders*, who was called also Robert of *Ierusalem*, because he hulp to take it in. For brevity sake: I will conceale diverse Victories of the other Earles, among the which *Baldvvin* for his valour was chosen Emperour of *Constantinople*. They haue carried themselues also vailliantly against other Nations, especially against the French, at the Battaile fought by *Cortrick*, where they guined a great victorie in the field of *Groning*, and disconfited the Earle of *Artois*, Generall of the Armie, alyed to the King, the Lord of *Chastillon*, the Causer of the Warre, the Conestable of France, two Lord Marshalls of the Kingdome, eleuen Princes, and diuerse other men of great quality, as Earles. There were slaine also in this field 60. Barons, and more then eleuen hundred Gentlemen, and Officers, besides 22. thousand Foote, and 4. thousand Horsemen. So that they found in the place, where the battaile was fought 600. gilt Spurrs, which were hung up (as a *Trophy* of their victorie) in the Collegiall Church of *Cortrick*: which was gott by 60. thousand Flemings, upon the eleuenth of Iuly, Anno 1302. There were many of the Vanquishers hurt, but not aboue a hundred priuate souldiers, and 10. Gentlemen slaine, as the Low Countrie Historie withnisseth. And therefore I wil recommend the Reader to Learned *Marchantius*, to reade his fourth booke of the Historie of Flanders, where he relateth all the warrs, which the Flemmings had against other Countries.

The names of the Cities & Townes.

There are in Flanders 35. walled townes, the names whereof are these following, to wit: *Gent*, *Brugge*, *Yperē*, which are the three Capitall Cities, *Ryssell*, *Douay*, *Dornyck*, *Cortryck*, *Oudenard*, *Aelst*, *Hulst*, *Dendermond*, *Biersliet*, *Newvport*, *Sluyce*, *Duynkerke*, *Grevling*, *Burburg*, *Damme*, *Dixmude*, *Vuerne*, *Ardenburg*, *Ninove*, *VVinocxbergh*, *Geersberghe*, *Cassell*, *Deynse*, *Orchies*, *Lannoy*, *S. Amand*, *Marchiennes*, *Axel*, *Ostend*, *Armentiers*, *Bassee*, & *Meenene*. Besides all these there are diverse other places, and Liberties, honored with Towne priviledges, whereof the most of them are as good as townes, aswell for the faireneslle of their houses, as the number of Inhabitants. These are *Belle*, *Hondtschote*, *Popering*, *Eecloo*, *Gistel*, *Middelburg*, *Rupelmond*, *Ronsen*, *Oosburgh*, *Harlebeke*, *Tielt*, *Rousselar*, *Thorout*, *VVervick*, *VVastene*, *Comene*, *Meessen*, *Oudenburg*, *Loo*, *Stegers*, *Mergem*, *Hasebrouck*, *Steenvoord*, *VVatene*, *Ekelsbeke*, *Nieu-kerck*, *Rousbrug*, *Mortaigne*, and some others: There are beside 1154. Villages, and abundance of Castles, and Gentlemens houses: in so much that when the Spaignards travelled through this Countrie, with *Philip* the second King of Spaigne, they thought that Flanders had beene but one City joyned together.

Riches and revenvv.

The riches of this Earledome appeareth by the great revenews, which this Countrie bringeth in, aboue other Provinces in the *Netherlands*. For in the time of *Maximilian* of *Austria*, who by marriage was Prince of the Netherlands, there was found in a record, kept at *Yperen*, that the Dukedome, and Earledome of *Burgundie* brought in yeerely 27. thousand, and 400. pounds *Tournois*, *Brabant* 12. thousand, and 754. *Luxenburg* 1180. *Gelderlandt* 13. thousand 885. *Holland* 14. thousand 300. *Zeeland* 2685. *Artois* 17. thousand 683. *Hainault* 12. thousand 199. *Namure* 5936. but *Flanders* 41. thousand 390. pounds.

This Earledome also hath bene honored, by the Princes of this Countrie, aboue all other Provinces in the Low Countries: for as the Solemne assemblie of the Knights of the Golde Fleece, is an honorable, & a noble Order: so hath it not bene so oftē Solemnized, & held any where as in this noble Countrie; being the Prime & chiefest of all the Earledomes in the Netherlands. It was but once held in *Holland*, *Zeeland*, *Vtrecht*, *Dornyck*, *Burgundie*, and *Spaigne*. Twise in *Artois* & *Hainault*, Foure times in *Brabant*: but in *Flanders*, where it was first instituted, it hath beene seuentimes kept, & solemnized. And most of all the Princes of the Netherlands, either of the house of *Burgundie*, or Maximilian of Austria, choose rather, to celebrate their Nuptiall feasts here, thē in any of the other Provinces. And this is the cause, that straungers & Forreyners, as *Italians*, *Spaignards*, *French*, and *English* call all the Netherlanders *Flemmings*. For Flanders (without mentioning the great trading and Marchandise, which those of *Brugges*, had heretofore with all the nations of the world, except the Iewes) was very famous for the warres they had with the *French*, at *Constantinople*, and in *Asia* against the Turcks and *Mahumetans*, whereof the Greekish Chronicles make often mention. And verely the cause why the Netherlands were annexed together & vnited in one bodie, sprang out of *Flanders* by the marriage of lady *Margret* the Third of Male (borne in the Castle of *Male* by *Brugges*) Countesse of *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Burgundie*, *Nyvers*, and *Rethel*, Lady of *Machleyn*, & *Antvverpe*, who was likewise Inheritrix of *Brabant*, and the Countries lying ouer the *Maze*, by espousing *Philip* the *Hardie* Duke of *Burgundie*.

The Kings of *France* haue bene twise (& no more) taken prisoners by their Christian Ennemies, & that by two noble *Flēmings*. Iohn the first of that name was taken by *Dionysius* Lord of *Morbeke*, lying in the Precinct of *Cassell*, in the battaile of *Poictiers*, when he was ouerthrowne by the English, the anciēt Allies of *Flanders*; and *Francis* the first also of that name, was taken prisoner by the Lord of *Lannoy* (lying in the *Castlevvick* of *Ryssell*) in the battaile of *Pavie*, anno 1525, fighting against the Emperour *Charles* the fifth, borne at Gent, and Earle of *Flanders*, so that the King for his releasment was faine to quit all the right and pretences he had to the Earledome of Flanders, at Madril, in October anno 1526.

The Earledome of *Flanders*, is at the present, under the Commaund of Philip the fourth, King of Spaigne, as *Earle*: saving a part thereof, lying a long the Sea Coast, next *Zeeland*: vvhich the high and mighty Lords the States of the free Netherlandish Provincēs, haue gayned by the svvord, namely, the tovvnes of *Sluyse*, *Axell*, *Ardenburgh*, *Ostburgh*, *Biervliet*, *Isendike*, *Philippina*, *Terneuse*, and many Schanses a long the Sea Coast, almost to the fare or passage ouer against *Antvverpe*.

Gouvern-ment.

The *Politie* of *Flanders* under the Gouvernment of their Earles consisteth of three members, to vvit, the Lords *Spirituall*, the *Nobility*, and the principall *Tovvnes*. The foure members of *Flanders*, as *Gent*, *Brugge*, *Yperen*, and the *Vrye*, that is, the *Castlevvicke* of *Brugge*, haue Commaund ouer the vvhole Countrie, under vvhose jurisdictions the Land stands.

Spirituall Prelats.

There are foure Bishops, to vvit of *Gent*, *Brugges*, *Yperen*, *Suffragans* to the Arch-bishop of *Machleyne*, and the Bishop of *Dornyck*, to the Arch-bishop of *Cameryck*. The Abbots of *S. Benedictus* Order, are those of *S. Peter* at *Gent*, *S. VVinox*, at *Bergen*, *S. John* at *Yperen*, *S. Andreas* at *Brugges*, & *Oudenburg*, *S. Arians* at *Geersbergh*, *Æname*, *Marchienne*, *S. Amands*, & *S. Martin* at *Dornick*. The Abbots of *S. Bernards* Order, are *Ten Dunē* in *Brugges*, *Boudeloo* at *Gent*, *Doest*, *VVaerschot*, and *Loo* by *Ryssell*. The Abbots of the *Premonstrats* Order, are those of *S. Nicolas* at *Vuerne*, and *Drongene*, *S. Cornelius* at *Ninove*, and *Chasteau l'Abbaye*, at *Morttaingne*. The Abbots of the *Regular Cannons* of *S. Austin*, are *Eeckhout* at *Brugges*, *Soetendale*, *VVaestene*, *Sonnebeke*, *Cysoing*, *Falenpyne*, *S. Nicolas* at *Dornick*, and *Loo*. Priours of the same Order are *Vormesell*, *Eversam*, and *Petendale*. The Abbesses and the Canons of the Cathedrall Churches, vvee vvil here for brevities sake omit.

Nobilitie.

Among the Nobilitie are these: the Princes of *Gavere*, *Espinoy*, & *Steenhuyse*. The Marquesses of *Roubaix*, & of *Peene*. The Earledomes: are *Aelst*, *Isegem*, *Anappe Moerbeke*, *Houtkerck*, *Herley*, *Staen*, *Croix*, *Coupigny*, *VVaskene*, *Steegers*, *Holke*, *Evergem*, *Loo*, *Meessene*, *VVormhout*: vvhereof the fiue last belong to the Clergie. The Burrovv Counties, are *Gent*, *Yperen*, *Aelst*, *Vuerne*, *Bergē*, *Hulst*, *Harlebeke*, *Burburgh*, *Nieuport*, *Rousselaer*, *Loon*, & *Lumbecke*. The Barons are *Cysoing*, *Heyne*, *Pamele* at *Oudenard* & *Boelare*, these are the foure Barronies of Flanders. The others are *Nevele*, *Dixmude*, *Beverē*, *Praet* by *Brugges*, *Haveskerck*, *VVatene*, *Hevergem*, *VVoestine*, *Kaeskerke*, *Ingelmunster*, *Poucke*, *Gruithuyse*, *Male*, *Maeldegem*, *Ostcam*, *VVinendale*, *Colscamp*, *Gistell*, *Sevecote*, *Rousselaer*, *VVastene*, *Hontschote*, *Cassel*, *Nord-Vrye*, *Halevvin*, *Busbeeke*, *Ekelsbeek*, *VVateynes*, *Bovingis*, *Guise*, *Ronse*, *Ressegem*, *Sisele*, the *Castelleyne of Ryssell*, the Lords of *VVavrin*, *Comene*, *Rode*, *Gavere*, *Sottegem*, *Gontero*, *Scoriss*, *Poitz*, *Laekerck*, *Lumbeke*, *Rotselaer*, *Meerbeke*, *VVedergraet*, *Noygen*, *Steenhuyse*, &c. Therevvith vvee vvill conclude, and shutt up all this first description vvith this ancient verse:

Flandria Flos Florum, Florebit Flandria Florens.

The Order of the Golde Fleece.

Prerogatives.

The Second Map and Description, which is OF VVEST-FLANDERS

WEST-FLANDERS is the best, richest, and fairest part of the whole Earledome of *Flanders*, which lyeth most in the Bishopricke of *Tperen*, and some of it in the Dioceſſe of Saint *Omar*. *Tperen* is the chiefe towne of this whole quarter, which is also an Episcopall Seate, & accounted the third Citie of Flanders. It is a large, a faire and a rich towne, seated in a good soile, and is so named from the small riuer of *Iper*, whose head beginneth a litle aboue the towne of *Tperen*, and meeting with the *Isara*, runneth to *Dixmude*, and there deuideth it selfe into two brāches, that on the left side passing by *Nevv-port*, falleth into the Sea, and the other on the right hand, runneth through *Oudenborg* to *Brugges*, so that this riuer is very commodious for the Fullers of *Tperē*. It is a common proverbe, that the foundation of this Citie is layd with lead, because of the great number of leaden Conduct-Pipes, which are under the ground, and which convey abundance of water to the common Conduits, & Wells in this City, as also there are the like at Brugges, the water whereof is very wholesome to drinke. Anno 1473. this Citi: within the wall was measured about, and the Circuit thereof found to be 1173. rod, counting each rod at 14. foote. having seuen Gates, a faire Senate or Towne house, so great and sumptuously built, that it causeth admiration to the people that stand upon the Mercate place, which is also very large. This structure is by a Plaine deuided in two parts, the length whereof is 62. foote, and the breath on both sides 24. foote: so that the like is not to be seene in the Netherlands. There is a great, and a faire Cathedrall Church, dedicated to the honour of *S. Martin* the Bishop. It was heretofore a rich Priorie of the *Regular Canons* of *S. Augustins* Order, which were changed into Temporall Canons, as at Gent, the Abbey of *S. Benedictus* Order, called *S. Baesi*, is altered into a Cathedrall and an Episcopall Church, and in the place where the Abbey stood, there is made a strong Castle & Citadell, and now S. Iohns Church is become the Cathedrall. Within *Tperen* there is an Abbey of *Monks* of S. Benedictus Order by *S. Nicolas* Church, and dwell in S Iohns Cloister, which was formerly built without the towne of *Terrenburgh*, called in French *Terouane*, (which is now destroyed) & was once an Episcopall residencie; so that the Church livings belonging to it, are now devided amōg 3. new Bishops, to wit, of *Bouloigne* in *Picardie*, of *Tperen* in Flanders, and of *S. Omar* in *Artois*. This Cloister of S. Iohn, was transported from *Terouane* to *Belle* in Flanders, into the same place, where heretofore *S. Antonius* Cloister stood. But at last these Monks, and diuerse other Cloisters founded without the towne (for their more safetie) came, and setled themselues within the Walls of *Tperen*. Within *Tperen* there are also three Abbeys of Nunns: the one is called *Nunne-bosch* of *S. Benedictus* Order: the other *Roetsbrugge* of *S. Augustins* Order, which was formerly founded within the Precinct of *Vueren*, seated upon the river *Isara*, and *Nunne-bosch* in the Castlewicke of *Tperen* in a wood. Here are also the *Clarisses*, the foure begging Orders, namely, the Dominican, the Franciscan, Augustine, and Carmelitan Monks: also Capucine Fryers, and Iesuites, &c. and many Gesthouses and Hospitalls. *Tperen* is the third member of Flanders, under the jurisdiction whereof there are the Castlewyke of *Tperen*, *Meessene*, *Rousselar*, with *Commene*, and *Armentiers* as farre as the *Ley*, also *Cassell* and *Belle* with their Precincts.

Tperen. *Greatnesse.* *Churches.* *Castlewick*

The Castlewick of *Tperen* is honored with the Abbey of *Zonnebeke* of Regular Canons, and with many rich Priories of the same Order. In this Castlewicke there are 33. Villages, also under the jurisdiction of this City, there was made of late yeeres an Earledome.

At *Dixmude* there is a braue Mercate euery Munday, by reason of the benefit of the riuer of *Isara*, & that round about it lye the fatest & best grounds, & pastures in all *Flanders*, which makes this towne grow rich euery day, because of the abundance of butter, and cheese, which is transported from thence to *Rome*, & through all *Italie*: Therefore this towne is not unfitly compared to Kidneis, which of themselues being leane, are larded with fatt round about them. Here is a Nūns Cloister called *Hemelsdale* of *S. Barnards* Order, which was remouved heither from the Village of *VVerckene*, also there are Recollects, and a Leprous-house, as there are in many townes in Flanders. *Dixmude.*

Nevv-port is a towne lying halfe a mile from the Sea side with a channell into which some shipps may come at a high water. It is honored with the title of a Vicountie, and hath Recollects in it. Here in the yeere 1600. upon the second of Iuly was fought the last Battaile in Flanders, betweene the Arch-Dukes Armie, and the States, who got the victorie, slew 8000. men dead upon the place, tooke 106. Coullours, and some Cornets, the Admirant of Aragon, and diverse Collonells, Captaines, Officers & Souldiers Prisonners. *The battaile of Nevvport*

Vuerne is no great towne, but hath many rich Burgers, & Gentlemen dwelling in it. Here is a braue Abbey of *Premonstrates*, or white Fryers, called *S. Nicolas*. It was erected anno 1119. without the towne: but of late yeeres was remouved into the towne, & hath verie faire buildings. These Fryers are much cōmended for their holy life, and Doctrine. Here is also a Collegiall Church, couvered with Lead, built in honour of *S. VValburgus*: ten of the *Canons* were remouved from thence into the Cathedrall Church of *Tperen*, and the Priorie of this Church was annexed to the Episcopall table of *Tperen*: there are in it besides, the Parochiall Churches of *S. Nicolas*, and *S. Denis*. There are also *Cellitan-bretheren* of *S. Alexius* Order, and *Nunns* of *VVulpen*, of the *Premonstrats*, or white Order. This Castlewicke hath under it 42. villages, whereof some are notable ones, as *Alvergē* for the greatnesse of the Church and the houses of many rich men, both Gentlemen, & husbandmen, as there are in most of all the Villages in West-Flanders, especially within the precinct, & libertie of *Vuerne*. *Roetsbrugge* is also a fine place seated upon the riuer of *Isera*, which hath a braue Mercate euery weeke in it. *Stavel* hath a faire castle in it, wherein the *Vi-Count* of *Vuerne* dwelleth, who is descended of the noble house of *Horne*. *Lampreneſſe* is much commended for the rich and fruitfull Lands lying round about it. Here comes euery winter out of the Northerne Countries many Phesants, Swanns, Wild-Geese, & Ducks. This Castlewick is greatly praised, for the goodnesse of the Pastures, & Meddowes, the fruitfull fields, and for all kind of trees. *Eversham* is a fine Cloister of *Regular Canons*, lying upon the riuer *Isera*: There haue bene many Priours, who gouverned it well, and hath bred many learned men; among the rest *Gerard de Maistre* a great Historiographer. There is also a small Convent, who terme themselues *Birgittines*, living in a wood called *S. Sixtus*, in the Village of *VVest-Vleteren*, which are hypocriticall companions, running up & downe all Flanders into Townes and Villages, under the pretence of begging almes. Their Patron was a Hermite anno 1612. who had bene foure times at Rome, where he dyed. Besides the number of these villages, there are eight others which in the raising and taxations of money are to pay with this Castlewicke one fourth part of the whole. In the Generall taxations of *Flanders* this Castlewike giueth a like with *Cortryck*, that of *Aelst* contributes more, *Castlewick*

FLANDRIÆ PARS
OCCIDENTALIS
continens
Ambactas { Burburgi. Bergæ. Furnæ.
sunt
Officia { Cassetti. Bellæ. Ypræ.
Quorum Comitates præcipuæ
hæ sunt
Ostenda Nieuportus Gravelingæ.
Dunkerka Bergæ S. Winoci.
Ypra. Cassetum Poperinga etc.

AMSTELODAMI,
Sumptibus Henrici Hondy.

Brake

Camsbanck

Broers banck

Geere

Nieuport

Oostduynkercke

Dixmuyde

Caeskercke

Lampernesse

Oostkercke

Stuyvekenskercke

Ave Capelle

S. Catelijn

Beyerthouck

Vuerne

Steenkercke

Oeren

Honds cote

Alveringhem

Ysenberghe

Leeffel

Gyverinxhoute

Hoochstade

Loo

Oude Cappelle

Nieu Cappelle

Wulpen

Duynbeke

Vlaerdingh

Boesinghe

Elverdinghe

Yperen

Zillebeke

Dickebusche

Reningelst

Wytschate

Holleke

Comene

Warwick

Varneton

Houthem

Nieuwkerke

Wulverghem

Meesen

Messines

Armentiers

Wervicq

Le Chesne

Steenwercke

Nieuwkercke

Belle

Vleteren

Proven

Houtkercke

Cassel

Winezeele

Capel

Oude cappelle

Abbel cappelle

Catsberge

Eecke

Caffre

Roosberge

Pradelle

Meteren

Strazeele

Merris

Nieppe

Bailleul

Steenvoorde

Westoutre

Kemmel Berge

Dranoutre

Loker

Reninghe

Woesten

Eessen

Clercken

Langemarck

Roosbeke

Passchendale

Becelaere

Gheluvelt

Zandvoorde

Hollebeke

Houthem

Lille fl.

Dulcemont

Bas beke

Milliaria Germanica communia.

Milliaria Gallica communia.

DE CASSELRYE

VAN YPEREN.

BELLE AMBACHT.

DE VIER AMBACHT.

otherwise this bringeth up as much as any other doth.

Cassel. *Cassell* called heretofore *Castellum* lyeth upon a very high-hill. It is a prettie towne, that hath signes of great antiquitie. The *Romans* from this towne made many wayes paued with stone, as to *Collen*, *Dornick*, *Bavay*, & *Terrenborch*: the Remainders whereof are to be seene in diverse places yet to this day, especially, as ye goe to *Steegers*. Here is also an ancient ruinous Castle, standing upon the very top of the hill. In the midst of the mercate place, there is a springing Fountaine. There are in it two Churches of *Canons*, one of them is founded upon the top of the hill, richly adorned & dedicated to the honour of *S. Peter* by *Robrecht de Vries* Earle of Flanders (Anno 1071) in remembrance of the Victorie, which he obtayned beneath this hill the first day of August; where by he brought all Flanders into peace, where he lyeth buried. The other Church is *Saint Maries*: there are Iesuites. Not farre from the towne lyeth a higher hill called *Vvvenberg*, upon which is founded a very fine Cloister of *S. Francis* Order, from whence there is a braue prospect round about the Countrie.

Castlevvike. The *Castlevvike* of this towne is famous for the great revenu, which it brings in, having 52 Villages under it.

VVattene. *VVattene* heretofore a small towne is now a Baronie under this Towne. There was a fine Priorie of *Regular Canons* built upon the top of a hill in a very pleasant place by *Robrecht de Vries* aforesaid. This Priorie was annexed to the Bishop of *S. Omars* revenu, which he gaue to some Iesuits to dwell in. There is excellent beare brued here, which is much desired by the people, that inhabiteth hereabouts.

Steenvoord. *Steenvoord* is a fine libertie having a Castle, a Hospitall, and a Mercate kept in it euery weeke. Vpon the first of Iuly there comes a great resort to *Bolliseel* in Pilgrimage. Here of late yeeres a husbandman found hid in the ground, in a white pitcher with a narrow mouth, two hundred peeces of money with this image and superscription about it. *Posthumi in Gallia, à Lolliano devicti atque Casi.* *Peene* is a Marquisate in which S. Williams Cloister standeth. In this Castlewick there are two Nunns Cloisters of *S. Bernards* Order: the one is called *Ravesbergh*, & the other *VVoestine*.

Steegers. *Steegers*, called in French *Esterre*, is an Earledome having towne-priviledges, lying upon the *Ley*: There is a yeerly Mart, & great resort unto it for the buying, and selling of Linnen-cloth.

Mergem. *Mergem* upon the same river hath likewise towne Priviledges, belonging to the Canons of S. *Ame* in

Hazebrouck *Douay*. *Hazebrouck* hath also the like Priviledges. One would thinke they were all fine townes, in regard of their streets, the number of people, and the riches of the Inhabitants. About a mile from thence lyeth *Castle-vvall*, or *Motte au Bois* in the midst of a great wood, belonging to the King, and neere unto it a Cloister called *Prevain*, of the Order of the *Holy Trinitie*. *Morbeke* is an Earledome as well knowne for the delicate Creame, as for the Castle that is in it. *Havesberg* is a Baronie. *Bergen S. VVinocks* is a prettie hansome

Bergen Saint VVinocks. towne, so called because of a fine *Abbey* of Monkes of *S. Benedictus* order, built upō a hill in honour of *S. VVinocks* who was an English man, and dyed at *VVormhout*, whereof the Abbot is Earle. This towne hath a vicount as *Yperen* and *Vuerne* haue: the land lying about it is as fruitfull, as the Precinct of *Vuerne* is, having many fruit trees, and wood for timber, and fyring. It is called the *Nevv-Cloister*, and is an Abbey of Nunns of *S. Augustins* order, built within the towne, & hath two parish Churches, *S. Martins*, and *S. Peters*. There are also Dominican, Capucine Fryers, and Iesuits. Vnder the Iurisdiction of this towne there be 33 Villages. *Hontschote* is not onely the greatest, and chiefest of this Castlewike: but also of all Flanders:

Castlevvick yea of all the unwalled places in the Netherlands, saving the Hagh in Holland: every yeere they make in this Village, a hundred thousand peeces of Sayes, and there were as many houses in it before it was burnt by the French warrs, that they could bring 20 thousand men together, and the most of them all liued by making of Sayes, and of that which depended thereon. It hath the Priviledge of holding two Mercates every weeke, and hath also a very larg Mercate place worth the sight, with a great Church, and a very high stone steeple, which is counted the highest in all Flanders: as likewise the Senate house. There are also two Fryer Cloisters, the one dedicated and founded in honour of the holy Trinitie, provided with good incomes, standing in a pleasant place, belonging to the Lord of

Hontschote. *Hondschote*: the other is the Franciscā Cloister. There are also two Nunns Cloisters of S. Francis his Order, which were founded aboue foure hundred yeeres agoe. Shortly after the death of the said Lord of the noble house of *Bardeloes*, as *Grammaius* witnesseth. The other is a Gest-house. *Houtkerk* is an Earledome, belonging to the Illustrious house of *Horne*, as also *Hontschote*. *VVormhout* is one of the greatest Villages in Flanders, and hath a goodly Church and a yeerly Mart: part of this Village is of the Earledome, appertaining to *S. VVinocks Cloister* in *Bergen*. *Herzele* hath likewise a yeerly Mart, and also *Oostcappell*. *Ekelsbeke* is

Ekelsbeke. a Priviledged towne, and Baronie, with a very fine Castle in it. *Belle* is a goodlie place unwalled, having

Belle. towne Priviledges, where there is a Iesuites Cloister. It hath 14 Villages under the iurisdiction thereof, lying in a very good quarter, under which there is *Nevv-*

Castlervick *kerck*, having a mercate in it, belonging to the Earle of *Egmont*. *Burburgh* is a fine small towne, lying open,

Burburg. appertaining to the Duke of *Vendome*, or rather to the King of *France*, with *Dunkerck* and *Graveling*. It is a Vi-Countie, having an Abbey of Gentlewomen in it of S. *Benedictus* Order, founded in the yeere 1099: this Castlewike hath 14 Villages under it.

Castlervick *Dunkerck* (saving the fortification) belonging to the

Dunkerke. King of Navarre, is a very strong Port-towne, & hath a haven well knowne far and neere, being the best which the King of Spaigne hath in the 17 Provinces, it hath but a small channell & a short Haven which is very hard to come into, by reason it lyeth so neere the Sea. This towne though it be very populous, yet is it but small; howsoeuer growes very rich because of the boote, & prises which they gett every day from their ennemies; for the Dunkerkers now and then meete with the Hollanders, and the Hollanders with them: there is a very faire Church in it having a foure square steeple, built very high with a fine chime of Bells as most of the Townes, and Liberties of Flanders haue: within the towne there are *Franciscan* Fryes, and Iesuites, and without *Capucins*.

Greveling. *Greveling* is also a Sea-port vvith a haven, but of no great use, it is a small tovvne but hath a strong Castle. There lies a Dutch Garnison in it, as there doth a Spanish in Dunkercke. It is a strong Tovvne, girt about vvith fine Bolvvarcks, vvhereof 4 of them vvere made upon the charges of the 4 mēbers of Flanders, & the 5 at the cost of *Gallike Flanders*. This tovvne is as it vvere the Key of the land, belonging to the King of *France*. Betvveene *Dunkerke*, and *Greveling*, they haue made royall Forts by the Sea side called the *Scheure*, lying ouer against a Seabanke or a shelue called the *Splinter*. There are also other fine places having tovvne Priviledges, vvhich are not vvalled, as

Poperinge. first *Poperinge*, appertaining to the Abbot of *S. Bertin*, vvithin the tovvne of *S. Omar*, vvhich is a great and a rich libertie, having three Parochiall Churches in it, to vvit, *S. Bertins*, *S. Maries* and *S. Johns*. Here they make great store of Bayes, & Cloth, and sett here much *Seagrasse*, vvhich brings in the Inhabitants great vvealth and riches. Here is also the Priorie of S. *Bertin*.

VVaestene. *VVaestene* lyeth upon the *Ley* and is a great through-fare from *Yperen* to *Ryssell*, there is in it a Castle, and an Abbey of *Regular Canons*. The Castlevvike of *VVaestene*, (or *VVarneston* in French) hath 15 Villages under it. *VVervyc* is an ancient

VVervick place upon the *Ley*, and hath a very fine Church. *Meessene* is a

Meessene. very faire libertie, & hath a braue Abbey in it of S. *Benedictus* order, built to the honour of S. *Mary*: being one of the richest, & the chiefest Gentlevvomens Cloisters in all Flanders. The Abbesse is Countesse of the Tovvne, and hath some Canons in it,

Loo. vvhich say service. *Loo* in the Precinct of *Vuerne*, hath a rich Abbey in it, of the order of the *Regular Canons*, vvhereof a part belongeth to the Abbot, vvho is Earle of it.

The Third Mapp & Deſcription OF EAST-FLANDERS.

THere are deſcribed in this Mapp, the Cities of *Gaunt*, *Brugges*, *Oudenaerd* & *Cortrick*, with the Caſtlewicks, Townes & Villages lying thereabouts. Wee will beginne then firſt with thoſe places, which are under the Commaund of the Lords the States Generall of the Vnited Provinces, and which they haue gayned by the Sword, then come to the other townes, and places under the obedience, and power of the King of *Spaine*.

Biervliet. *Biervliet*, *Oſtburgh* and *Ardenburgh* are walled, and ſtrong townes under the obedience of the Lords the States. *Biervliet* lieth in an Ileland mentioned by the Greekiſh Writers, namely by *Nicetа Choniata*, & others for their braue & warlike actions, under the conduct of their Earle of *Flanders*, the Emperour *Baldvvin*, who was the firſt, that ſcaled and entred the walls of *Conſtantinople*, and tooke in the Tower, which ſtood by the Haven ſide: in remembrance whereof, the Burgers of *Biervliet*, giue for their towne armes, and upon their ſeales foure great Greekiſh *B.* in *Or*, within a right Croſſe likewiſe *Or* in a field Vermilian, theſe foure letters in Greeke ſignifying, Βασιλεὺς Βασιλέων Βασιλεῦσι Βασιλεύων, that is, *King of Kings ruling over Kings.*

Biervliet in ancient time was joyned to the firme land, being the foote-way betweene *Brugges* and *Antvverpe*: but in the yeere 1337. by an inundation there were 17. villages drowned lying about it, by the breaking in of the Sea through a ſmall gape in the Sea banke. Here *VVilliam Beukelens* was borne, who found out the firſt invention of barreling of Pickle herings, which redounded to the great profit, and benefit of this Countrie and the circumjacent Provinces, and dyed Anno 1379.

Oſtburgh. *Oſtburgh* with the Precinct thereof, lieth by the Ileland of *Cadſand*, in a very fruitfull ſoile. It had once great trading before *Brugges* began to flouriſh.

Ardenburgh. *Ardenburgh* formerly called *Rodenburgh* was heretofore the chiefe Citie, and the moſt famous towne for Marchandize of all the Flemiſh Sea-townes: but now is decayed, and of no great account. Here was a Church of *Canons*, dedicated to the honour of *S. Marie*, built in the yeere 1296. by *Michell* Biſhope of *Dornick*, under whoſe Dioceſſe it was. This Church was accounted the faireſt in all *Flanders*, but is now ruinated by the warrs, and nothing left ſtanding but the ſteeple & ſome pillars. Not farre from thence, there is a ſmall towne, and a Caſtle called *Middleburgh*, with a Collegiall Church: and within a litle of it, ſtood heretofore the Cloiſter of *Zoetendale*, of the Order of the *Regular Canons* founded Anno 1215. The deceaſed Prince of *Orange Maurice* tooke in all theſe townes in the yeere 1604. when he beſieged *Sluyce*.

Middleburgh.

Sluyce. *Sluyce* is a Sea-Port, with a ſtrong Caſtle which is a large towne and by nature invincible, by reaſon of the Water and Moores lying round about it. This towne flouriſhed heretofore greatly, in regard of the Haven, which is one of the beſt in all *Europe*, wherein 500. ſhips may ride ſafely under the Winde, as hapned An. 1468. when as 150. ſhips of great burden were harboured in it. A while before, *Charles* the Sixth King of *France*, gathered together a Navie of 1400. ſhips in it, with intent to haue invaded *England*, but all in vaine. This King kept his Court here in this towne for ſome months. Right ouer againſt this towne, lieth the fruitfull Ileland of *Cadſand*, which is as it were the Bulwarke of *Sluyce*. They may feede within the walls of this towne aboue a 100. Cowes. *Sluyce* is now in the hands of the States, having a ſtrong Garniſon lying in it, and invincible Forts round about it, as being now the Bulwarke of *Flaſhing* and the Ile of *VValcheren*. Anno 1604. it was beſieged by Prince *Maurice*, and after a Gallerie of 3. or 400. foote long was made muſket proofe, that 4. men might march a front in it, the Batterie being made, & the Gallerie ready to be putt ouer upon punts with Oares: his Exellencie by ſome Runawayes, hearing that thoſe within wanted victualls, held up his approches and famiſhed it out, & ſo tooke it in with a hundred and ſixe braſſe, & yron peeces of Ordnance: ten great Galleys ſunke in the Haven, & ſett at liberty ſixeteene hundred Slaues, which ſerved upon them.

Tſendike is a very ſtrong Fortreſſe, which is now made a towne by the Lords the States, is honored with towne priviledges & hath a very commodious Haven. It was taken in alſo by Prince *Maurice* 1604. The States haue in this quarter many Sconces, as the *Ioffer Schonce* by *Tſendike*, *S. Phillips*, *S. Catherins*, *Nivelt Sconce*, *Henries Sconce*, *Slyckenborgh* & *Hans Frieſes*, all Forts as ye goe betweene *Sluyce* and *Tſendicke*. The *Hofſtee* & *Ooſtvliet Sconces* lying within the Iland of *Caſſant*, and the Old & New *Pas-Sconces* by *Sluyce*. The *Crabb*, the *Oly*, the *Alder* & *Spitſbroeck Sconces*, lye round about *Ardenborgh*, under the Commaund of the King of *Spayne*. They haue beſides about *Sluyce*, *S. Fredericks*, *S. Donaes*, the *Starre*, *S. Iobs* & *Blankenberghe Sconces*, *Plaſſendale Sconce* by *Oſtend*. The Fort called *Trieſt*, lying upon the new fare betweene *Gaunt* and *Brugges*, and diverſe others. Whereby the Reader may eaſely ſee, of what great importance that part of *Flanders* is to the States and how much it concernens them to maintaine, and keepe them againſt their Ennemies.

Tſendike. *Sconces.* *Gaunt.*

Let us now come to the chiefe Cities, Townes & places in *Flanders*, which are yet under the power of the King of *Spaine*, and firſt of all wee will ſpeake ſome thing of the Metropolitan Citie of the Earledome of *Flanders* called *Gaunt*, or in Latine *Gandavum*, which (as the fame goeth) was firſt founded by *Iulius Caſar*. This braue, & huge Citie lying about 12. Engliſh miles from the Sea, hath 8. faire Gates, and is watered with foure rivers, to with, the *Scheld*, the *Ley*, the *Lieve* and the *Moore*, ſhee hath beſides a new-fare or Channell, cutt by mens hands, which reacheth from *Brugges* to *Gaunt*, and from thence bearing ſhipps of a good burden falleth into the Sea at the *Sas* of *Gaunt*.

Rivers.

The Circuit of this Citie is within the walls 45640. Romaine feete, which make ſeuen Italian miles, or 3688. Rodds, each rod being 14. foote longe. This Citie was once meaſured about, & found to be but three Rodes leſſe in cõpaſſe thẽ Lovaine, but 5. greater then Luyck, & 15. then Collẽ. There are in it 98. bridges, under which laden ſhips may paſſe, 20. litle Ilelands well inhabited & fiue & 30000. houſes within the city. It is the Staple for all kind of Graine. They keepe within this citie Lyõs & Beares, which ſome times breede, & bring forth yõg ones. They once turned a Lyõ & a Bull looſe together, which fought ſo long time till at laſt the Lyons pawes were to hard for the Bulls hornes, & ſo the Lyon overcame the Bull. This citie of *Gaunt*, & Earledome of *Flanders* giue a Lyon for their armes. There are within this towne 4. Water miles, an infinite number of Querne mills, a 100. Wind mills, and aboues 55. Churches. The Cathedrall Church is very large & ſumptuous conſecrated to the honour of *S. Iohn* the *Baptiſt*, and *S. Bauſi* the Patron of this towne, who lieth burried there in a ſtately Tombe, and kept with great reverence, and diverſe other Reliques and monumants. It is the Biſhops-Seate. There is alſo an

The greatneſſe thereof.

Churches.

DE NOORD

Sandele ofte Mens Banck

Vlaer Banck

Rigt Hart Sant

Stroom

Sker Banck

Lalant

Hart Sant

Geere

Oostende

Nieuport

Duynkercke

Bergen

Veurne

Dixmude

Furnes

Loo

Ypre

Oudenhoorn

Severkote

Rousselare

Thielt

Ghistel

Ardenburch

Eecloo

Aardenburch

Sluys

Middelburch

Vlissingen

Arnemuyden

Veere

Stavenisse

Goes

Tholen

Bergen op Zoom

Antwerpen

Gendt

Brugge

Ostende

Nieuwpoort

Furnes

Dixmude

Ypre

Rousselare

Thielt

Oudenhoorn

Severkote

Ghistel

Eecloo

Aardenburch

Sluys

Middelburch

Vlissingen

Veere

Stavenisse

Goes

Tholen

Bergen op Zoom

Antwerpen

Gendt

Brugge

VUERNE

VANDEN

LAND

CASSELRYE

VANYPEREN

DE CASSELR

BU

CA

COR

PARS
FLANDRIÆ
orientalis; FRAN
CONATUM, insulam
CADSANT etc. Civi
tatesq; Gandavum,
Brugas, Slusam, Ostend
dam aliasq; continens.

Milliaria Germanica communia.

Milliaria Gallica communia.

Z E E.

De Spleet

Droogo Ram

Deurloo

Oester Raßen

De Kaw

De Goer

De Wiellingen

Cadsandsche Polder

Heyst Banck

Inner Wiellingen

Inner Banck

Franschen Polder

Knocke zant

Paerde Marckt

Blancken berg

WALCHEREN

Middelburch

Vlissingen

Veere

Arnemuyden

Campveere

Zuerick Zee

Poppendam

Domburch

Westcapelle

Oost Capelle

Zierickzee

Ouwerkerck

Goes

Reymerswael

Tholen

Bergen op den Zoom

Antwerpen

Lillo

Liefkenshoeck

Calloo

Hulst

Axel

Terneuse

Sas van Gent

Ysendyck

Philippine

Aardenburch

Sluys

Damme

Oostburch

other great Collegiall Church called *S. Veerls* or *S. Pharaildis*, the Virgin. The Abbeys of Monks & Fryers is first that which stands upon *S. Peters-hill*, the noblest and richest in all Flanders, dedicated to *S. Benedictus*: also *Bondeloos*, of *S. Bernards* Order, *Drongen* of the *Premonstrates* Order, &c. The Womens *Abbeys* are *Biloke* & *Ter Hage* of *S. Bernards* Order, & *Groenenbrill* of the Society of *S. Victor*, &c. The Foure Begging Orders, the *Celletans*, *Capucines*, *Iesuites* and diverse Nunns Cloisters, besides 5. Reformed of *S. Austins* Order, and 16. *Gesthouses*, & Cloisters. Two *Findelingshouses*, without the Citie are the *Carthusian*, and the *Nunn-bosh* Cloister of *S. Bernards* Order. There are in the Citie 52. Gildes, & diverse weavers. *Gaunt* is the first member of *Flanders*, contayning under it *Alst*, *Cortrick*, *Oudenaerd*, *Dendremond*, with their Castlewicks, and 4. precincts, as also the Castlewick of *Gaunt*, with the Land of *VVaes* and *Biervliet*, *Geersberg* and *Nienove*.

The Castlewick of Gaunt.

The Castlewick of *Gaunt*, is very well seated upon the rivers of *Scheld*, *Ley* and *Moorevvater*. Here was founded the Fryers Abbey of *Dronghen*, Regular Canons of the Premonstrates Order. There are within this Castlewick 46. villages, under which also is the braue Baronie of *Nevell*, with the Castle of *Odonck*. *Everghem* is an Earledome belonging to *S. Peters* Monasterie in *Gaunt*.

Brugges.

The Citie of *Brugges* is marvaillously adorned with publick and private buildings, which are greatly extolled by Writters, and to speake all in fewe words, this citie is built to giue delight to the eye, & content to the minde. *Gaunt*, *Antvverpe*, *Bruxells*, *Lovaine* and *Maclaine* are very faire cities, but *Brugges* putts them downe all. *Æneas Silvius*, *Pius* the Second Pope of *Rome*, who had almost travelled throughout all *Europe*, saith, that *Brugges* was one of the three finest townes, that ever he saw in his life. The river *Reya* runneth through it with a slowe streame, over which there are many bridges, & then passing by *Damme* falleth into the Sea, by *Sluyce*. This citie heretofore was one of the most famous marchant Townes in all *Europe*, in which there dwelt 17. Nations, each in their owne quarter and Colledge, to whome there was brought costly marchandises, and commodities from all the Corners of the World, and from *Brugges* was sent into the other parts of the World, faire Horses, fatt Oxen, delicate Butter and Cheese: pickled, and red Herings, diverse sort of Saltfishe, Wollen & Linnen Cloth, Tapisteries and hanging most curiously wrought, admirable Pictures, all sorts of Manufactures, which could be imagined or thought upon: yea, and in such abundance, that *Brugges* seemed to be a litle World. Hence it was, that the name of *Flanders*, obscured the name of *Netherland*, and the other Provinces. This Citie was so beautifull and rich, that *Iane* Queene of *Navarre*, espouse to *Philip* the *Faire* King of *France*, comming hether Anno 1301. beholding the beautie of the woman & the braverie of their Clothes, cryed out with admiration, and amasement. *I had thought that I onely had beene a Queene, but here I see* 600. This Citie entertained with great magnificencie *Philip* the *Good*, and *Charles* Duke of *Orleans*, founding 18. Silver Trumpets before them. In this Citie was solemnized the marriages of the two *Philips*, of *Elsate*, & the *Good*, also of *Charles* the *Hardie*, Prince of *Flanders*. Within this Citie (Anno 1429.) was first instituted the Order of the *Golden Fleece*. The Circuit of this citie is within the walls 26600. foote, or 4. Italians miles & a halfe. It is one of the most pleasant townes in all the Netherlands. There are in it aboue 60. Churches and Cloisters. The Episcopall is that of *S. Donats*, whose image is kept there with great reverence in a silver boxe, he being the Patron of this Citie. There are besides two other exceeding faire Churches of *Canons*, the one *S. Maries*, the other *S. Salvators*.

There are also many Monasteries, the chiefest are the Abbeys of Monkes of *Saint Benedictus* Order, called *Saint Andrevvs* and of *Saint Bernards* Order named at *Dorvvs*, vvhich of late yeeres vvas founted vvith such a stately structure, as is admirable to behold, and vvhich vvas heretofore remoued from vvithout *Vurn* into this citie. There is an other besides those of *Regular Canons* called *Eechout* Cloister dedicated to the honour of *Saint Barthelemevv*. There are also tvvo Nunneries, the one called *Spermael*, the other *Ghistell* of *Saint Bernards* Order, and of *Saint Clares*. Also foure begging Orders, *Capucins*, *VVilliamites*, *Celletans* and *Iesuites*, and tvvo *Carthusian* Cloisters, the one for men, and the other for vvomen vvith diverse others. They haue 52. some say 68. Gilds. In this citie vvas borne King *Philip* the Sonne of *Maximilian*, and the Father of *Charles* the Fifth Emperour, vvho vvas borne vvithin *Gaunt*. Those of *Brugges* found out first the Isles *Acores*, and for that reason are called the *Flemish Ilelands*. *Brugges* is the second member of *Flanders*, having vvithin the libertie of it *Vurne*, *Bergh S. VVinnocks*, *Nevvport*, *Dunkerck*, *Graveling*, *Ostend*, *Sluyce*, *Damme*, *Thorout*, *Ardenburgh*, *Middleburgh*, *Oudenburgh*, *Dixmude*, *Loo*, *Poperinghe*, *Ghistle* & *Blanckenberghe*.

The territoire of Vryen.

The territoire of *Vryen* is so named, because of the great liberties, vvhich it hath obtained, & is freed by the citie of *Brugges*. This Land hath 27. Senatours or Lavv-giuers, vvhich are never deposed, the libertie thereof reached 21. English miles in circuit about the citie of *Brugges*, and hath a very fruitfull soile. There vvas formerly founded in it the Abbey of *Vander Doest* for men of *S. Bernards* Order, but vvas aftervvard annexed to the Episcopall Table of *Brugges*. The Nunnes Abbey of *Spermall*, of the same Order, vvas remoued vvithin *Brugges*, and besides an other of Nunns called *S. Truyens* of *S. Victors* Order. The revenevv of *Merkem* Cloister, being Nuns of *S. Benedictus* Order, is novv the possession of the *Iesuits* of *Tpres*. This territoire hath 35. Precints under it, cõtayning 90. villages, vvhich must adresse themselues for suits in lavve unto the Castle of *Brugges*, saving some places vvhich are under the jurisdiction of the Lords the States, & must come to *Sluyce*, vvhere their is a Magistrate in speciall, to decide controversies in the *Vryen*, the Land of *Cadsand* and other parts. Vnder the territoire of *Fryen* are comprehended the Baronies of *VVinendale*, *Praet*, *Maldechem* and *Guise*. The Banditoes of *Flanders* may dvvell freely in this territoire. The territoire of *Fryen* maketh the 4. member of *Flanders*, under vvhich the Castlevvicks of *Vuerne*, *Bergh* and *Burburgh* are vvith their appartenances.

Largeness.

Oudenaerd is the old habitation of the ancient *Nervii*, from vvhence this tovvne taketh the name: It is small, but vvell seated upon the *Schelde*, and is rich by reason of the abundance of Tapisterie, vvhich is made in it. The tovvne & Baronie of *Pamel* vvith the Castle thereunto belonging is joyned to *Oudenaerd* vvith a bridg ouer the *Scheld*. Here liues *Franciscan* Monks. *Oudenaerd.*

The Castlevvick of *Oudenaerd* is seated very commodiously upon the *Schelde*. Here is the Abbey of *Eename* vvith Monkes of *S. Benedictus* Order, and an other of Nunns of *S. Bernards* Order, called *Maidendale* Abbey. This Castlevvick hath 33. villages under it, and the Barronies of *Antoing*, *Bossutt* & *Petechem* upon the *Schelde*, adorned vvith *S. Clares* Abbey of Nunns, as likevvise a faire Castle. *Castlevvick.*

Cortrick is a faire, great and a rich tovvne, lying upon the *Ley*, vvith a Castle belonging to it. There is a Canonie of *S. Maries*, a rich *Gesthouse*, and also *Franciscan*, *Capucins* Fryers, and *Iesuits*: vvith an Abbey of Nunns of *S. Bernards* Order, called *Groning*. It hath a large & rich Castlevvick, having *VVevelgems* Abbey of Nunns, under it of *S. Bernards* Order, & 76. villages, under vvhich also is the Earledome of *VVaken*, lying upon the *Ley*. Where that famous Cosmographer *Lodovicus Hondius* vvas borne. *Bugtemonster* is a Baronie vvith a Castle in it. *Isegem*, an Earledome & *Tielt*, *Harlebeke*, *Deinze* & *Menene* are annexed to this Castlevvike. *Harlebeke* is an ancient *Canony*, & an unvvalled tovvne lying upon the *Ley*. Here vvere buried the first Forresters & Earles of *Flanders*, entituling themselues Earles of *Harlebeke*, vvhich is novv but a Vicountie. *Cortrick.* *Harlebeck.*

Tielt lieth in the very midst of *Flanders*, is an open tovvne, having a Cloister of *Recollects*. *Tielt.*

Deinze is a small tovvne, lying upon the *Ley*. *Deinze.*

Menene is a prettie tovvne, vvell knovvne for the good Beere that is made in it, and vvhich is sent through out all *Flanders*, it is rich and vvell inhabited vvith a Cloister of *Capucins* Fryers in it. *Menene.*

Damme is a strong tovvne, and lyes as a Bulvvarke before *Brugges*, to cut be them. *Damme.*

Ostend is famous for the long and bloodie siege, vvhich it held out both by Land & by Sea, to vvitt from the 5. of July 1601. till the 12. of September 1604. during vvhich siege it vvas vvonne by vnch meate: abundance of mines sprong on both sides, and aboue 80000. Commanders, Officers & Souldiers on the Arch-Dukes side, and some 40000. on the Defendants side, slaine & dyed of sikenesse. *Ostend.*

Rousselaer is an open tovvne and Vicountie. *Rousselaer.*

Thorout hath a Collegiall Church dedicated to *S. Peter*. *Thorout.*

Oudenburgh hath a Cloister of Fryers of *S. Benedictus* Order, consecrated likevvise to *S. Peter*. *Oudenburgh.*

Ghistel is a Baronie & an open tovvne vvith some tvvo others having had an Nunns Cloister in it of *S. Bernards* Order, vvhich is novv removed to *Brugges*, and thus much for the third Mapp and Description. *Ghistel.*

The deſcription of
GALLIKE,
OR
WELCH-FLANDERS.

Name. *Gallike-Flanders* is ſo called, becauſe it is properly belonging to France, whoſe language is ſtill uſed in this part. It is bounded on the North with Teutonicke Flanders: on the South with Hainalt, on the Eaſt with the Schelde, and on the Weſt with the River Leye and Artois. And though this territoire be of no great extent, yet it is very pleaſant, enjoying a fatt & a fruitfull Soile, with many fine fields; yeelding Graine, which alſo produce good Methegline, and excellent Wheate, though not much, having many goodly and large paſtures fitt for the feeding of Cattle. In the part of Flanders, lye the great and rich Citties of Ryſſel and Douay, with many other prettie townes, as Orchies, Armentiers, Lanoy, Baſſee, Marchiennes and Comene, and the mighty towne of Doornick, with its juriſdiction, having under it the townes of S. Amand and Mortaigne.

Bounds.

Fertiley.

Ryſſel. Ryſſell or Liſle called in Latine Inſulæ, is the braveſt towne for trading in all Flanders: yea in all the Netherlandiſh Provinces under the King of Spaine his command. It is a large Citty, & populous flouriſhing in all riches and gentrie, and by the accommodation of the River Deula, which comes out of Artois by Lens, which diſchargeth it ſelfe into the Leye at Dulſemont, is much enlarged. This towne was firſt built anno 1007, by Balduinus Barbatus, Earle of Flanders, and becauſe his Sonne Baldwyn the good, was borne in this Citty, he gave it the ſurname of Ryſſell: who loved this towne ſo well, that he girt it about with Walls in the yeare 1066, and founded in it the ſtately Church of Saint Peter, which he endowed with great riches for 40 Canons, under which were Sugfragans, the Biſhops of Cambrick, Doornick and Terouan, over whome at this day is the Biſhop of Yper. In this Citty is a faire and a ſtrong Caſtle, there is yet to be ſeene the old walls & ruines of the Citadell of Buck, where the Lords and Governours dwelt, which kept this Countrie for the Kings of France, which to this day are called Caſtellaines of Ryſſell. Theſe Lords were the firſt called Forreſters & Overſeers of the woods, but in proceſſe of time attained to great dignity, becomming hereditarie Earles, and Peeres of France.

In this Citty of Ryſſell dwels manie Handie-craftsmen, which make all ſorts of Stuffs, as Sayes, Grofgreins, Serges, &c. So that this towne for theſe manufactures puts downe Antwerpe, which beares away the bell from all other townes (ſaving Amſterdam) in the Netherlands. Indeed, this towne ought no more to be called litle Antwerpe: ſeing old Antwerpe is much decayed, and impoveriſhed by reaſon of the taking in of the Boſh and Maſtricht, which now hinders and cuts of the ancient trading, which had wont to be betweene Collein, Germany and it. Within Ryſſell is the Chamber of Accounts for all Flanders, having in it a Preſident, 4 Overſeers of the Accounts, 5 Auditours, 3 Recorders or Secretaires, and other Clarks, & inferiour Officers. All Treaſurers and Receivers muſt appeare here to give up their accounts. In this Chamber is kept the Records and Regiſters of all the Priveledges, graunted to this Countrie by the Princes thereof. This is the Metrapolis of Gallike Flanders, and hath a perticular Governour, which commaunds over Douay and Orchies. There are many fine Churches & Cloiſters in it. Amongſt the reſt the Ieſuites, which is ſo magnificent and great, adorned with ſuch brave Images and pictures, that it is admirable to behold, and in ſuch abundance, that one can ſcarcely ſatisfye the Eye. And as the Paters have erected very ſumptuous buildings: ſo hath the Citty built them a ſtately Colledge held for the faireſt and beautifulleſt of all the low-Countries: having a brave garden, full of fragrant flowers, herbs, trees and fruits. Beſides a great many Nunneries, there are diverſe Cloiſters of Monkes & Fryers, among the reſt the foure orders of begging Fryers, or Capuchins. There is alſo an exceeding rich Hoſpitall or Geſthouſe, founded by the Lady Ioane of Conſtantinople, Counteſſe of Flanders. This Citty hath 6 Gates, and as many Sub-urbs: after that the order of the Golden Fleece was inſtituted at Brugges, the firſt aſſembly and ſolemniſation thereof was held in this Citty, in the Collegiall Church of S. Peter, which laſted three dayes, and the King made his Feaſt on the laſt of November, being S. Andrew the Apoſtles day, the Patron of Burgundie. Without this Citty is a faire Abbey of Monkes of S. Bernards order, called Loo Abbey, founded anno 1152, having alſo an Nunnerie neere unto it, called Marketta: this is the braveſt Nunnerie in all Flanders, erected by Ioane of Conſtantinople, Counteſſe of Flanders, richly endowed, wherein are diverſe Sepulchres & Tombes, of the Earles and Princes of Flanders.

Ryſſell hath a large juriſdiction & a Caſtellainſhip, having under it theſe ſmall territoires and lands. As *Carembault* with 11 Villages and Lordſhips. *Pevele* 26. *Melanthois* 21. *Ferrain* 28. *Weppes* 32. *Over-Scheld* 7. the County 12. So that Ryſſell hath under its command 137 Villages. *Roubaix* is a Vi-county. *Houbourdin* a great Libertie, or Royaltie belonging to the houſe of Burgundie, as alſo Phalenpin, adorned with an Abbey of Regular Cannons. *Eſpinoy* is a Princedome, *Sectin* is the chiefe towne in the land of Melanthois, having a faire and an ancient Colledge of Canons, founded in honour of Saint Piatus the Martyre. *Noyelle* is a County of it ſelfe, *Busbehe* a Barronie appertaining to the high Bailife of *Yper*, deſcended of the houſe of the Idegems. *Ciſoing* is a place well knowne, in regard of the ancient, and rich Abbey of Regular Canons, which ſtands in it. *Herles*, *Croix* and *Coupigny* are all Counties.

Douay is built in that place, where heretofore the *Catuaci* inhabited. This faire, ſtrong and large Citty, is ſeated upon the Scarpe, which paſſing through diverſe Countries, runneth through it: it hath many fine Fountaines and ſtately buildings, eſpecially for Colledges and Seminaries, with diverſe fine Churches, and whereof the richeſt and ancienteſt is Saint Ames, which flouriſhed in the time of *Clodoveus*, King of France, about the yeare of our Lord 500, of which it is ſaid. *Douay.*


BELLE AMBACHT
Belle
De Nieppe
Bosch
Varneton
Armentiers
Bethune
ARTESIA
Le Quartier de Caremant.
Le Basse
Lens
PARISIS
Douay
FLANDRIA
GALLICA
Continens
CASTELLANIAS
Insulensem
Duacensem
Orchiensem
& aliam Dominium
TORNACENSE
Melbar
Amstelodami

Comene
Werueke
Meenene
Curtrycke
Tournay
Orchies
Conde
S. Amand
Templeuue les Dosemer
Doornick
Quartier
Le Quartier
Peuele
Ferrain
Leuse

ſaid. *Arcenaldus* the founder of it, was the King of France his Coneſtable, the other Canoniſation is S.Peters. There are 6 Parochiall Churches in it, and three Abbeys for Nunnes: the firſt is called *des Pres*, of S.Bernards order: the ſecond the *Sin*, of S.Auſtins order, which heretofore ſtood without the towne: the third is called the *Paix*, being reformed Nunnes of S.Benedictus order. The Abbot of S.Vaeſt erected that of Atrecht a magnificent Colledge and Cloiſter, called S.Gregories, wherein he put the reformed Engliſh Monkes of S.Benedicts order. In this citty is alſo a Cloiſter of the order of the Trinitie, with the 4 begging Fryers Cloiſters, the Capuchins, Jeſuites & many Nunneries.

Philip the ſecond, King of Spaine, erected here a famous Univerſitie, wherein they beganne to teach in the yeare 1562, where there are a great number of Schollars of all profeſſions, faculties and arts, eſpecially in Divinity, where there comes to the Lectures every day, at leaſt 300 Students in long gownes, & many Fryers & Monkes in diverſe habits, which is worth the ſight. There is in it a great number of Colledges & Seminaries, the chiefeſt whereof are thoſe of Marchiennes, of Anchin & S.Vaes: but the fineſt of them all is that of Hennin, which puts downe all the others, and was founded by Anthony Hennin, Biſhop of Yper. Within Douay is the ſtaple of corne, which comes out of the circum-jacent countries, and where they drive a great trade in it. In the Caſtellaineſhip of Douay and Orchies, there are 28 Villages, whereof Flines is accounted the chiefeſt, and where there is a great and rich Nunnerie of S. Bernards order, founded by Margareta of Conſtantinople, and hath bin ennobled with two counties in Flanders with Biſhopricks. Bovingy is a Barronie.

Orchies. Orchies lyeth five miles from Ryſſel, & three from Douay: it is a reaſonable great towne, and very pleaſant, where they make many Stufs & Sayes, this towne with Ryſſel and Douay, make one government.

Lannoy. Lannoy is a litle towne, but very ſtrong, where they make great ſtore of Tripes, called *Peſants velvet*.

Armentiers. Armentiers is a rich, & a pleaſant towne, lying upon the Leye: they make in it abundance of cloaths and ſtammels, and in the time of peace, there are made above 25000 of peeces yearely, & a certaine mingled cloath with foure colours, which are tranſported into Italie, and to *Conſtantinople*. This towne belonged to the Earle Egmond, with the adjacent caſtle of Erkingem. In this towne are diverſe cloiſters of Gray-Fryers, Ieſuits and others, not yet confirmed by the Pope of Rome. Betweene Armentiers & Steeghers there is a ſmall territoire, called *la Leve*, honored with two fine Liberties and Villages, whereof Leventys is the chiefeſt: there is alſo a Priorie belonging to S.Vaeſt his cloiſter in Atrecht, of Saint Benedicts order. The countrie about it is wonderfull pleaſant, abounding in all kinde of trees, eſpecially ſuch as are fruitfull, all belonging to this Abbey; being endowed with many priveledges and liberties, without giving any impoſts or cuſtomes to the Prince. Gorge is a Lordſhip & Liberty, having many fine houſes in it, and is populous, becauſe of the fatneſſe of the Soile, lying upon the Leye. Beaupre is an Abdeſſe of Nunnes, which lyes likewiſe upon the Leye of S. Bernards order. Baſſee lyeth three miles from Steegers, and is a ſmall towne, where they trade much in wooll. This towne belongeth to the Earle of Harbes, who is of the houſe of Hornes: here is a fine Nunnerie of S. *Francis* his order.

Comene is a pretty towne unwalled, lying upon the Leye: there is in it a very fine ſtrong Caſtle, which formerly belonged to the houſe of *Crey*, having alſo a Cloiſter of Cannons, dedicated to the honour of the Virgin Mary. Marchiennes is a ſmall walled towne, ſeated upon the River Scharpe, belonging to the Abbott of that place. Here is a goodly Abbey of Monkes of Saint Benedicts order, with ſumptuous and ſtately buildings.

Now wee come to the deſcription of the great, mighty and populous citty of Dornicke or Turnay, lying upon the Schaldis, taken by our Henry the eight, anno 1513, to whome the Cittiſens payd a hundred thouſand Ducates for their ranſome. It was reſtored to the French for ſix hundred thouſand crownes, and taken from them againe by *Charles* the 5. It fronters upon Haynalt, and hath a Governour over it. This is a very ancient towne, once inhabited by the Nerry, who in the dayes of *Iulius Ceſar*, were counted a valiant and warrlike people. The Schelde runneth through the midſt of this citty, which parts Flanders from Haynalt: for there are two parochiall churches, the one S.Nicolas, the other S.Brixes, which are in Haynalt, and are under the Arch-Biſhop of Camericke. It is a very ſtrong citty, well fortifyed, having a cittadell & a great garriſon in it. There are many ancient and ſtately houſes, adorned alſo with many churches, cloiſters and hoſpitals. This citty was firſt converted to the Chriſtian faith by *S.Piatus* and *Chryſolitus*, who ſuffred Martyredome under the Emperour Diocletian. It hath heretofore bin in poſſeſſion of the French and the Engliſh, who built the Caſtle in it: but at this preſent is under Flanders. The citty without hath a beautifull proſpect, having many ſpires built with blew ſtone, which ſhowes the antiquity of it, and upon the walls, and in the ſtreetes there are 99 Turrets, from whence it is reported, the citty tooke this name of Turnay. One muſt aſcend up to the Churches by Staires, within they are obſcure and darke, ſaving the Cathedrall, which is very faire, lightſome, and of a ſtately ſtructure and building. There is a very fine Abbey in it of S.Benedicts order, called S.Martins, beſides two Abbeys of Regular Canons, the one named *S.Nicolas de Prez*, and a great many other Cloiſters, as the Dominicans, Franciſcans, Croſs-bretherens, Ieſuites and others. Under the liberty of Dornick, there are 67 Villages, lying all in a fatt Soile, whereof ſeven of them are in Haynalt, *Dornick.*

Mortaigne hath 9 Villages, & S.Amand 8, all under the Caſtellainſhip of Dornicke. Mortaigne was heretofore a fine towne, but now lyes ruinous, & become a Village, it is ſome three miles from Dornick, where the *Scarpe* falleth into the *Schelde*, having a Lord over it, and an Abbey called *Chaſteau l'Abbaye*. *Mortaigne*

S.Amand is a pretty towne, lying upon the *Scarpe*, 4 miles from Dornick: it hath a very fine Abbey belonging to it, having a Lord over it, which ſurpaſſeth in wealth all the Abbeys of this quarter of S.Benedicts orders. The Abbot of it hath both ſpirituall & temporall juriſdiction, having 8 Villages under it. S.Amand converted Gaunt to the Chriſtian faith anno 630, for which he was entituted the Apoſtle of Flanders, from which time forward Gaunt and Brugges were ſubordinate to the Biſhop of Dornick, who was alſo Suffragan to the Arch-Biſhop of Rheims in France, till the yeare 1561, that Pope Pius the IV, made new Biſhops over Gaunt, Brugges & Yper, at the requeſt of Philip the 2, King of Spaine, then Prince of all the Netherlands. *S.Amand*

The fourth Mapp and Deſcription OF FLANDERS, Called EMPERIALL and PROPRIETARY.

Diviſion.

EMPERIALL *Flanders* was ſo called, becauſe it was long under the ſubiection of the Emperours, comprehending under it the Citie of *Aelſt*, and the Countrie lying about it, alſo the Land of *VVaes* with the foure Precincts. This part was formerlie called a *Seignorie*, in regard it was gouverned by their owne Lords, to wit, of the towne, and Countrie of *Aelſt*, were under the obedience of their owne Earles, and the Land of *VVaes* was under the ſubiection of the *Hollanders*, and the foure Precincts acknowledged none but the Biſhop of *Vtrecht*. This was the reaſon why *Levves of Male*, wrot himſelfe Earle, and Lord of Flanders.

But that part of Flanders, which was held as an inheritance, and in Propriety, acknowledged not the King of France, as the Earledome did; neither the Emperour, as Emperiall Flanders had wont to doe: containeth under it *Dendermond*, *Cheersbergh* and *Bornhem* with their territoires, whereof wee will ſpeake in the deſcription of this Map.

We haue devideth the other parts of Flanders into three Maps. The one Comprehending *Eaſt-Flanders*, the other *VVeſt-Flanders*, and the third *Gallike Flanders*. Vnder *Eaſt Flanders* we haue deſcribed the Citie of *Gent* with her *Caſtlevvick*, the towne of *Brugges* with the Land of *Vrye*, as alſo *Oudenard* and *Cortrick* with their Caſtlewiks: under *VVeſt Flanders* we haue placed the townes of *Yperen*, *Vurne*, *Berghen S. VVinnocks*, *Caſſell*, *Burburgh*, *Belle*, *VVaeſtene*, with their Caſtlewicks, lying as farre as *Artois*, and *Picardie*. Vnder *Gallike Flanders* are contained the Cities of *Ryſſell*, *Douvay* and *Orchies*, with their Caſtlewicks, and the towne of *Dornick* with the Lands belonging to it.

Aelſt.

The Chiefe towne of Emperiall Flanders is *Aelſt*: which (as is reported) was built by the *Goths*, in the yeere of our Lord 489. This towne was held by the Earles of *Flanders*, as a fee ſimple, proceeding from the benefice of the *Emperours*, ſo that the Earles of *Flanders* entituled themſelues Princes of the *Holy Empire*, which were foure Martiall-Earles of the Romiſh Empire, and perpetuall protectours of the Epiſcopall Church of *Camerick*.

Aelſt is a *Vicounte*, lying upon the river of *Dender*, hauing a great mercate of Hopps in it, which they uſe in bruing of Beere. They make alſo in this towne fine tapiſtries and hangings. There is a Church of Canons called *Saint Gangericks*, which was remouved from the Village of *Haltre*, lying thereabouts, and brought into this towne. There are alſo Fryers Cloiſters of the *VVilliamites*, *Carmelites*, *Capuchines*, and *Ieſuites*. There is alſo neere unto this towne a Nunnerie of S. *Bernards* order, called *Roſtene*.

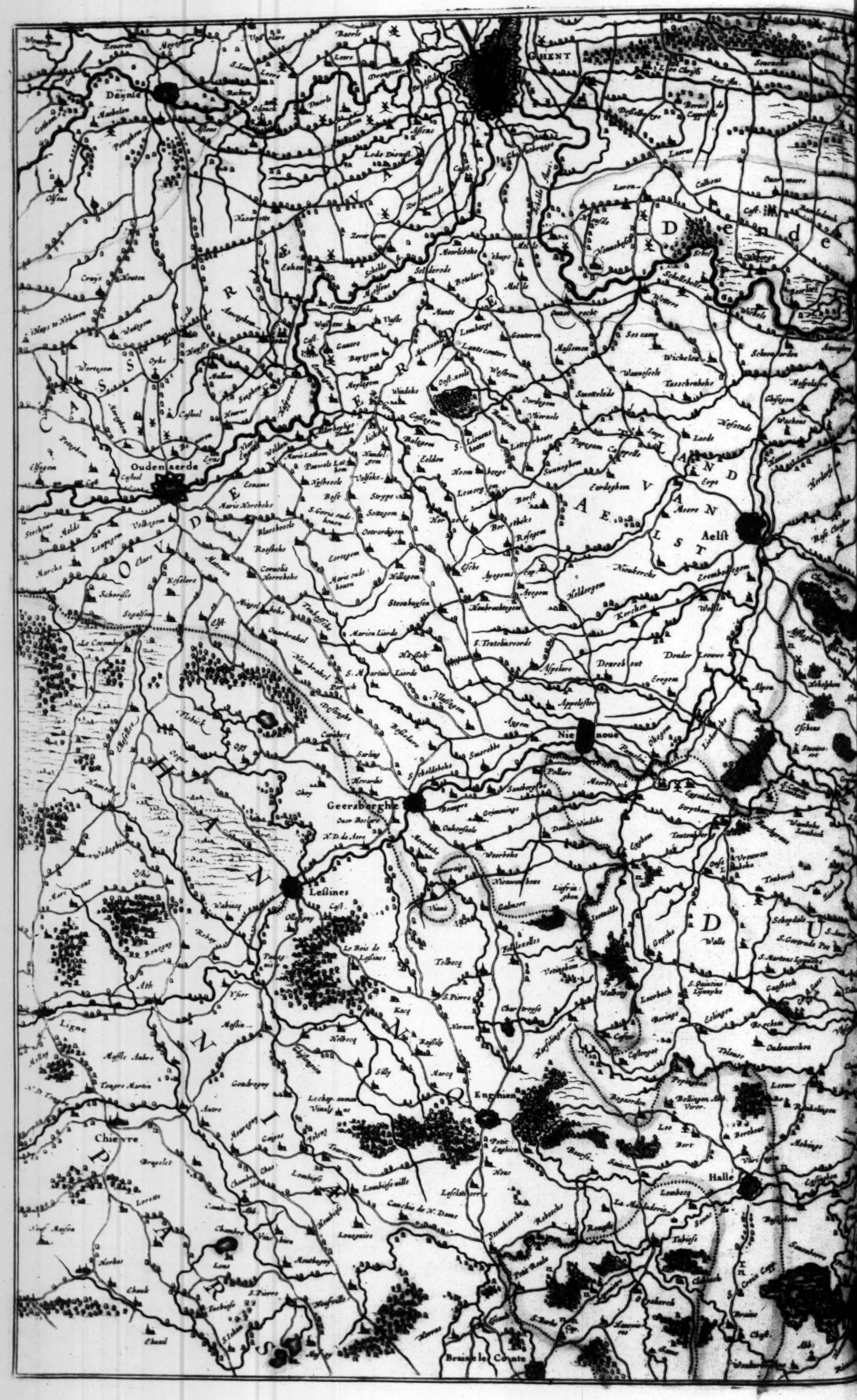
There groweth in the Caſtlewick of *Aelſt* very good *Barlie*, which land is almoſt encompoſſed round about with the *Scheld*, and the *Dender*, and reacheth almoſt to the Gates of *Gent*, *Oudenarde*, and *Dendermond*: yea not farre from *Dornick*. This part according to the common Calculation hath 172 Villages under it, among which *Steenhouſe* is noted more for the princely title it beareth, and for the libertie of Banditoes, then for the riches thereof. *Liedekerke* is an ancient Caſtle, lying upon the *Dender*. *Lombeke* is a *Vicountie*. Among the a foreſaid number of Villages, are counted theſe fiue Barronies, to witt, *Rode* having 17 Villages under it, *Boulare* 16 Villages, *Gaverie* being a royaltie, with a ſtrong Caſtle in it, and 11 Villages, *Zottegem* 10 Villages, and *Schoriſſe* ſeuen. In the Church of *Zottegem* lyeth entombed, that famous Prince and Admirall, the Earle of *Egmont*, knowne aſwell for his excellent gifts of Nature; as for the braue victorie he obtained, againſt the French by *Gravling*, when he was Gouvernour of *Flanders*, and Knight of the golden Fleece; yet notwitſtanding in the time of the tyrrahie of Duke *d'Alba* he was beheaded within *Bruxells*. Vnder *Aelſt* within the Baronie of *Zottegem* in the Village of *Velſick*, where there was found 200 Silver *Meddales*, two peeces of gould with this ſuperſcription: *Severus Pius Auguſtus*, a molten Image, a precious Onix-ſtone in which a Satyre and a Lyon was engraven, with diuerſe other antiquaries, and a *Grenate* of a great value.

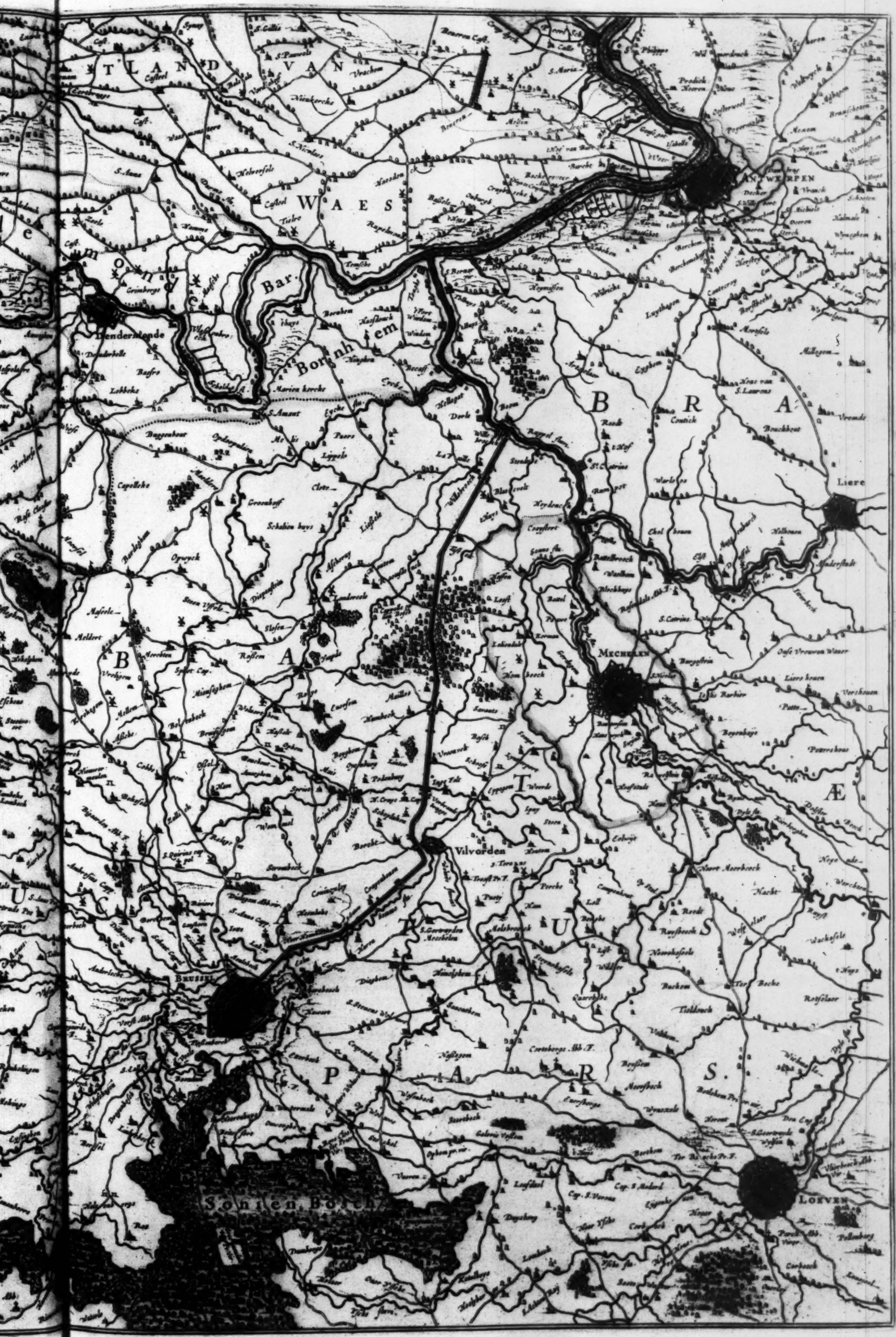
Nienhoue.

Nienhoue is a ſmall towne, lying under the commaund of *Aelſt*: but is a juriſdiction of it ſelfe. It is ſeated upon the *Dender*, and hath a fine Abbey of Monkes belonging to it, of the Premonſtrates order, dedicated by *Gerard Conſtable* to the honour of *Saint Cornelius* Anno 1137. This towne belongeth to the houſe of *Egmont*.

The Land of *VVaes*.

The Land of *VVaes* hath a very rich, and a fertill ſoile, lying a long by the *Scheld-ſide*, and is likewiſe watered with the river of *Durma*, whoſe head beginneth at the Village of *VVinchell*, and at *Temſche* falleth into the *Scheld*. This Land hath a Magiſtracie of ſeuen *Aldermen*, which continue allwaies. Within the Land of *VVaes* there are 23 Villages, S. *Nicols* is the chiefeſt of them all. *Sinay* had a very faire Abbey of Fryers in it, of Saint *Bernards* order, called *Bauvveloo*, which is now remouved into *Gent*. *VVaes-Munſter* had alſo an Abbey of *Nunns* of S. *Victors order*, which was remoued and new built within *Dendermonde*. *Temſeke* is a fine place, lying upon the *Scheld*, hath a faire and pleaſant Caſtle, with a fine Church in it, which Village formerly was the patrimony of Saint *Amelberga*. *Rupelmond* is ſeated upon the *Scheld* upon the mouth of the river of *Rupell*, having towne Priviledges, though it lyeth open and unwalled. This place was of great note, becauſe of a faire Royall Caſtle in it lying upon the *Scheld*; where the priſoners of the Earledome of Flanders were commonly kept, in the ſame manner, as thoſe of Brabant were in the Caſtle of *Vilvoord*. Here was borne that famous Mathematician, and Geographer *Gerard Mercator*, the ſecond Ptolomie of our age.


GHENT
Deynze
Oudenaerde
Geeraerdsberghe
Leſſines
Nieuport
Aelſt
Halle
Enghien
Chievre
Braine le Comte
HAINAULT
FLANDRE
BRABANT


T L A N D
V A N
W A E S
Bar.
Borgnh em
B R A
Liere
MECHELEN
Vilvorden
BRUSSEL
P A R S.
LOEVEN
Sonien Bosch

The Land of Beveren. Betweene the Land of *VValls*, and the *Scheld*, lyeth the ſmall Land of *Beveren*, comprehending under it an ancient Caſtle, and foure Villages: here is alſo a Cloiſter of the *VVilliamits* Order.

The 4 Precincts. Within the foure Precincts are foure townes, two walled as *Hulſt* and *Axell*, and two unwalled, namely *Bouchaut*, and *Aſſenede*. *Hulſt* is know by reaſon of the ſtrong ſituation thereof, which in the yeere 1596. was beſieged, and taken in by the *Cardinall Albertus Arch-Duke of Auſtria*. *Hulſt* is the chiefe towne of this Precinct. The foure Precincts haue 30. Villages under them, which are very fruitfull for the bearing of wheate, and other graine, ſo that they may truely be called the *Garner of Gent*, and the places circumjacent. There is a Cloiſter in *Hulſt*, of *S. Francis* Order. *Hulſt* hath 12. Villages under it, *Axell* ſeuen, *Aſſenede* ſeuen, and *Bouchaut* three. *Axell* is very ſtrong, being under the Commaund of the Lords the States Generall of the Vnited Provinces. *Aſſenede* hath a fine ancient Caſtle in it.

Hulſt.

Axell.

Aſſenede.

The Sas of Gent. The *Sas* of *Gent* is a royall Fortreſſe, under the Commaund of the King of Spaigne, and lyeth as a Bulwarke to Gent. Within this tract of Land, there were founded two Abbeys of Nunns, of *S. Bernards* order called *Oſterloo*, and *Doriſell*. Alſo by *Axell* is the Cloiſter *Ter-Haghe* of the ſame order, which is now remouved from thence & reedifyed within the Citie of *Gent*. *Haſtingen* lyeth within the Precinct of *Hulſt*, and is a towne with an ancient Caſtle upon the *Schelde*: neere unto it lyeth the Polderne of *Namen* ſo called from *Iohn* Earle of *Namen*, or *Namurce*, Lord of *Sluyſe*, the Sonne of *Guy* Earle of *Flanders*, who made the Sea-banke.

Ter Neuſe is alſo a prettie towne, wel fortified by the Lords the States of the Vnited Provinces, lying upon the Sea within the Precinct of *Axell*, very ſtrong by nature, becauſe the Land and the Coaſt runneth out like a Noſe, or a point into the Sea, and euery twelue houres all the Land lying round about it, is ouerflowne, and drownd: ſo that this is a very hard, and a difficult place for the ennemie to become Maſter of. In theſe parts, a long the Sea Coaſt and the Scheld ſide, lye many Forts and Schanſes.

Ter Neuſe.

The Schanſes belonging to the Lords the States are *Liefkenshooke* lying oppoſite to *Lillo* upon the *Scheld*. *S. Anne* by *Hulſt*, the *Doole*, *Maurices*, *Philippine* by *Axell*, and diuerſe others. The Forts under the Commaund of the King of Spaigne, are the *Sas* of *Gent*, the *Fare* ouergainſt *Antwerpe*, *Borcht*, *S. Maries*, the *Pearle*, *Iſabella*, *Callo*, *Kieldrecht*, *S. Antonies*, *Calbeck*, *Tongherfort*, *VVindam*, and *Beckaf*, all Schanſes lying within the Land of *Bornhem*, &c. ſo that this tract of Land is full of Schanſes, Forts, and Redoubts. For the defending, and freeing of the Flanders and Zeeland, being ennemies one to an other.

Schanſes & Forts.

Hitherto wee haue deſcribed *Emperiall Flanders*: it reſteth now that we ſpeake ſome thing of the places in *Flanders*, which ſome Earles and Lords poſſeſſe, as their owne inheritance, without acknowledging of any man aboue them.

Dendermond is ſo called, becauſe it lyeth upon the Mouth of the *Dender*, where it falleth into the *Scheld*. It is a fine Towne. The head of the *Dender*, beginneth in *Haynault*, aboue a ſmall towne called *Leuſe*, and running by *Aeth*, *Leſſen*, *Geersbergh*, *Ninove*, and *Aelſt*, diſburdeneth himſelf into the *Scheld* at *Dendermond*. In this towne there is a collegiall Church, dedicated to the honour of the *Virgin Marie*. Here is alſo a farre double Cloiſter of *Birgittins*: which hath a large compaſſe, where Fryers, and Nunns in one Church ſay Maſſe together. There are alſo of late yeeres, come into it Auguſtine Fryers, and Capucines. There hath bē a very ancient Caſtle in it, which now lyeth ruinous. There are made in *Dendermond* many fuſtians, and euery weeke there is a great Mercate kept in it, where great ſtore of *Flax* is ſold. The Caſtlewick and Land of *Dendermond* is very good, and fruitfull, and lyeth very commodiouſly by reaſon of the riuers of *Scheld*, *Dender*, and *Durma*. By this towne ſtands a Nunns Abbey, called *Zwiveke* of *S. Bernards* Order. This Land hath 15. Villages belonging to it, under which is *Baſſero*, where many ſhips are built. *Laerne* hath a Caſtle in it.

Dendermond.

Next unto this Land of *Tendermond* lyeth an other ſmall peece of Land called *Bornhem*, on the other ſide of the *Scheld* upon Brabant ſide, hauing three Villages in it. *Bornhem* it ſelfe hath a Caſtle in it.

The Land of Bornhem.

The Towne of *Gersbergh* built upon the Top of a Hill, is of a great circuit. It was called ſo, becauſe that *Baldwyn*, ſurnamed *Montanus*, bought this hill of a Gentleman named *Gerard*, about the yeere 1068. whereupon he founded this towne, which retayneth the name of the Owner to this day. This towne hath a faire Abbey of Monks in it, of *S. Benedictus* Order: famous for the reliques of the holy Martyr called *Adrian of Nicomedia* for which cauſe this towne is often called after the name of this Martyr. There is beſides in this towne a Cloiſter of *Carmelites*, and an other of *S. Ieromes* Order. There are alſo Springs, and Fountaines in it. Not farre from the towne, lyeth a *Carthuſien* Cloiſter, and upon the *Dender*, a rich Nunnerie of *S. Bernards* Order called *Beau-pré*, or great *Beau-pré*, to put a difference betweene it, and an other of the ſame name, lying upon the Riuer of *Ley* by *Steegers*: and thus much for Flanders.

Gersbergh.

The first Mapp and Description OF THE EARLEDOME OF HOLLAND.

The name & whence it is derived.

HOLLAND one of the nobleſt, and richeſt Earledomes in the World, was ſo called (as ſome affirme) from the abundance of Woods, which grew in it, as if one ſhould ſay, *Hout-land*, that is, *VVood-land*, becauſe this Countrie in ancient times was as a wilderneſſe, overſpred with woods: Others ſay, it tooke this name from the hollowneſſe, lowneſſe and mooriſhneſſe thereof, and for that reaſon is named the Earledome of *Holland*: Some others againe fetch *Holland* from *Hoy* or *Hay-land*, becauſe of the abundance of meddowes & *Hay*, which is made in it. But learned *Iunius* (which is moſt probable) ſheweth an other reaſon, that *Holland* and *Zealand* were ſo called, from two Ilands in *Denmarke*: for out of theſe Northerne Regiõs, came (as Swarmes) thoſe Infidells and *Pagans*, which were the bane, and deſtruction of all *Europe*, and overſpreading *Holland* & *Zealand*, at laſt after many warres, overcame & maſtered the Inhabitants, and withall altered their ancient names, which the Romans feared, and called them after the names of thoſe Ilelands from whence they came. This opinion alſo is confirmed by many other Learned men, to wit, *VVilhelmus Heda*, *Petrus Nannius*, *Iohn vander Does*, Lord of *Noordvvick*, *Petrus Scriverius*, and diverſe other Authours, to whoſe judgment wee willingly ſubmitt our ſelues.

Holland made an Earledome.

Holland then was firſt made an Earledome, in the time of the Emperour *Charles* the *Balde*, who ſeing this Countrie greatly troubled, and ſpoiled by the *Normands* and *Danes*, created (Anno 863.) *Theodoricus* the yongeſt Sonne of *Sigebert* Prince of *Aquitanie* Earle thereof, whoſe eldeſt Brother *VValgarus*, was thẽ Earle of *Teyſterland*, that is of *Tiel*, *Bommell*, *Arckell*, *Heuſden*, *Alſena*, *Viana*, *Cuylenburg*, *Bueren*, *Leerdam*, *Aſperen*, *Heuckelom*, & ſo forward, as farre as the *Old-Maſe*. This *Theodoricus* was by the ſaid Emperour, enfeoffed into the poſſeſſion of the whole Countrie of *Holland*, and a part of *Eaſt-Friezland* as farre as the *Lauvvers* and *Dockum*, that he might be the more able, and powerfull, to reſiſt, and withſtand the incurſions & inroads of theſe *Heathenish Danes* and *Normans*, which dwelt then in *Vtrecht* from troubling and ſpoyling the Chriſtians. How many Earles ſucceeded him afterward, till the daies of *Floris* Earle of *Holland*, would be here too long for us to relate.

Bounds.

We will now proceede to the Site of this famous Earledome: *Holland* then is bounded on the North, and Weſt ſide with the maine Northerne Sea: On the South with the *Maze*, and *Brabant*, on the Eaſt partly with a Gulfe, or boſome of the *Southerne* Sea, & partly with the Biſhoprick of *Vtrecht*, and the Dukedome of Gelderland. The chiefeſt Rivers which water this Countrie, are the *Rhyne* & the *Maze*, which ſpreading themſelues into many branches and armes, chang their names in ſome places. And though *Holland* by nature is full of water, litle rivers and ditches, yet the Inhabitants thereof, not contenting themſelues therewith, haue by their art and induſtrie, not onely lead the waters into the Streets of their Townes and Villages: but alſo may paſſe by boate, and tranſport their commodities by ſhipping (which is a great eaſe and benefit to them) from one towne to another, and ſo ſaue the charge of going by Land.

The nature of the ground.

Holland is a lowe, quaggie, and a ſpungy Earth, yea in ſome parts is drowned, and couvered with Meeres, which with diverſe armes of the Sea and the *Rhyne*, make many ſmall Iles: This loweneſſe of the ground cauſeth them to make many bankes and high cauſies, to keepe the water & rivers in, which when the ditches & grounds are overflowne, then the water by dranes, wind-miles, and Sluces is conveyed, & diſburned into the Sea, ſo that there is but little arrable land, & fewe woods in *Holland*, but inſtead thereof, they haue good and fatt Paſtures, which feed an infinite number of Oxen and Cowes, which yeelds them abundance of Cheeſe and Butter.

Feens.

Now it is no more called *Hout-land* or *VVood-land*, but nature in lieu of the woods (which were there heretofore) hath giuen it *Feens*, where there are abundance of excellent Turff made for fyring. In the Downes by the Sea ſide, and in the lower grounds, there are great ſtore of Conneis and Hares, in the pooles, plaſches and ſtanding waters, an infinite number of Ducks, Geeſe and other Waterfowle.

Fiſhe and trading.

The Sea & the Rivers yeeld as many kind of fiſhe, as any place in the World. Beſides all this, *Holland* flouriſheth in merchandize, as much as any Countrie in *Europe*, for they ſaile unto all the parts of the Earth, and the Merchants of *Holland* (beſides the Chambers of the Eaſt, & Weſt-Indian Companies and the Guinean and Greenelandiſh navigation) haue trading in all the quarters of the World, for there is not a haven, where any profitt is to be had, but they with their ſhipping and Merchandize finde it out.

The Temperature.

The aire notwithſtanding the abundance of waters and moiſtneſſe of the grounds, is ſweet and good, cauſed by the wholſome winds, the ſaltneſſe of the Sea, and the multitude of the Inhabitants. The *Hollanders* for the moſt part, aſwell men as women are of a faire complexion, tall, and well made, ſhewing curteſie, humanitie and civility to euery one: at this day they are growne able wiſe and ſharpwitted; ſo that the ancient proverbe *Auris Batava*, that is, a *Hollandiſh eare*, which ſignified, that they were downe right, plaine honeſt-meaning men without bitterneſſe, and none of the ſubtileſt, is nowe altered: for all manner of arts and occupations are invented and flouriſh in *Holland*, as well as in other places. The *Hollandiſh* women are exceeding faire, modeſt, & excellent Houſewives, and loue their children dearely, keepe their houſes, floores, ſcrine-works, kettles, potts, panns & tinne ditches ſo cleane and fine, that they ſhine like looking glaſſes.

The forme of Gouvernement.

The Gouvernment of *Holland* conſiſts in the *Knighthood*, *Gentrie* and *Townes*. The *Knighthood* and *Gentrie* with thoſe of the *Townes* repreſent the States of the whole Earledome, and thoſe which are cited to all aſſemblies are theſe: The Lords of *Bredenrode*, of *Aſperen*, of *Schagen*, of *Duyvenvoord*, of *Aſſendelft*, of *VVyngaerd*, of *Matheneſſe*, of *Poolgeeſt*, of *VVarmont*, of *Renenburg*, of *Noortvvick*, of *Beſoyen*, & of *Aerſbergh*.

Clarissimis, Magnificis, Prudentissimisq;
D.D. Prætori, Consulibus cæterisq; Senatorib^
Reipub. Amstelodamensis, hanc accuratissimam Hollandiæ tabulam de novo in lucem editam, lubens meritoq; dat, dicat, dedicat consecratq; Humill. Cl. vest. Henricus Hondius.

GERMANICVM

Vulgo

De Noordt

DVCATVS BRABANTIÆ P ARS.

COMITATVS
HOLLANDIÆ
novissima descriptio
Designatore
Balthazaro Florentio
a Berckenrode.
Anno Domini 1629.

Cum privilegio Illustrium Ordinum Generalium unitarum Belgii Provinciarum in sexennium.

AMSTELODAMI,
Sumptibus Henrici Hondii habitantis in Dorpe ad intersignę Atlantis.

Den Biesbos

MARE,

See.

't Eylanden Texel Vlielandt en der Schelling.

Vlieland

Texel

FRISIÆ

PARS.

DE

ZVYDER ZEE

PARS.

Texel

Den Bet

Vieringen

Breesandt

Hindelopen

FRISIÆ

PARS

Het

LANT.

Amsterdam

Enchuysen

Medemblick

Stroom

Dessel

Schellingwoude

Ransiker

Hollandia Germanica elementia

Ghemeyne Duytsche mijlen.

Noru itinera

Vrunt gaems

Salomon Rogiers fculpsit

Clarissimis, Magnificis, Prudentissimisq; D.D. Prætori, Consulibus cæterisq; Senatorib^s Reipub. Amstelodamensis hanc accuratissimam Hollandiæ tabulam de novo in lucem editam lubens meritoq; dat, dicat, dedicat consecratq; Humill. Cl. vest. Henricus Hondius.

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ZEELANDIAE PARS

DELFLAND

SCHIELAND

RIJNLAND

KENNEMERLAND

WESTFRISIA

Den Biesbos

Geertruden-berch

Rotterdam

Delft

Leydsche Meer

Amst

DRIE

MARE,

See.

't Eylanden Texel, Vlielandt en der Schelling.

Der Schelling

't Vlie

Vlielandt

Eyerlandt

Texel

Ameland

Harlingen

Franiker

FRISIÆ

PARS.

Wieringen

Het Leytsche Meer

Haerlem

Het Haerlemmer Meer

Nolle Meer

Het Y

LANT.

De Scheermer

De Waert

BEMSTER

AES DOEM Amstelredam

WATER

IJDER

Hoorn

Enchuysen

Pampus

Naver Sandt

DE

ZVYDER ZEE

Texel

Vlieringen

Den Bos

Oudenblick

Wieringer Vlack

Tessel Stroom

Die Killo

Breefsandt

Creyl

Vlie Stroom

Enchuyser Sandt

Het Gat van Vrek

Hindelopen

Stavoren

Schoterlee

Bolsward

Oude Marktum

Nye Marktum

Sneek

FRISIÆ

PARS

Leeuwarden

Esbrugge

Milliaria Germanica communia

Ghemeyne Duytsche mylen.

Vren. gaens

Salomon Regnors sculpsit.

PARS.

The States of Holland.

The Cities and Townes, which are cited and send their Deputies to the *Land-day*, are first these chiefe townes, namely *Dordrecht, Haerlem, Delf, Leyden, Amsterdam,* & *Ter Goude.* After these *Rotterdam, Gorckom, Schiedam, Schoonhoven,* and *Briel*: from South-Holland & from the North quarter of West-Friesland *Alcmar, Hoorn, Enckhuysen, Edam, Munnickedam, Medenblick* & *Purmerent.*

How they assemble.

The convocation or citation of the Knighthood, Gentrie, and townes of *Holland* and *VVest-Friesland*, is done by the Advocate of the same Province, who also in their assemblie maketh all the propositions, gathered the voices, and concludeth by the most voices. The States being mett with their Deputed Counsellours, ordinarily hold their residencie in the *Hagh*, and consult with the States Generall. This Citation happeneth commonly five or sixe times in a yeere, but extraordinarily so oft, as necessitie requires, and in this assembly they sit, and resolue upon that, which is most for the service and the safetie of the Land.

Deputed Counsellours.

The aboue said States depute for the execution of their resolutions, as also for the ordering of all daylie and accidentall causes, concerning the welfare of the Provinces, some persons amonge the Gentrie, and Magistrates of the townes as their Councell, which are bound unto them by oath.

Likewise they appoint also other of their Committies out of the Gentrie, and Townes for the furtherance, hearing, and closing up of the common accounts of the Countrie, and other speciall businesse, all with limited commissions and instructions, so that every one of these Counsellours and Committies are bound, and enjoyned to answere their actions before the Lords the States of *Holland*, and *VVest-Friesland*, as also the Counsellours of State, are obliged to doe the like before the States Generall. Touching the ordinarie processes & suits, aswell in causes Civill as Criminall, together with the gouvernment of the townes and villages in the Countries, we haue spoken thereof so much before in the Generall Description, as we thought good to informe, and giue satisfaction to the Reader, & therefore will now proceede to the devision of the Earledome of *Holland*: but before we will shutt up this point of Gouvernmẽt, with the words of that laborious & judicious Historiographer *Emanuell* de *Meeter*, who though sometimes he got no thankes on both sides for his labour: yet in this point he can not be blamed, or corrected by any man, that is impartiall. His words in his twentith booke are these: so that the causes (sait he) aswell concerning the State, and revenewes of the Countries, as also the Policie and Iustice administred in the Townes & Countries, together with all causes in generall, hapning notwithstanding the warres, & the excessiue charge of them, are managed with as good order, gouvernance and equitie, as if the Countries enjoyed an absolute peace, which is knowne to all forraine Nations, and men of quality, which frequent these Countries, that they are gouverned in as good a forme with the administration of justice, as is found in any Kingdome, or well gouverned State: and which is worthy of observation, that all forraine Nations in the point of Trafficke, Commerce & Navigation, are more favoured and lesse charged, then the Inhabitants of the land themselues, which makes these Countries be the more frequented and inhabited by straungers.

The devision of Holland.

That part of this Earledome, which lyeth Southward (reaching from the *Middle Rhyne* which runneth through *Leyden*) to the Maze side, is called *South-Holland*, where the Ilands of the *Vorne*, & the Earledome of *Zealand*, lye Westward: From the *Middle Rhyne* Eastward, inhabit presently the *Kennemers* and *VVest-Friezes*, now commonly called *North-Hollanders*, who with both of them, as in a lap shuts in the *Frisiabones* or *VVaterlanders*, together with the *Goyers*, and all this tract, with the Ilands of *Texel, VVieringe, Vlieland, Vrck* on the one, and those of East, *VVestvoorne, Coorendike, Peters-hill* and some others: on the other side is called by the name of the Earledome of *Holland*, and therefore the whole-body of the firme land of *Holland*, is by Geographers devided into *South-Holland, Rhynland, Kennemerland, VVest-Friesland, VVaterland* and *Goyland*, being in circuit about 180. English miles, but for the breath thereof a man may travell through it in the space of sixe houres, where it is broadest: yea in some places by the Southerne Sea, the Ocean, and in *Holland*, it is not three miles broad: and yet nevertheless within so small a compasse comprehendeth (if ye count *Muyden* and *Medenblick*, which are now walled) one and thirtie walled Townes, which if ye add hereunto the *Briell* and *Goede Reede*, lying in the Iland of *East* and *VVest-Voorne*, there are in all 33. within this whole Earledome, namely, *Dordrecht, Haerlem, Delf, Leyden, Amsterdam, Ter Goude, Rotterdam, Gorckom, Schiedam, Schoon-hoven, Briell, VVeesp, Naerden, Muyden, VVoerden, Oude-vvater, Iselsteine, Viana, Leerdam, Asperen, Heuckelom, VVorcum, Heusden, Geertruydenbergh, Sevenberge* and *Goe-ree*. All which wee will comprehend and describe within the limits of *South-Holland*, and devide the whole Earledome into two parts, namely, into *South* & *North-Holland*, including within the first part, that which properly is called *South-Holland*, together with *Kennemerland* & *Goyland*, and under the second *VVest-Friesland* & *VVaterland*, in which last part, are seated these townes, *Enckhuysen, Hoorne, Alcmaer, Edam, Monnickedam, Purmerend* and *Medenblick*. Besides these walled Townes, *Holland* hath some other places, which the Brabanters call *Liberties*, which heretofore were walled, but now by the intestine troubles and other disasters either part of them, or wholly unwalled: enjoying nevertheless the priviledges & liberties, which they had when they were walled. In *South-Holland* are these, *Nevvport, Vlarding* and *Gravesand*; in *North-Holland*, *Bevervick*: besides, there are in all *Holland* aboue foure hundred villages, among which is counted *S' Gravenhagh*, which lies open, and putts downe many of the lesser townes in *Holland*. Whereof we will speake more at large in his due place.

Cities & Townes.

Kennemerland.

Before we end this description, we will speake some thing of the *Kennemers*, come (as is thought) from the Latine word *Caninefates*, that is, *Conney-Eaters*. The *Kennemers* tooke their name from the river *Kinheym*, which by a place now called *Crammendam* fell into the Sea. *Haerlem* is the chiefe towne thereof; but whereas some suppose, that it should haue reached no further then from *Catvvick* to the spring which runneth through, & under the Churchyard of *Haerlem*, learned *Adrean Iunius* holds it for an untruth, and mainteyneth, that *Kinheymeria* or *Kennemer-land*, extended it selfe, as farre as *Alcmar*; seing that *Heemskerck* lying in the midst thereof, can shewe yet to this day a hillock, upon which the Earles of *Holland* had wont to be created Lords of *Kennemer-land*.

Some deriue the name of *Goyland* from the *Cauchi*, who were formerly so called hereabouts & this Countrie *Cauch-land*, which afterward changed this name into *Goyland*. But *Iunius* and some others with him, are of the opinion, that the Emperour *Otho* the First, gaue heretofore this tract of land unto *Goedela* or *Goele*, the Abbesse of the Cloister of *Altena*, who in remembrance thereof honored it with her owne name, and that this Cloister afterwards in recognition of some benefit was giuen unto the Earle of *Holland*: whether it were so or noe, we leaue it to the Iudgement of the Iudious reader.

The second Mapp and Description OF HOLLANDT,

Contayning the situation of DELF-LAND, SCHIELAND, and the Circumjacent ILANDS, as the VOORNE, Vpper FLACKEY, GOEREE, and others.

South Holland.



HE moſt Southerne part of *Holland*, comprehendeth chiefely in it, thoſe Lands, which are encompaſſed with the *Maze*, or thoſe whereupon it beateth, ſo that the courſe thereof, maketh here & there diverſe Ilãds: for which cauſe the chiefeſt Countrie, is called *Maſe-land*, as that part alſo which is environed with the Rhyne, is called in Dutch, or in the Netherlandiſh tongue *Rhyn-land*.

The ancient ſituation.

How the ſituation lay in ancient times *Plinie* (in his 4. booke de Natur. Hiſtor. Cap. 15.) deſcribeth moſt liuely & exactly as it were with a pencill, his words are theſe in effect: *Vpon the Rhyne it ſelf about 900. paces in length, lye the famous Ilãds of the Batavians, Frizes, Chauci, Friſiaboni, Sturii, and Marſatii, namely, betvveene the Heil, and the Vlie, vvhere Northvvard he falleth into a Meere and VVeſtvvard into the Maſe, retayning ſtill in the midſt of this confluence of vvaters, a reaſonable great Riuer, called after his ovvne name.* By which words it appeareth plainely, that all theſe people, which inhabited betweene the Mouth of the *Maſe*, and the *Rhyne*, where the *VVhael* runneth, this Authour nameth firſt the Batavians, which are the Hollanders: for there is now no more remembrance left of that name; but onely two places in Gelderland, which are called the *Vpper*, and *Nether Betovve*: where he ſaith, that the *Rhyne* falleth into the *Maſe*, is to be underſtood of the uppermoſt part, where receiving the Wael, and looſing the name of the Rhyne, falleth downe beyond the Briell, and there diſchargeth himſelf into the North-Sea: ſo that the ſame, which he calleth *Helĩ* is the Weſterne, and that which he nameth *Flevum* or the Vlie, is the Eaſterne mouth of the *Rhyne*. Of this mouth then of the *Rhyne* formerly called *Helium*, there are yet ſome remnants left in the names of *Hellevoets-Sluys*, and *Breheel*, or *Brehil*, is a much to ſay, as *Breede-Heel*, that is *Broad-Heil*. Theſe ſmall Ilands, which at this day lye about the Mouth of the *Maſe*, cannot be better deſcribed, then they were by Plinie in ancient times, who ſimply called them the Ilands of the *Batavians*. But if that be true, which is mentioned in an other place, namely, that the *Schelde* (as Iulius Cæſar withneſſeth in his 4. booke of the Gallike warrs) ſhould fall into the *Maſe*, then is it manifeſt by all reaſon, that the Ilands of *Goeree*, *Voorne*, *Beyerland*, and others, were all encompaſſed in old times by the riuers of the *Schelde*, *Maſe*, *Meruvve*, and the *Yſell*, which runneth by *Ter Gonde*.

Goere.

The Ilands called *Goeree*, and *Voorne*, lye upon the Sea with high downes to ſtopp the violence thereof, as they doe upon the other Coaſt of *Holland*. *Goeree* is alſo a towne lying in this Iland, ſo that *Goeree* is both a Towne, and an Iland belonging to *Hollandt*, though it is counted the laſt of the 32. townes of Holland; as is ſeene in the armes of the Townes of Holland, in a Glaſſe-windowe in the great Church at the Haghe. Now it lyeth unwalled, & as a pray to ſouldiers in the time of troubles, and warrs. The Inhabitants liue here (as they doe in diuers others places of Holland) by Knitting of Netts for navigation, and fiſhing. The name of this towne was giuen it from the good ſituation of the Haven, ſo that Goeree, is as much to ſay, as a Good-roade or Haven for Shipping to ride in.

The Iland of Voorne.

The Iland of the *Voorne*, in the ancient Chronicles of *Holland* is writt after diuers manners, in ſome bookes *Voervotzee*, in others *Voornerzee*, and *Voornotzee*, which is the beſt, becauſe the ſillable *Ee*, or *Oe*, betokeneth an Iland. Within this Iland (beſides the Villages) there are three chiefe place, to wit, the *Briell*, *Geervliet*, & *Heenvliet*; unto theſe may be added *Hellevoet-Sluys*, for the goodneſſe, & deepneſſe of the Havẽ.

The Briel.

It ſeemeth the *Briell* tooke the name, from the broad outlet of water: For on the right ſide of it, the Maſe hauing receiued the *Rhyne* into it, falleth into the maine Sea: ſo that the Briell, ſignifieth nothing but (as is ſaid) Brehiel, or a broad riuer: though the word *hiel* ſignifieth a *hill*, or a downe, as *Megerſ-hill*, *Peters-hill*, *Ruyen-hill*, and other places. This towne is ſeated on the Eaſtſide of the Iland of *Eaſt-Voorne*. The Inhabitans liue moſt upon fiſhing, and taking of herings, as likewiſe thoſe of *Geervliet*, and *Heenvliet*, which two ſmall townes, enioy a certaine royall benefice. *Somerſdycke* and *Oelkenſplaet*, lye oppoſite againſt them not farre frõ *Zeeland*. *Bommene* is likewiſe counted under *Holland*, though it lye in the Land of *Schouvven*, there is a good fare and a paſſage ouer into the Iland of *Vpper Flackey*, and from thence to *Hellevoet-Sluys*. In the Iland of the *Voorne* lyeth the Lordſhip of *Putten*, where the *Maſe* parteth *Beyerland* frõ the Land of *Stryen*, which heretofore had each of thẽ a Free Lord. Ouer againſt theſe places lyeth *Yſelmond* ſo called from the Yſell, which from Yſelſteyne running by Ter-Goude falleth into the Maſe againſt it: More to the Weſtward lye two places called *Portegael*, and *Roon*. This is made an Iland, and is very fruitfull, having not onely fatt paſture, but alſo good arrable Land, upon which wheate, and other fruit growe. There is alſo abundance of *Methegline* made in this Iland.

Geervliet, Heenvliet, Somerſdyke, Oelkenſplaet, Bommene, Putten, Beyerland, Stryen, Iſelmond.

Maſeland-Sluyſe.

Paſſing from hence ouer the *Maſe*, the firſt that we meete with is *Maſeland-Sluys*, which is a Village with as many houſes in it, as a ſmall towne, and is rich, by reaſon of the many fiſhers, which dwell there; and a litle within the Land is *Maſeland* it ſelfe. This tract of land hath manie Villages, as alſo one of the ancienteſt townes of Holland, called *Vlaerding*, lying upon the Mouth of the *Mervve*. Vlaerding was once walled, & had a Caſtle in it, which was waſht away with the *Maſe*. *Hermannus Contractus* mentioneth the antiquitie of this towne, who hath writtẽ of the name of the townes of *Holland* in particular. For he calleth Earle *Theodorick* the fourth Marqueſſe of *Flaerding*. Some thinke the right name is *Verdingen*, becauſe there was heretofore a Tolehouſe, where ſhippers and Merchants

Novissima
DELFLANDIÆ, SCHIELANDIÆ
et circumiacentium insularum
ut
VOORNÆ, OVERFLACKEÆ,
GOEREÆ, ISELMONDÆ,
aliarumque tabula
Auctore Balthasare Florentio a Berckenrode
AMSTELODAMI,
Sumptibus Henrici Hondii
Anno 1629.


Hoofden
Panne
Dyck polder
Kraaijinger polder
Woudt polder
Dorp polder
Oost Kleyne polder
Vlamps polder
Oost Klyne polder
Nieuwen Broeck polder
Joyslanden
Bleyswijck polder
Hoeck polder
Entse polder
Kaisens polder
Kort Landt
Bloemendael
Het Ambacht van Berckel
Schie Broeck
Schie vensche polder
Ambacht
Delft
Rotterdam
Schiedam
Vlaardingen
Maese
Merwe
De Waert
Ysselmonde
Barendrecht
Krimpe
Krimpenerwaert
Overschie
Schieland
Delfland
Rijnland
Voorne
Putten
Goeree
Overflakkee
Schouwen
Duyveland
Tholen
Noordt Beveland
Walcheren
Zuydt Beveland
Vlissingen
Middelburg
Veere
Arnemuyden
Zierickzee
Brouwershaven
Goedereede
Ouddorp
Hellevoetsluys
Maeslandsluys
Maeslandt
Naeldwijck
Monster
Scheveningen
Katwijck
Noordwijck
Leyden
Haerlem
Amsterdam
Utrecht
Gorcum
Dordrecht
Roosen
Mase
Ban Boer
Sandt
Breeck
Dijck
Polder
Veen
Meer
Weert
Wiel
Sloot
Weg
Straet
Kerck
Molen
Brugh
Poort
Haven
Dam
Gracht
Singel
Kade
Werf
Schans
Toren
Kerckhof
Begijnhof
Stadt
Dorp
Huys
Hoeve
Hofstede
Boomgaert
Hooft
Eylandt
Landt
Ambacht
Waert
Broeck
Veen
Meer
Sloot
Weg
Straet
Kerck
Molen
Brugh
Poort
Haven
Dam
Gracht
Singel
Kade
Werf
Schans
Toren
Kerckhof
Begijnhof
Stadt
Dorp
Huys
Hoeve
Hofstede
Boomgaert
Hooft
Eylandt
Landt
Ambacht
Waert
Broeck

Novissima
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Den Briel

Hollandsche Diep

Hoeck van Holland

Hollandsche Zee

Hoofden

Hoofden

Hoofden

vſed to cheapen their cuſtome as neere as they could, and therefore was called ſo from the Dutch word *dinghen*, which ſignifieth to cheapen or indent.

The Chronicles of *Holland* mention, that *Old Vlaerding* ſtood heretofore, where nowe the *Maſe* falleth into the Sea, where there was a Caſtle built by ſome Gyants, which came out of England.

Graveſand. Along this coaſt by the Sea ſide, there are downes, as in other parts of Holland. By the downes lyeth *Graveſand*, which formerlie was a fine towne, fortified with walls with a good hauen, and a high ſteeple, which is as a *Pharus*, or Sea marke for Mariners. This was heretofore the Pallace, and Court of the Earles of *Holland*, till *Guilhelmus Emperour of Rome*, remouved it to the *Hagh*. There are yet ſome ruines left of the ancient Court, & the Court-Lane and other places giue ſufficient teſtimonie of the antiquitie thereof. Here was alſo a *Cloiſter* of Regular Monks. *Graveſand* is much noted for the delicate greene cheeſe which is made there. The ſoile is very fruitfull, and beareth excellent wheate.

Schieland. Next unto *Maſeland*, lyeth *Schieland* ſo called from the river *Schie*, whence alſo *Schiedam*, a towne not

Schiedam. farre from *Vlaerding* taketh the name, having a large and a commodious haven. This place got the name, and Priviledge of a towne in the yeere 1274, and was called then *Nievvendam* till the yeere 1300, but after was named *Schiedam*. The Inhabitants are moſt fiſhers, and knitters of Netts, and liue by taking of herings.

Rotterdam. Next unto this lyes *Delfs-haven*, and then the merchant towne of *Rotterdam*, ſo called from the river *Rotte*, which runneth through the Citie. It was founded about 300 yeeres agoe, as *Adrian Iunius of Hoorne* witneſſeth in his *Batavia*, whence it appeareth evidently, that thoſe which fetch the name of this towne from *Rotarius* King of *France*, and that it was built in the yeere of our Lord 42, or Anno 778 (as ſome write) are much deceiued. This is a very populous, and a rich towne, having great trading by ſea, where there is good beere brued, which is vented in the other townes of *Holland* and in the army: Vpon the one ſide of it, there is a fine hauen, made with blew free-ſtone: It is famous for that learned man, which was borne and liued in it, to wit *Eraſmus* of *Rotterdam*, in remembrance of whome the Magiſtrats haue ſett up a braſen ſtatute in the Market place, bigger then a man, with a booke in his hand.

Ter Goude. *Ter Goude* lyeth about nine Engliſh miles further then *Rotterdam*, and is ſo named (as *Iunius* ſuppoſeth) from the *Gou*, which lyeth neere it, others take it from the river *Gouvv*, which runneth through this towne.

Ter Goude lyeth upon the *Yſell*, not upon the river ſo called, which runneth through *Gelderland* into the Southerne Sea; but upon that, which comming by *Vtrecht*, *Iſelſteyne*, *Montfoort*, and *Oudevvater*, runneth through the midſt of the ſaid towne. It is worthy of obſervation that there is ſcarce a houſe in this towne, but the ſaid river runneth under it. *Iohannes Bloſius* was once Lord of it, who was borne of the onely daughter of *Iohn of Haynault*, who was brother unto *VVilliam*, *Earle of Holland* and Haynault: whoſe huſband was *Lodovicus Bloſius*. This *Bloſius* afterward having married the Ducheſſe *Machtelt* of *Gelderland*, wrote himſelf Duke of *Gelders*, and Anno 1372 made the Inhabitants of *Ter Goude* free from paying of all Cuſtomes and toles in Gelderland.

The other townes here abouts are *Delft*, and the *Haghe*, which is unwalled. *Delft* is ſo called from the *Delft.* ſmall river of *Delfe*, which runneth from the Hagh through this Citie, and ſo into the *Schie* to *Delfshauen*. This towne was built 500 yeeres agoe, by *Godfrey the Crookback*, Duke of *Lorreyne*, who was a provident and a vaillant Prince. At *Delft* was borne that Arch-Heritick *David George*. Here alſo was *VVilliam Prince of Orang* of famous memorie piſtoled, where he and Prince *Maurice* his Sonne lye entombed in the new Church of *Delft*, and where alſo the illuſtrious Prince of Orange *Henry Frederick Count of Naſſau*, that now is, was borne. To Delft belongeth *Delfshaven* (which was built after *Delft* was burnt Anno 1536) and lyeth upon the ſide of the *Maſe*.

The *Hagh* is one of the braueſt, and richeſt Villages in Chriſtendome, as ſome fooliſhly imagine, *Hagh.* was ſo named from *Heilich-buſch*, or *Hagh-buſch*, that is, Holy wood, or *Hedg-vvood*. But *Iunius* giueth a better reaſon, and ſheweth it was ſo called from the many *hath-thorne* hedge (for Hagh in Dutch is a hedge) which grew there abouts. The great Court, & brood poole, which is in it was built and made by *VVilliam Earle of Holland*, who was Emperour of *Rome*. They haue now encompaſſed it with a large moate, and haue enlarged it with abundance of fine houſes and diverſe ſtreets.

About an Engliſh mile and a halfe from it, lyeth the *Scheveling.* Village of *Scheveling* upon the Sea ſide, whoſe Church about 100 yeere ſince was waſhed, and eaten away by the Sea, which begins againe to beate upon the new Church. Anno 1570 there was ſixtie houſes drowned by a ſtorme, and a ſpring floude; whence appeareth what a dangerous Coaſt this is.

The descriptionof part of the Townes OF SOUTH-HOLLAND.

MANY writers are of the opinion, that the *Dortish*, *Alblasser*, and *Crimper-wards*, with other small Iles, lying betweene the *Maze*, the *Rhene* & the *Leck*, borrowe this name *Ward* from the English & Saxons: so that *Keyserswaard*, *Bommeler-ward* and others, were called *Wards*; because they were Ilands.

Dortsward. Bounds. The *Dortishward* lyeth betweene the *Maze* and the *Kil*, having the land of *Stryen* on the West, East and South a large Lake, whereof that part of it, which lyeth next *Geertruyden-bergh*, is called the *Bies-bos*, a little lower lyeth the *Hollands depth*.

Bies-bos. The *Biesbos* is a large Lake, some 12 miles in length, and two in bredth. It was heretofore a lowe ground, where segges and flaggs grew, for which reason it was named the *Bies-bos*, or Flagg-wood: but in the time of Philip Duke of Burgundie, Earle of Holland, anno 1421, it was droun'd with a high spring-flood, and as it were turned into a Sea or a Lake, for at that time through a high water 72 Villages, two Castles, & many thousands of people: Cattell and Sheepe were by this inundation overwhelmed and drouned, according to this:

Perdidit hoc diploma homines Armenta, Gregesque.
Septuaginta duos pagos, & Florida rura.

Dortrecht. In the *Dortish-ward* is seated that ancient famous Cittie of *Dordrecht*, or *Durtrecht*, a Maiden-towne, which was washed away from the firme land, by the said spring-flood anno 1421. *Adrian Iunius* and some other Authours calls it *Durdrecht*, as if one should say, the Law or right of *Duretius*: but others derives it more rightly from the River *Dort*, and *trecht* or *drecht*, that is, from a fare or a passage over, as *Mastricht* which signifies a passage over the Meuse, *Vtrecht* over the Rhene, *Amsteldam* from the River Amstel, *Roterdam* from a damme over the Roote, &c. One may read of the river *Dort* not onely in the ancient monuments, but also in an old Map kept here in this Cittie, as that excellent writer *Ianus Rutgertius* mentioneth. The same Authour writeth likewise, that there was a Village not farre from *Dort*, called *Dorts-monde* or *Dortsmouth*, because it lay upon the mouth of the River *Dort*, even as wee call also Yselmonde, from the mouth of the Ysel, which was in the deluge aforesaid drownd, when *Dort* was rent from the maine land. The antiquitie of this Cittie may be marked in that which *Reginus Prumiensis* relateth thereof anno 898. For *Dort* is one of the oldest and chiefest Citties of Holland, having that power and priviledge, that shee may stop & take toule of all wares and commodities, which came downe the streames, till they fould them, having bene once the staple of wools and cloth, of timber for building of shipping and houses, and is now the staple of Rhenish wines. In this Citty anno 1618, was held a Nationall Synode, convocated of many famous and excellent learned men out of the reformed Churches of Christendome, who with one unanimous consent, rejected and condemned out of the sacred word of God, the five Pelagian heresies of *Iacobus Arminius*, who attributed too much to the corrupt faculties of man, touching Free-will and foreseene faith, derogated from the glorie of God in the worke of mans salvation, as appeareth by the Canons, & booke of the said Synode. Not farre from *Dort* standeth on the water ever since the 72 Villages perished, a peece of the strong & ancient Castle of Merewede, whereby those of *Dort* hold yet some rights and priveledges.

Having passed the *Bies-bos* on the Brabantish side, upon the left hand of the Merwe, lyes *S. Geertruydenbergh*, so named from *S. Geertruyd*, the daughter of *Pipinus de Landen*, who was highsteward unto the King of France. She dying anno 664, is said to have lived and conversed most in this place, and that this was her Inheritance, as letters from the Lady *Hilfwid*, Countesse of *Stryen* witnesse, which lay by *Dort*, for the contents of her letters are these: *I have added to the aforesaid Church all my allodiall goods, lying within my land of Stryen, which the mighty King Zwendebolchus formerly had given, and chiefly to the Church of Stryen dedicated to our Lady. Also Geertruydenbergh, where the pious Matron Geertruyd lived when shee was in the body, who lived in a Cell, which the Godly Amandus consecrated for her, besides this the land of Gillezeel and Earle, the Castle of Sprundelheim, with all the appurtenances, as it lyeth upon the River Marbatte.* The Hollanders, the Brabanders, and the Ennemie have had many blowes about this towne. It is now under the States Generall, and is well fortifyed. In the Bies-bos are taken abundance of Salmons, Shads & Sturgeon. *Geertruydenbergh.*

Alblasser-ward is so called from the Village *Alblas*, neere unto *Alblasser-dam* lyes *Sonburch*. This ward lyeth on the left side of the Leck, which is supposed to have bene an arme of the Rhene. But *Ortelius* searching neerer into the words of *Tacitus*, where he speaketh of *Corbulus* saith, that the Leck was a ditch, which the Romans cutt betweene the Rhene & the Maze, without comming into the Sea, to passe from the one to the other. *Alblasserward.*

Schoonhoven lying upon the left side of the Leck, is so called from the fine gardens and Orchards, which was about it. Here they take great store of Saulmon in the Leck. It is verely thought, that this towne was built out of the ruins of *Nieuport*. The Lord of this towne in ancient times was John of Haynault, brother unto William Earle of Holland, he had an onely daughter called Joane, who marrying with a French Earle, called *Lewes de Bloù*. Schoonhoven fell to the house of *Bloù*, so that to this day all that tract of land, which lyeth betweene *Ter Goude* and *Schoonhoven*, was called the land of *Bloù*. This towne was built in the yeare 1303, with a Castle, but was not then walled, for John of Haynault first made a brick-wall about it, not farre from this towne lyeth the Castle of Hartsberg. And under Schoonhoven are these Villages, namely, *Caban*, *Polsbroeck*, *Berghambacht*, *Amerstol*, *Stolwick*, where abundance of excellent cheese is made, *Bourepas*, *Berken Vliff*, *Iaersvelt*, *Crimpen*, *Leckerkerck* and *Ouwerkerck*. *Schoonhoven.*

Nieuport lying on the other side of the Leck, seemes to have bene in ancient times a fine and a populous towne, but now as other gallant townes is much decayed, and become a Village. *Nieuport.*

Ouderwater is a town not farre from *Yselstein*, well fortifyed with a wall and a moate: what this towne hath endured by the Spanyards, the Histories can witnesse. *Ouderwater,*

A litle further into the Countrie lyeth *Yselsteyn*, so named from the River *Ysel*, it belonged once unto the Earle of Buren, but now unto the present Prince of Orange. *Yselsteyn.*

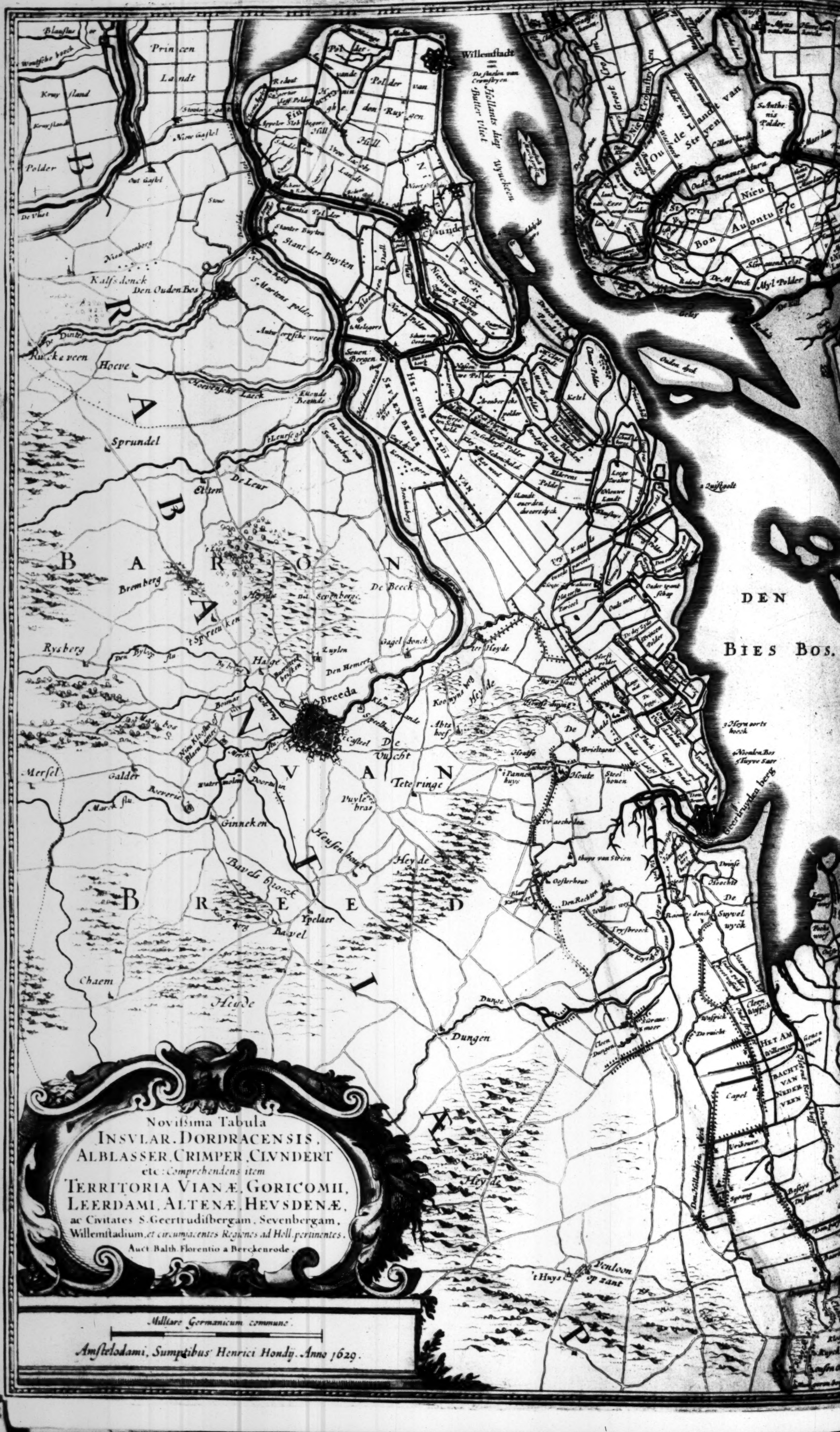
Noviſsima Tabula
INSVLAR. DORDRACENSIS,
ALBLASSER, CRIMPER, CLVNDERT
etc: *Comprehendens item*
TERRITORIA VIANÆ, GORICOMII,
LEERDAMI, ALTENÆ, HEVSDENÆ,
ac Civitates S. Geertrudiſsbergam, Sevenbergam,
Willemſtadium, *et circumiacentes Regiones ad Holl. pertinentes.*
Auct. Balth. Florentio a Berckenrode.

Milliare Germanicum communè.

Amſtelodami, Sumptibus Henrici Hondij. Anno 1629.

BIES BOS.


Bos.
Dydrecht
Ablas
Gans wyck
Gorckum
Dalem
Worckum
Leerdam
Asperen
Fioren
Gelkum
Reuel
Marienwaert
Culemborch
Schalkwyck
Montfoort
Oudewater
Schoonhoven
Polsbroeck
Bens
Langhe Rack
De Beemt
De Goote Waert
Hoyla hinge
Vyanen
Reykoop
Hagestyn
Tiel
Amerongen
Wyck
Ouden Dam
Hilfst Dam
Dam Hil
Ysselsteyn
Ysselkoop
Ysselmonde
Ysselmuyden
Ysselsteyn
Ysselkoop
Ysselmonde
Ysselmuyden


Willemstadt
Princen Landt
Polder
Kruysland
Nieuwgastel
Outgastel
Stant der Buyten
Kalfsdonck
Den Ouden Bos
S. Martens polder
Hoeve
Sprundel
De Leur
Etten
Bremberg
Rysberg
Halge
Breeda
Zuylen
Den Hemert
Galder
Merfel
Ginneken
Bavels broeck
Ypelaer
Bavel
Chaem
Heude
Teteringe
Puyle bras
Houtse
Stoel heuen
Dungen
Heyde
Den Rechter
Willems wijck
Suyvel wijck
Hoechte
Deinse
Oosterhout
Tryfbroeck
Den Koyck
Dunge
Clooster Bosch
Het Amt Bosch
Pacht van Neder Veen
Capel
Ouden dijck
Gelder
Bies Bos
Auontuyre
Nieu Auontuyre
Ouden Bonnenhuys
Bon
Mijl Polder
Sluys
Willemstadt
Hollants diep
Wyckeren
Het Oude Landt van Strijen
Nieu Cromstrijen
Groot Cromstrijen
Polder van den Ruygen Hill
Het Oude Landt van Strijen
Sevenbergen
Het Oude Landt van Strijen
Den Ouden Bos
Den Heyde
Den Vucht
Den Heyde
Den Heyde
Den Heyde

Bos.

Barendrecht
Ysselmonde
SELMONDE
Ryswyck
Hendrick Ambacht
Lynde
Dordrecht
Alblas
Papendrecht
Dubbeldam
Stydrecht
Brantwyck
Blyssems grave
Molenaers grafve
Vuylendam
Giessendam
Lasch Block landt
Krimpen
Kort Lan
Outdelant
Krimpenerwaert
Nieuw Lecker land
Oude Lecker kent
Ambacht
Moordrecht
Gouda
BLOEMENDAEL
Achter Broeck
Boyerdam
Stolpwyck
Berckenrode
Broeck
Waddinxveen
Boskoop
Hoen koop 't LANDT VAN MONTFOORT
Polsbroeck
Bens koop
Yssel Bens koop
Tienhoven
Amstelland
Noordeloos
Hoornaer
De Geroote Waert
De Beemt
Hoogh Blocklant
Arckel
Nieuw landt
Gorckum
Spyck
Dalem
Hoeckelem
Leerdam
Asperen
Vuren
Gellekum
Rund
Remy
Aksy
Syderveldt
't GRAEFSCHAP LEERDAM
't GRAEFSCHAP KULENBORGH
Kulenborch
Enspick
Marien waert
Schalkwyck
Hontwyck
Twuel
Heycoop
Haagsteyn
Vianen
Spyck
Heyla
Lingen
Lockhorst
Lockermondt
Lockervelt
Leerbroeck
Middelkoop
Schoonhoven
Polsbroeck
Tiendeschuer
Kolhoorn
Langhe Rack
Dreschter landt
Giessen burch
Werckendam
Ouden Ban
Hont Wyck
Gans wyck
Hilsse Ban
Worckum
Heuvel
Meer
Andel
Broeck
Hoogh Woudt
Ysselsteyn
Ysselmonde
Kort Lan
Outdelant
Krimpen
Ambacht
Moordrecht
Gouda
Achter Broeck
Boyerdam
Stolpwyck
Berckenrode
Broeck
Waddinxveen
Boskoop
Hoen koop 't LANDT VAN MONTFOORT
Polsbroeck
Bens koop
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Ouden Ban
Hont Wyck
Gans wyck
Hilsse Ban
Worckum
Heuvel
Meer
Andel
Broeck
Hoogh Woudt
Ysselsteyn

Viana. *Viana* is a pretty town, lying in a quadrant upon the Leck, and belongeth to the noble and ancient houſe of Brederoode. It hath an exceeding faire Caſtle, though not ſtrong, with a moſt pleaſant Orchard, and a garden belonging to it, & a fine grove of loftie trees ſtanding by it, full of fine Walkes. Unto this Lordſhip of *Viana* (which is a free towne unto which men in debt may fly for refuge) are theſe Villages, *Heykoop, Boeykoop, Lexmonde, Laeckervelt, Achthoven, Meerkerck, Ameyde* and *Thienhoven.*

Some two or three dutch miles beneath *Viana* in the Countrie lye *Leerdam, Heuckelem* and *Aſperen,* all heretofore belonging to the Lords of Arckell, who were alſo borne Lords of Goricom, and whereof wee will firſt ſpeake.

Goricom. *Goricom* is a fine towne, walled firſt by Iohn of Arckel, who built a faire Caſtle in it an. 1230. William of *Bavaria* Earle of Holland deſtroyed it afterward, and laid it levell with the ground. Unto *Goricom* belong theſe Villages, as upper and lower *Blockland, Schelwynen, Horner, Nieuland, Spijck, Kedichem, Oeſterwijck, Middelkoop, Leerbroeck,* and ſome others.

Leerdam. *Leerdam*, or rather *Lingerdam*, becauſe it lyeth upon the Linge, was once under the territoire of Arcklens, till by the marriage of Maria of Arcklens, it came to the Earle of Egmond, and afterward to the houſe of Buren, and now appertaineth as Earle of Buren to the Prince of Orange.

Heuckelom and Aſperen. *Heuckelom* lyeth upon the Linge, having bene an ancient towne, which had heretofore the houſe of Arcklens for her Lord: but Aſperen, and that by marriage fell afterward to the houſe of Boetzelaer, who came out of Cleave-land.

Heuſden. Over againſt *Goricom* on Brabants ſide lyes the land of *Altena, Worcum* & *Heuſden: Heuſden* is a fine ſtrong town, a brave Frontier, beſett with a ſtrong Garriſon.

Worcum. *Worcum* is ſeated upon the confluence of the Maze & the Wale, & is under the commaund of the Lords the States of the United Netherlands, beyond Worcum lyeth the ſtrong Caſtle of *Loveſteyn,* upon a point on the other ſide of the Maze.

Altena. *Altena* ſtretcheth out large on all ſides upon the Brabantiſh ſide, & was heretofore a fee-ſimple belonging to the Duke of Cleve, under the land of Altena & Worcum are firſt Loveſteyn, Almkerck, Gyſen, Roſwick, Neereyl, Opeyl, Wtwick, Warthuyſen, Emmichoven, Sleeſwijck, Hil and others.

The Villages appertaining to the juriſdiction of Heuſden, are Herp, Hedichuyſen, Vlymen, Engelen, Cuyck, Onſſenoort, Outheuſden, Elſhout, Bardwick, Doveren, Drongelen, Genderen, Babiloman-broock, Huſleen, Alburgh, Wijck, Veen, Eeten and Meuwen.

Sevenbergen. Next followes Sevenbergen, which lyes on the left hand of Breda, and on the right hand of Geertruydenbergh. It is not ſo named from ſeven Berghs or Hills, but from ſeven ſmall Havens or Creekes, which run into it, which lay very commodious for Shippers to put into, to ſave their ſhips and goods: Sevenbergen was once under the commaund of the land of Stryen.

It is memorable, that we reade in ancient Hiſtories, how that before the great inundation anno 1421 mentioned before, there was a Sea-banke, which went from the land of Stryen to Sevenbergh, which now is overflowne with a Sea, and is now called the *Hollands deepth.*

Clundert and Williams-ſtadt. Neere unto Sevenbergen lyeth the Iland of the Clundert, the towne being moſt ſtrongly fortifyed: as alſo William-ſtadt, called Williams-towne, after the name of William Prince of Orange, of famous memorie, who alſo built it.

The Map of
HOLLAND,

VVherein is the diſcription of

Rhijn-land, Amſtel-land, &c.

RHYN-LAND, which belongeth to Holland, tooke this name from the Rhene, becauſe this part of Holland was watered with the *Rhene*, which wee before have proved out of Plinie, to wit, that the Iland of the *Kennemers, Batavians, Frizes* and others, lay betweene the Heil, that is, the mouth of the Maze & the Vlie, which was the utmoſt mouth of the Rhene. For the Rhene had in the midſt a broad ditch, which bare the name of the Rhene it ſelfe: for the Rhene about *Lobec* divided himſelfe into 2 branches, the one of them ran through Druſius his fare into the Yſel, and the other on the further ſide of Arnhen, the chiefe towne of Gelderland, from thence to the towne of Rhene, and ſo to Wijck to Duerſtede, & there looſing hie name, is called the Leck. But in old times the Rhene had wont to take his courſe on the right hand of Utrecht, as we can ſhew to this day, and comming to Utrecht, divided himſelf againe into two parts, the one running by Weeſp, a towne in Goyland, and ſo to Muyen diſchargeth himſelfe at laſt into the Southerne Sea, this braunch is called the Vecht, the other paſſing by Woerden and Alphen, and ſo to Leyden, kept the name of the old Rhene, but before he came to Leyden, he divided himſelfe into three Rivers, namely, the Man, the Zyl, and the Douze, which falls all into the Leydens Meere, and paſſing by Leyden, the Rhene runneth forward to Rhyns-burgh, & from thence towards Catwick, and ſo comming into the Downes ſtops, and makes a kinde of a ſtanding poole; ſo that he can not finde the old ditch or cutt, which had wont to lead him into the maine Sea, by the houſe of Brittaine, and thus the Rhene beneath Leyden, beyond Rhijnsburgh taketh his courſe towards Harlem, ſeemes to have made diverſe brookes, and to have fought a new way into the Sea, the chiefeſt where of was at Egmond upon the Sea, as we may prove out of Plinie. Hence followes that the Coninefates, or Connie-eaters, now called Kennemers, had here their lands, and habitation: For Reginus witneſſeth alſo, that the Kennemers had a haven upon the Sea-coaſt, where the Normans, which had wont to invade Kennemer, landed for he ſaith in plaine termes, an. 804, *the Normans came from Denmarke to Kinhem, &c.*

VVoerden. In this Countrie (which comprehendeth alſo the Kennemers) lye diverſe townes and Lordſhips, as firſt Woerden, where the Rhene ran through to Utrecht: it is a towne well compact, adorned with a faire Caſtle, now a receptacle for old & maimed Souldiers penſioners. Once Woerden was under the commaund of Utrecht, and afterward came to Erick Duke of Brunſwick. The Villages belonging to Woerden, are Bodegrave, Woerder-Indijck and Te-koop. Further towards Leyden, ye have Alphen and Poelgeeſt, for in the opinion of the learned, Alphen vvas that place, vvhich Anthonine the Authour of the booke entituled Ilermar, calleth this *Caſtra Albimana*, making it to lye betvveene Utrecht and Leyden, though it is corruptly called in Latine *Albimanis*, and that the Romans built there a Caſtle, called after the name of one o their chieftaines *Albinus* is very probable. Next unto Alphen lyes the houſe of Poelgeeſt, where there was heretofore a ſtrong Caſtle, but anno 1448 was by the civill warrs deſtroyed, and razed to the ground.

Next comes to your vew the famous Citty of Ley- *Leyden.* den, called by Ptolomee in the opinion of all learned men, *Lugdunum Batevorum*, as appeareth by diverſe Statua's, ancient engraven Stones, old peeces of coine, and other monuments, which have bene digged out of the earth at Leyden, for Adrian Iunius witneſſeth, that it was named *Lugdunum Batevorum*, and adds here unto, that in Voorburg the old Caſtle of late an. 1624, upon the 7 of Iune, there was found a ſtone foure foote long, and two broade, in the preſence of Thomas Segethus, which wrote theſe words out of it, and ſent it to the famous *Ioachimus Morſius*, as an antiquity written in ſhort letters, which vvhere theſe in length.

Iovi Optimo Maximo Sarapi Iſidi Frugifero, Caluſii Fortuna bono evento Felicitati, Lari viali & Genio Loci. L. Lucretius Palatina (ſe tribu) Fauſtinianus. Centurio Legionis prima, monumentum poſuit, & pro ſe ſuiſque in eam rem votum liberè conſecravit.

Leyden may truely be called the Netherlandiſh Athens, for it is a moſt famous Univerſity, which hath bred many learned men, as *Iunius* and *Tremelius* a Iew, who tranſlated the Latin Bible, with commentaries upon it. Here lived the famous Scaliger. Here lived once that eloquent Lipſius, before he turnd his coate, & wrot a pamphlet of the lying miracles of the *Vrouwe van Scherpenheuvel*, or the Lady *Montaigue* by Bruſſels to currie favour with the Arch-Duke Albertus, & the Infanta Iſabella, after he had left Leyden, to ſcrue himſelfe into the good opinion of the Papiſts.

This Citty in the yeare of our Lord 1573, was ſtreightly beſeiged by the Spaniards, who reduced the Citizens and Inhabitants to that extremity, that they were driven to eate Rats and Mice, leather, Doggs, leaves of trees, & ſuch like, ſo that a number of them were famiſhed, and dyed for hunger, the plague likewiſe being amongſt them. When the Ennemy had wrought over the moate, & was ready to lodge in the Bulwarke, and that this towne lay a bleeding, and was paſt all humaine reliefe: then the Lord for their deliverance muſters up the winds and the waters, the ſluces towards the Sea-ſide opened, and the Sea-banks cutt. The old Prince William of Naſſauw, Prince of Orange, of famous memorie, putting from *Delph* ſome Souldiers in boates and ſloops: when the water was broake in, and had overflowne all the Meddowes, went to relieve them, but the winde blew ſo high, and the waters ſo mightily encreaſed, that before he came, the Spaniards ſwame as ſo many drownd Mice, from redoubt to redoubt, from worke to worke, to ſave themſelves, and ſo on the third of October 1573. the Ennemy quitted this ſeige, and thus miraculouſly delivered: juſt alſo upon the very ſame day of the yeare, as Prince Maurice relieved Bergen-op-zoom, when the

Het Leytsche Meer

Groote polder

Schoot

Graeu Hoot

Out Kameryck

Beckop

HET HAERLEMMER MEER

De Helle Meer

't Oude Meer

Spierings Meer

HET IJ

I. Pampus

RHINOLANDIÆ, AMSTELANDIÆ, et circumjacent. aliquot territoriorũ accurata desc.
Auct: Balthazaro Flor. a Berckenrode.

AMSTELODAMI, Sumptibus Henrici Hondii.
Anno 1629.

Marqueſſe Spinola abandoned his ſeige anno 1622.

Villages. The adjacent Villages are Waſſenaer, Rhijnsburg, Catwijck on the Rhyne, Catwijck on the Sea, Noordwijck within Nordwick upon the Sea, Oſtgeeſt, Warmondt, Woorhout and others. The Lordſhips & Caſtles about Leyden are Poelgeeſt & Alphen, the houſe of Warmondt, Bouchorſt, Does, Swieten, Craneſteyn, Suydwijck, Engeſt, Roomburgh, Rooſenburgh, Torenvliet, Sonnevelt and Teilingen.

Haerlem. Haerlem was once the chiefe towne of the Kennemers, & before it was girt about with a wall, Balduyn of Haerlem governed it, who by Schagen was defeated by the Freezes. Haerlem is now one of the faireſt, richeſt, pleaſanteſt and ſtrongeſt townes of Holland, having as faire, and as ſtately a Church, as any towne in the Netherlands, in the midſt of it riſes up a heavy tower or ſteeple, which hath no other ſupport to reſt upon then the roofe of the Church, there hangs in it ſome ſilver Bells, which the Haerlemers after they had taken in Damiata, brought thither as a Trophie of their victorie. Through the midſt of the Citty runneth the River Sparre. *Sparre.* Printing was firſt invented at Haerlem. In the yeare 1572, it was beſeiged by land and by water, and after a long ſeige was betrayed by a Burgemaſter, and ſome Traitours within the towne, who covertly let the Spaniards in, who after entrance fell a maſſacring the Burgeſſes after they had promiſſed to give them quarter, and plundring the towne, & put a great many Burgers, Women & Children to the ſword: in this furie the Papiſts cryes out to the bloodie minded Souldiers, to tell them that they were Catholicks, thinking thereby to receive more favor from their hands, then the Proteſtants: the Spaniards anſwered them: *that was good for their ſoules, but their bodies muſt dye for the King*, and ſo went the way of all fleſh, aſwell as the Proteſtants. *Villages.* The Lordſhips & Villages are Bredenroode, Aſſenburgh, Heemskerck, the houſe of Marquet, Mereſteen, Foreſt, Reewijck, Velſen, Polenburgh, the houſe of Haerlem, Hemſtee and Beverwijck lyeth ſome two miles from Haerlem, in a pleaſant place, cloſſe by the river Y, where there are many houſes and gardens.

Sparendam. Sparendam lyeth on your right hand as ye goe to Amſterdam, a towne not belonging to Kenmer-land, but to Amſtel-land, which taketh the name from the river Amſtel, which runneth through it. Amſtel-land lyeth to the South-weſt of North-Holland, having Utrecht on the South, and on the Eaſt & North-eaſt-ſide Goyland.

Amſterdam. Amſterdam hath on the one ſide the River of Y, the land about it is mooriſh, hollow, ſpungie, having many quagmires and fenine grounds about it, out of which they make turfe for firing. The Cittie for this reaſon is built upon piles, and was called Amſterdam, from the River Amſtel. It is a moſt magnificent, rich, and a migy Citty, having a very faire haven, where diverſe timer at one tide a 1000 ſhips of all ſorts have bene ſeene to goe out and in, ſo truely ſaith one

Quod Tagus atque Hæmus vehit & Pactolus in unum
Verè hunc, congeſtum dixeris eſſe locum.

What *Tagus*, *Hæmus* and *Paſtolus* beare,
You ſhall conjecture to be heapt up here.

This citty ſince the decay of *Antwerpe* hath mightily flouriſhed, and enlarged herſelfe with moſt ſtately, loftie and uniforme houſes and buildings, called the new towne, having large ſtreets, and broad waters betweene them, into which ſhips of a good burden may come. This Citty at this day beares a great ſway, becauſe they contribute ſo much money to the maintenance of the warrs, and when the States are driven to a hard pinch for want of money, as before the Bos and Maſtricht, they have freely lent them ſome, to pay both their Souldiers and Workemen. It is a Citty that hath a great trading now, as any one in the world, frequented by an infinite number of Marchants, which brings all vvares and commodities to it: as Engliſh, French, Italians, Portugals, Eaſterlings, Danes, Poles, Muſcovians, Turcks, Perſians, yea many Iewes, which are ſeene every day upon the exchange. This is briefly related by the Authour which hath publiſhed a booke in the commendation of Amſterdam, with thoſe dutch verſes.

Mijn Stuerman grijs van kop, die liever rijſt en ſinght
In't bedde van de Zee, als in de veeren ſtincke,
Mijn Coopmanſchappen voert naer alderley ghewesten,
Want waer dat water is, is voor my wat ten beſten.

Weeſp and Muyen are two miles from Amſterdam. *Vveeſp.* *Muyen.* Weeſp is environned with a wall, having the Vecht running upon the one ſide of which comes out of the Rhyne by Utrecht, & from thence diſburdeneth himſelfe into the Southerne Sea.

Naerden is the chiefe towne of Goyland, which indeed ought to be called Goodland, it taketh it name from the Cloiſter of Goedela. This towne was once ruined by the Governour of Utrecht, ſprang from the houſe of Arcklens, but afterwards was rebuilt out of the old rubbige, and ruines thereof. *Naerden.*

The third Map and Description OF HOLLANDT.

North Holland.

THis third Map containeth *North-Holland*, in which not only the *Kennemers* inhabith, but also the *VVest Friezes:* for *Tacitus* calleth them *Minores Frisij*, in regard of those, which dwelt beyond the Northerne parts of the *Rhyne*, and termed them *Frisij Majores*. *Plinie* nameth the *VVest Friezes*, *Frisij in Rheno*, and the other, *Frisij trans Rhenum*, or *Trans-Rhenani*.

The lesser *Friezes* are now the *North Hollanders*, who were so called since the yeere 1303, in which time after a long warre, which they had with the *Hollanders*, they were conquered by *Iohn of Haynault*, Earle of *Holland*, so that they lost then both there liberty, and name: yet to this day they had rather be called *VVest Friezes*, then *North Hollanders*, as may appeare by their publick acts and writings, in which they entitle themselues *VVest Friezes*.

For the better understanding of the difference of the *Friezes*, we will here cite *Plinies* words is his fourth booke, and fifteenth Chapter. *Vpon the Rhyne about 900 paces lyeth a famous Iland, vvhere the Batavians Kennemers, and Friezes, and other people inhabited betvveene the Heil, and the Vlie*: for so were the mouth of the Rhyne called which Northward falleth into a Meere, and the mouth of the Mase Westward. This place, & some other shew manifestly, that the lesser *Friezes*, were seated upon the *Rhyne*: but those which inhabited beyond the Rhyne dwelt in the Continent, which fronteth upon *Germanie*, which *Plinie* in his 25 booke, and third Chapter testifyeth in these words. *In high Dutchland the armies of the Emperour Germanicus, being passed ouer the Rhyne, they found by the Sea side a fountaine of fresh vvater, vvhen the Souldiers had drunke of it their teeth presently fell out, but they found there an herbe, vvhich vvas a present remedie for it, called Britannicus, or scurvie grasse, vvhich the Friezes shevveth them, vvhen the armies lay there.*

Whence it appeareth plainely, that the *Friezes*, which inhabited beyond the Rhyne, were seated upon the firme land: so that it is manifest, that there were two sorts of *Friezes*, namely, those which dwelt in the Ilands, and the others in the firme land, which are now called *VVest*, and *East Friezes*.

VVest Frieze. The *VVest Friezes* then, that we are here to speake of, begin at the end of the river called *Kinhem*, which runneth through *Alcmar*, where the bounds of the *Kennemers* end. For the towne of *Alcmar* formerly belonged to the *Kennemerlanders*: where they held a strong garnison against the *VVest Friezes*, who had continuall warres against the Hollanders, whereof a certaine Authour speaketh thus: *The Kennemers take their name from the river Kinne*, which runneth *by Alcmar, betvveene Nuburch, and Medenburch, and parteth Holland from Friezland*, for *Kennemerland* is *North Holland*, whose townes are *Haerlem, Bevervvick*, and *Alcmar*, which fronteth upon the Province of *Holland*.

Alcmar. *Alcmar* seemeth to be so named from the many *Meeres*, which lye about it, as if one should say *All-Meeres*. Now at this day many of them are drawne dry, and made good land, the chiefest of them is the *Beemster*, which a few yeeres a goe upon the great charge of the citizens of *Amsterdam*, was drawne dry, and made land, and now is adorned with as fine trees, ponds, and Gentlemens houses, as in any place in the world.

About three English miles from *Antvverpe*, besides *VVarmenhuysen*, which is a fine Village, layeth a towne called *Verone*, or *Vrone*, which as *Iunius* witnesseth, was heretofore the onely merchants towne of the *VVest Friezes*, but now is a heape of stones, whose ruines lie yet to be seene, betweene *Coedike* and *Longdike*. That the said towne, and place lay very commodiously for the West Friezes, to fall into *Holland* appeareth plainely, for in regard of their continuall stirrs and troubles, which they oftentimes raised, they were at last ouerthrowne, and destroyed by *Iohn of Haynault*, Earle of *Holland*, with expresse commaund, that this place should be razed to the ground, and never built up againe, which *Iunius* testifieth in his historie of the yeere 1303, as also *Vbbo Emmius* in his calculation of time, with these wordes:

ECCE CADIT MATER FRISIA.

Enckhuysen. The chiefest towne of *North-Holland*, is now *Enckhuysen*, which name (as is reported) came from *houses*, which stood aboue in a rowe, so that *Enckhuysen* is as much to say, as *single-houses*. It is nowe a fine populous towne, having good trading, well built, lying upon the Southerne Sea. Besides there Merchandises, which they transport into other Countries beyond Sea, they haue there great store of Saltpanns. The Countrie lying about it, was heretofore called *Drechterland*, as appeareth by the ancient Chronicle of *Holland* written in verse. This name came from a Fare, or passage ouer the water into *East Friezland*; so that all the townes in Netherland, ending in *tricht*, *dricht*, or *drecht* betooken a fare, or a passage ouer, as appeareth by these townes, *Maestricht*, *Vtrecht*, *Dordrecht*, *Svvyndrecht*, and other townes. Of this *Drechterland* the saith Chronicle speaketh thus in the yeere 1155.

Alsmen elf hondert las
Ende vijf ende vijftigh ons Heeren Iaer
Quamen met Oorlogen svvaer
De Vriesen van Drechterland,
En hebben gheroeft en verbrandt,
Die van Kennemerland, &c.

That is:

Drechterland. *In the yeere of our Lord 1155 the Friezes came out of Drechterland, and by greeveous vvarres, burnt, & spoyled those of Kennemerland.*

This Countrie here abouts for the most part (as West Friezland) is very mooriish, and yet nevertheless full of grasse, and good feeding for Cattaile. Vnder *Enckhuysen* are these Villages, namely, *Grootenbroeck*, *Luttlebroeck*, *Bouvvers-kerspel*, *Hoogekerspel*, *Hem*, *Veenhuysen*, and *Broeckhaven*.

Hoorne. Next unto *Enckhuysen* lyeth the towne of *Hoorne*, which is so named from a crooked Hoorne, which next unto *Enckhuysen* is the chiefe towne of West Friezland, for it is a populous towne, and hath good


Vrij
Onder Wijde
WYCKER-MEER
Nieuwerm
Krommenijer dyck
Krommeny
West Saane
Saanerdam
Oost Saane
Kennemer Land
Twisch
Alkmaer
Egmond
Limmen
Beverwijck
Purmerland
Ilpendam
Monnickendam
Edam
Volendam
Marcken
Texel
Vlieland
Terschelling
Ameland
SCHERMER
WORMER
DE PURMER
BEEMSTER
HET
YE
WATE
LAND
Mare Germanicum
't Hoornicker Hop

DE WAERT

WIERINGER VLACK

De Kille

Drijstal

Bake op de Krenpel

Krenpel sant

Tem op de Krenpel

Kaegras

't Oogh-Heern

WIERINGEN

GEN 't Minnen Land

't Diep

Texel

Schuyten

Oude Kerck

Hoochwoudt

Blockmerck

Trintel

Enkhuysen

Hoorn

Monnickendam

Edam

Purmerender

Ilpendam

Broeck

Sanegraft

Kattijck

Diepe water

Grootschermer polder

Schermer

Starnmer polder

Beemster polder

Purmer

Middel Weer

Oosterblocker

Westerblocker

Oosterdyck

Westerdyck

Hem

Middelbuyren

Oosterbuyren

Westerbuyren

Oosterbuyrsloot

Westerbuyrsloot

Middelbuyrsloot

Middelbuyrsloot

Oosterbuyrsloot

Westerbuyrsloot

Oosterbuyrsloot

Middel

good trading, and is well compacted with faire houſes, with broade ſtreetes, and a very good, and a commodious Haven, and the land lying about it is very fertill, with meddowes, and paſtures, where they feede a great many of Neate, which yeelds them great ſtore of Butter, and delicate Cheeſe. Vnder the juriſdiction of *Hoorne*, are theſe Villages, to wit, *Avenhoorne, Beeth, Oudendike, VVoggenom, Nybixvvou, Hauvvaert, Berchout, Svvaech, Banejaert, Betlem, Oſtblocker, VVeſtblocker, Binnevvyſe, VVeſtvvoude, Schellinchout, VVydeneſſe, Ooſterbeck, Schaervvou, Groeſthuyſen, Opmeer, Spanbroeck, Opdam, Hensbroeck*, &c. *Hoorne* lyeth ſome ſixe Engliſh Miles from *Medenblick*, which hath a very fine, and a convenient haven, belonging to it, with a very ſtrong Caſtle, which oftentimes hath defended the Inhabitants thereof, whereof *Albert* of *Staden* maketh mention, in the yeere 1255. The Villages which are under *Medenblick* are theſe, *VVarnartshouſt, Oppertoes, Oſtvvoude, Sybberſpel, Bennebroeck, Abbekerck, Lambertſchagen, Tvviſch, Hoogevvoude, Ertſvvoud*, and *Midvvoud*. In the Village of *Hooghvvoude*, William Emperour of *Rome*, and Earle of *Holland* was ſlayne by the *Friezes*, as alſo 260. yeeres before that, by the Village of *VVinckell*, *Arnald* Earle of *Hollandt*, was likewiſe ſlaine in a battaile, which was fought in the yeere of our Lord 993. Beſides theſe Villages, there lieth an other called *Schagen*, which is almoſt as great as a towne. Likewiſe *Old*, and *Nevv-Nierop*. Vnto *VVeſtfriezland* alſo belong the Ilands, which are not fully expreſſed in this Map, as the *Texel, Huyſ-duynen, Ter Schelling, VVieringen, Vlieland*, and ſome others.

Medenblick.

Schagen.

After *Medenblick* follow the townes of *Edam*, and *Purmerent*. Some are of the opinion, that they doe not belong unto *VVeſt-friezlandt*, but rather to *VVaterland*. Plinie calleth them *Friſiaboni*. And though no other Authour but he uſeth this word, nevertheleſſe in the booke of the Romans ſuperſcriptions, this word is written thus, *Friſiævoni*, or *Friſiaboni*.

D M.
T. Fl. Verino. Nat. Frisiævoni. Vix. Ann.
xx. m. vii. Tfl. Victor. Eq. Sing.
Avg. Fratri. Dvlciss.
F C.

Wether they be written *Friſævo* or *Friſiabo* it matters not much, for they come both from the Dutch word *VVoonen*, to inhabite, for the Danes call *VVoonen* in their tongue *Bo*. Therefore wee often read in ancient writers, *Chaibones*, and *Chaivones*, alſo *Ingevones*, and *Iſtevones*.

Edam was formerly called *Tdam*, from the riuer *Te*, it is a prettie fine rich towne, where there is abundãce of excellent Cheeſe made. The Originall of the name is ſhowne by the Village of *Middelye*, which lyeth hard by it, in the midſt of the *Te*. *Edam* hath alſo a very commodious Haven, and many Ships Wharfs, for here they built many great ſhips.

Edam.

Some three Engliſh Mile from *Edam*, lyeth *Monickedam*, which is ſo called from a *Meere*, lying neere unto it, named *Monicks-meere*, ſo that it may fitly be called *Monick-meerdam*.

Monickdam.

Next unto it lyeth *Purmerent*, ſo named from the *Purmer-meere*, which now is drayed out, and made land. It is a hanſome towne, with a Caſtle in it. Heretofore was Lord of it *VVilliam Eggard*, who enioyed the ſame, by the favour of *VVilliam* the ſixth Earle of *Holland*, who was his Receiuer: After his deceaſe, the ſucceſſion fell to his Sonne, and after him to his ſiſter, and her husband the Lord of *Zeyl*, who ſould it to the *Vicount* of *Montfoort*, but afterward for the ſedition and uprore of his Succeſſours it was confiſcated by the Emperour *Maximilian*, who gaue it unto his Generall *Balthazar Volhenſteyn* of *Auſtria*, who ſould it to *Count Iohn of Egmond*.

Purmerent.

The *Egmonds* ruled ouer it ſo long, till the Admirall *Egmond*, who was beheaded, had all his living confiſcated by the King of Spaigne. Finally the Lords the States of the Vnited Netherlands, purchaſed it of *Phillip* the Sonne of the *Admirall Egmond*, who was ſlaine in a battaile in France, anno 1550. Vnder *Purmerent* are the Villages of *Vlpedam* and *Neek*. Cloſſe to this towne lyeth the *Beemſter*, whereof wee haue ſpoken before.

Touching the greatneſſe of the Southerne Sea, about *Enckhuyſen* how this Land was eaten away, ye may read in the eightith page of the booke entituled *Diſcept. Chorogr.* and therefore wee will not make any mention of it here.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE EARLEDOME OF ZEELAND.

Name.

THE Earledome of *Zeeland*, comprehendeth within it the Ilands (as some suppose) called heretofore *Arboricas*: but had this present name from the *Danes*, who tooke in first the Iland of *VValcheren*, and named the same *Zeeland*, after one of the chiefest Ilands of the Kingdome of *Denmarck*. *Levinus Lemnius* a famous Physician of *Zierick-Zee* giueth it this name from the Sea, and Land, which environneth it round about. But whether it be so or no, as also of the anciēt people & Inhabitants of these Ilands, how they were formerly ioyned to *Flanders*, ye may read in *Guicciardin* & *Iohn Reygersberge*, who wrote the Chronicle of Zeeland, and other learned men. Wee will proceede then to the bounds & limits thereof.

Bounds.

Zeeland on the West, & Southwest, (but principally on the North & Northwest side) is bounded with the maine Sea, but well fenced with high downes, & hills of white sand, which by nature are cast up, to stopp the raging waues, and the violence thereof. These lie in the Land of *VValcheren* and *Schouwen*, as being the two utmost Ilands of this Earledome. On the East, and North-East side, it is separated from the Earledome of *Hollandt*, by diuerse great channells, and outlets, as the *Goereē-gat*, *Flacke*, and *Volckerack*. On the South and South-East, lyeth the left arme or mouth of the *Schelde*, which parteth *Brabant* from *Flanders*, and deuideth himselfe into two braunches. Where the Downes end in Walcheren and Schouwen, with all the other Ilands, there these Ilāds are encompassed with strong high Sea-bankes, made with an infinite charge, so that the Sea cannot ouerflowe them. *Emanuel de Meeter* writeth in his sixteenth booke, that they are aboue fortie Dutch Miles about, and cost aboue a hundred and fortie thousand Pounds starling: now what a great charge, they cost daylie to maintaine them, against the raging of the Sea, which beateth continually upon them, the Reader may easely judge.

Fruitfulnesse.

But this infinite charge, is doubble recompenced by the fruitfulnesse of these Ilands: For there growes in them abundance of Barlie, Oates, and Rye, and exceeding fine Wheate: also Cabidg seed, wherewith they make Oyle for Lampes, and Sope for washing. Also there is great store of good Woad for Dyers. In the Iland of *Schouwen* are fine Bay-trees, which grow there well, so that they beare ripe berries, which happens not in many other Countries. There growes also abundance of Physicall herbes in them. The pastures are very fatt, and good; yea without the Sea-banks, upon the Marshes, there is good feeding for Cattaile. The Downes (as in Holland) are full of Connies, and in the Corne fieldes and stubble, are great

Temperature.

store of Hares, Partridges and Quailes. Touching the aire *Levinus Lemnius* a foresaid speaketh thus: *I dare not* (saith he) *promisse too much in some places, of the sweetnesse of the aire, for it is more unhealthfull, thē in the adiacent places, because of the many foggs, and dampes, which arise (especially in Summer) out of the pooles, and Moorish grounds, as also by reason, that they set but a fewe trees in these Ilands: yet this benefite they haue, that they are seldome infected with the plague, but when it is among the people, it is sore and vehement, and will hardly cease.*

For this badnesse of the aire, they haue a common proverbe, that they would wish they had the Zelandish rents, and the Brabantish aire: yet nevertheless in the Iland of Schouwē, the aire is reasonable good.

Inhabitants.

The Inhabitants of these Ilands are acute, sharp witted, and subtill, simpathizing somewhat of the nature of their Countrie. There are a great many of able Marriners, and skilfull Navigatours, which besides there inlandish commodities, driue a great trade of Merchandises, and sayle into all parts: they are good souldiers but chiefly by Sea, which doe their ennemies great harme.

Townes.

There are in Zeeland but sixe walled townes, whose Deputies haue voices in the assembly of the Lords the States of this Countrie. These are *Middelburgh*, *Zierickzee*, *Ter Goes*, *Ter Tolen*, *Flishing*, and *Ter Veere*. Besides these there are also *S. Martins-dyke*, *Armuyden*, & *Brouwvershaven*; which are also prettie walled townes, and haue towne priviledges; but are not properly counted among the other townes. *Roemers*, or *Reymerswaal* (which was held to be the ancientest towne of Zeeland) is for the most part now demantled, and is reckonned among the Villages, and yet hath a Burrow master, who with his fellowe Burgers goe oftentimes a catching of Musles. There are about a hundred Villages in Zeeland, among which some of them are very faire, and great, as namely *Domburg* heretofore a towne, having towne priviledges. *Hamstede* an ancient Baronie, *Scherpenisse*, *Cruningen*, *Baerland*, and diverse others. The State of this Countrie consists first of the nobility: and those which represent the whole nobility, are these, namely the *Marquesse vander Veere*, and *Flissing*, which now belong to the Illustrious *Frederick Henry Prince of Orang and Earle of Nassau:* and the six townes before named, lying therein, beginning from the *Easterne Scheld*, whose greatest and chiefest Iland is the Iland of *Schouwen*.

Villages.

The Iland of Schouwen.

This Iland the Latinists call *Schaldia* from the riuer of *Schelde*, which separateth it, from all the other Easterne Ilands of the Westerne *Schelde*. It is in circuit (besides the Polderns, joyning to it, called *Dreyshore*, *Zonnemaer*, *Noortgouwen*, and some others) about 21. English Miles, but if you should goe along the Seabanke, it is a Summers dayes journey about.

Zierickzee.

The chiefe towne of it is *Zierickzee*, the greateste, & principallest towne next unto *Middleburgh*, of all Zeeland. It was built in the yeere of our Lord 849 by

ZEELANDIA
Comitatus.

MARE GERMANICUM.

WALCHEREN.

SCHOUWEN.

Middelburg

Vlissingen

Veergat

De Banjaert

De Spleet

De Wielingen

De Kats

De Wielingh

Sluys

Damme

PARS

1 2 3
Milliaria Germanica communia

Oudewater
Goude
Delft
Rotterdam
Vlaerdingen
Den Briel
Dordrecht
Willemstadt
Clundert
7. Bergen
Ouden bosch
Breda
Rosendael
Hulst
Sluys
Veere
Arnemuyden
Middelburg
Goes
Tholen
Bergen op Zoom
Steenbergen

HOLLANDIÆ PARS.
ZEELANDIÆ PARS.
BRABANTIÆ PARS.
FLANDRIÆ.

VOOR LAND VAN
OVERFLACKEE
DUVELAND
TER-TOLEN
PRINCE LAND
Hollandse Diep
De Roo Vaart
Volcke Rack
Haringh Vliet
OOSTERSCHELDE
WESTERSCHELDE
BIES BOS

Nobilis. & Magnif.
Fortißimoq; Domino,
DIOANNI DE KNVYT,
Equiti et Domino in Vlaerd. et
Nieuw Vosmaer, nomine prop. Ord.
Belg. Fed. ad Christianißimum
Regem Gall. Legato; primario,
et Nobilium nomine in Angl.
Ord. Zelandiæ Collegio, eorun-
demque Deputatorū Consilio,
Assessori; nec non et Excellen-
tiß. sue, Illustrißimi Princi-
pis Auriaci, Consiliario Dig-
nißimo. D.D.
Joannes Janssonius

one *Zyrigus*, or *Zirick*, from whome it was ſo named. Others maintaine, that it ought to be called *Ceres-zea*, that is, the Goddeſſe of Corne, in regard of the abundance of graine, which groweth there. Others fetch it from that famous witch *Circe*, as Fliſhing from *Vlyſſes*, but this we leaue to the iudgment of the Reader. But ſure it is, that this is one of the ancienteſt townes of *Zeeland*, and heretofore flouriſhed greatly by trading, and *Merchandize*: but now the Inhabitants liue moſt upon fiſhing, and taking of herings. It is walled round about, and hath a very fine haven, which is an Engliſh mile and a halfe long. Among the publick edifices (for wee will paſſe by the others) the chiefe Church is called *Lievens Munſter*, having upon the Weſtſide of it a very faire tower, though not very high: but the intent was, to haue built a ſpire upon it, and to haue made it one of the higheſt ſteeples in the Netherlands, as the Moddell thereof demonſtrateth. The iuriſdiction of this towne, reacheth ouer all the circumjacent Villages, as farre as *Duveland*.

Lievens Munſter.

Brouwers-haven. In this Iland of *Schouwen* lyeth alſo the towne of *Brouwers-haven*, which formerly was but a Village, but now is encompaſſed with a Wall.

The Villages within this Iland are *Haemſted*, *Burgh*, *Noortvvell*, with the Polderns annexed to them, as *Dreyshore*, *Sonnemaer*, *Nortgouvve*, and others.

Ter Tolen. The ſecond Iland lying upon the Eaſterne *Schelde*, is called the Iland of *Ter Tolē*, ſonamed from the chiefe towne in it, which is not ſo great, as the Iland of *Schouwen*: though it be enlarged with *Saint Martins dyke*. The ancient towne of *Tertol* tooke his name from a certaine Tole, which was wont to be payd there unto the Earles of *Zeeland*, it lyeth ſome ſixe Engliſh Miles from *Bergen op Zoom*, & is of late fortifyed againſt the incurſions of the ennemie.

S. Martins-dyke. *S. Martins-dyke* is the ſecond walled Towne, and is a very fine and a pleaſant place, which with the Lordſhip of *Scherpeniſſe* belongeth to the Prince of *Orange*, *Frederick Henry of Naſſavv*.

In the ſame Iland they haue banked, in proceſſe of time, the two polderns of *Poortſliet*, namely, *Voſſemaer*, and *Staveneſſe*, each having a village in them, called after their owne names.

Duveland. *Duveland* is the third Iland of the Eaſterne *Scheld*, and is ſome ſixteene Engliſh Miles in compaſſe, and toke the name from the abundance of Doues, which are there. They haue ſeuen Villages in it, whereof theſe foure *Nievverkerck*, *Ouvverkerck*, *Viane*, and *Capell* are the chiefeſt.

Oreſand. The fourth, and laſt Iland of the Eaſterne *Schelde* is *Oreſand*, or (as ſome write) *Moore-ſand*, lying betweene *Schouwen*, and *Northbeverland*. And this in brief is that which concernes *Zeeland* upon the Eaſterne *Schelde*. Now followes Zeeland upon the Weſterne *Scheld*, in which lye the Ilands of *VValcheren*, *Southbeverland*, *Northbeverland*, and *VVolfersdyke*.

VValcher. *VValcheren* is the chiefeſt Iland of *Zeeland*, not in regard of the greatneſſe, but for power, and riches, It is about 30. Engliſh Miles in circuit, and hath in it foure walled townes; namely. *Middelburg*, *Fliſſing*, *Ter Veere*, and *Armuyden*. The ancienteſt townes as *Domburg*, *Zouteland*, and *VVeſt-Capell*, which though they are now but Villages, enioy nevertheleſſe Towne priviledges, and liberties.

Middelburg is the Metropolitan City of all *Zeeland*, and taketh her name from *Middel*, and *Burgh*, becauſe it lies as a Bourrough, or Caſtle in the midſt of *VValcheren*, and is ſeated in the height of 51. degrees, and 34. minutes, about an Engliſh Mile from *Armuyden*, and three from *Fliſſing*, and as farre from *Ter Veere*, being a great, faire, ſtrong, and a populous Citie with pleaſant ſtreets in it, adorned alſo with fine houſes, and many publick edifices, which for brevities ſake wee will here paſſe ouer. *Middelburg*

Fliſhing, or *Vliſſingen* tooke her name from a Vleſſe, or a Flagon, which (ſome ſay) *S. VVillebrood*, one of the firſt & chiefeſt Apoſtles of Zeeland, forgott there. It is a fine Sea towne, ſtrongly ſeated, and is indeed the Key of the whole land, which flouriſheth greatly by their Navigation, and the many priſes they bring in from their ennemies. *Fliſhing.*

Veere, otherwiſe called *Camp-Veere*, becauſe it was wont to be a paſſage to *Campē* (a great Village in *Northbeverland*, but is now periſhed by the Sea) and lyeth North-Eaſt upon the Sea ſhore, ſome three Engliſh Miles from *Middelburgh*, and *Fliſhing*. Anno 1358. it was walled, and in regard of the ſituation, & commodiouſneſſe of the Haven, was much frequented. *Veer.*

Armuyden was heretofore a fine Sea-port, which lyeth about a Mile from *Middelburgh*, but now is much decayed, becauſe the Haven is ſhutt up with a ſand, ſo that there is ſcarce a faire houſe left in it. The Villages in this Iland of *VValcheren*, (as is ſaid) are *Domburgh*, *VVeſt-Cappel*, *Ramekens*, *Zuydborgh*, and ſome others. *Armuyden.*

South-Beverland is the next Weſterne *Scheldiſh Iland* to *VValcheren*, hauing on the Southſide the Earledome of *Flanders*, which parteth the one from the other, with an arme of the *Schelde* called the *Honte*, or *Hound*. It was in former times ſome 60. Engliſh Miles about, but is now leſſe by reaſon it is eaten away with the Sea, and the beating of the Scheld upon it. Within this Iland lyeth the towne of *Ter Goes*, a fine pleaſant towne: the villages are theſe, *Baerland*, *Cruyningē*, *Heyntienſ-zant*, *Elſdyke*, *Bieſelungen*, and *Perſicke-Damme*. *Southbeverland.* *Goes.*

Romerſvvall had wont to be the oldeſt towne of *Zeeland*, & layd in the midſt of *Southbeverland*, but is now decayed and lyes alone in an Iland of it ſelfe. *Romerſvvall.*

Northbeverland is the third Iland of the *VVeſterne Schelde* and was heretofore a pleaſant place, called the Paradiſe of *Zeeland*. But the high water anno 1532. ſpoyled it much. *Colyns plate*, and *Catzhoeck*, two fine new Villages, lye in it. *Northbeverland.*

VVolfersdyke is the ſmaleſt, and leaſt Iland of the *VVeſterne Schelde*, ſome nine Engliſh Miles in circuit, having two Villages in it, to wit, *Tarmuyen*, and *Zabinge*, and had formerly a litle towne in it called *Piet*. And thus much in briefe touching the deſcription of *Zeeland*, and the Ilands and Townes belonging to it. *VVolfersdyke.*

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE ERLEDOME OF ARTOIS.

THE Countrie of *Artois*, comprehended heretofore under *Flanders*, fell by Marriage to the crowne of *France*, and was created an Earledome, by *S. Levves*, who gaue it in fee simple to his brother, but 184, or (as some write) 170 yeeres after, came againe under the commaund of the Earles of *Flanders*, remayning an Earledome of it selfe, a part from the other Provinces. This hapned in the time of *Levves* the Wallon, who in the right of his Father, was Earle of *Flanders*, *Nevers*, and *Retel*, &c. and in the behalfe of his Mother, the Daughter of the last French Earle of this Countrie, was Earle of *Burgundie* and *Artois*, leaving behinde him one onely Daughter, which he had procreated of his wife the lady *Margret*, Duke *Johns* daughter, the third of *Brabant*. We will not enter any further into this matter, but proceede to the description of *Artois*, which on the Northside is bounded with the river of *Ley*, and the New fare, or passage, which separateth it from *Emperiall Flanders*: On the South, and the West with *Picardie*, and on the East with *Gallike Flanders*.

Bounds.

Fertility. Among other fruits of the Earth, which growe in it, there is abundance of fine wheate, which feedeth not onely *Artois* it selfe but the neighbouring Countries: it is a fine pleasant Countrie, having a healthfull aire, and a fatt soile. Within the Earledome of *Artois*, there are nine Castlewicks, with diverse Abbeys, and *Cloisters*. They haue twelue walled townes, namely, *Townes.* *Atrecht*, or *Arras*, *S. Omers Bethune*, *Arien*, *Bapaume*, *Hesdinfert*, *Renty* (which rather is a Castle then a towne) *S. Paul*, *Perne*, *Lillers*, *Basse*, and *Lens*. Besides these one may see the ruinous places of the two strong demolished townes of *Hesdin*, and *Terouane*. *Villages.* There are 54 Villages in number, whereof some of them were destroyed, and forsaken in the time of the French warrs. The States of *Artois* consist of foure *States.* Members, to wit, of Prelates, the Chapiters and Churches, the Gentrie, and Townes.

Atrecht or Arras. The Citie of *Atrecht* (called in Latine *Atrebatum*, in French *Arras*) was in the time of *Iulius Cæsar*, and euer since the Capitall Citie of these people, which he in his commentarie calleth *Atrebates*, which in these times are those of *Artois*.

Atrecht lyeth a flight shoot from the river of *Scarpe*, 18 English miles from *Douay*, 24 from *Dourlans*, 15 from *Camerick*, and 42 from *Amiens*. It is a very large Citie devided into 2 parts, by a wall which seuereth them, the one part is called la *Cité* or Burrough, and belongeth to the Bishop; the other, *La ville*, or towne, which is under her owne Lord. The Castle or Burrough is small, but faire, strong, and well fortifyed with Bulwarks, and Schances. In this part standeth the sumptuous, and faire Cathedrall Church of Our Lady, with an exceeding fine Librarie of all manner of bookes and manuscripts, treating for the most part of Divinity. The first Bishop of this Church was S. *Vedastus* in the yeere of our Lord 531. The Bishop of *Atrecht* is both the Spirituall, and temporall Lord of this Burrough, acknowledging none aboue him but the Earle, who nominates him, & then he is confirmed by the Pope. *La ville*, or Towne is so great, and strong by situation with Walles, Ramparts, Bulwarkes, a large and a deepe dry moate, that it is held invincible. There are in it very fine streets, and a faire, and great Markett place. In this part standeth *S. Vasts Abbey*, *S. Vasts Abby.* which is counted the richest in all the Netherlands. The houses in this towne are finely compacted together, and haue large and spacious cellars under them: so that in the time of warre, the Burgers can secure and hide their Wiues and Children in them from Canon shoot and Granadoes.

Saint Omer in Guicciardine his opinion was so named from a holy man borne in *Constance*, who in his life time was Bishop of *Teruane*, for whose Sanctitie of life, *Aldroals* a very rich and pious Lord, out of zeale gaue him a Castle called *Sithiu*, to build a Cloister of it, which this holy man doing, he founded there a braue Church, and called it after his owne name *S. Omers*, who afterward was advanced to a Bishop. This Cloister and Church being finished and built, *S. Omer* himselfe, and afterward his Countrieman *S. Bertin*, with diverse other Godly men, came and dwelt in it, whereby this place at last was so famous, and populous, that they made it a towne, and called it after the name of this holy man *Saint Omer*. He dying in the yeere of our Lord 695, three yeeres after *Saint Bertin* built the Abbey, which is called also after his name *Saint Bertins Abbey*. The towne of *Saint Omer* is seated upon the river *Aa* or *Ha*, twelue English miles from *Arien*, and as farre from *Ardres*. It is a strong Frounter-towne against France, lying in a good soile, and having many Villages under it. *S. Omer.*

By *Saint Omer* leyth a fine great Lake full of fresh springs, which rises there out of the ground, and runs into the *Ha*. In the midst of it there are diverse small Iles, and meddowes, where they feed sheepe, and in that water they take fishe at all seasons in the yeere. *A Lake.*

About 15 miles from *Arien*, and some 10 miles from *Lillers* lyeth a fine and strong towne, called *Bethune*, where they make great store of excellent *Bethune.* cheese, which is carryed from thence into other Countries.

MARIS BRITANNICI PARS OCCIDENS.

Calais
Terre d'Oye
COMTE DE GUINES
COMTE
Ambleteuse
Fiennes
Bremes
Ermetinghem
Licques
Coudremberg
Dalbrighem
Bournonville
Selle
Bainghem
Brumberg
Blequin
Lettinghem
Thierbrome
Rumilly
Vresseq
Herly
BOULLENOIS.
Beaumont
Avesnes
S. Michiel
Dames
Frenecq
Estaples
Lonvillers
Monstreul
Verton
Grefflers
Bailliage
PONTHIEU.
VIMEUX
Abbeville
Comte de
Rousseville Abb.
S. Paul
Hesdin
Auxy
Milliaria Germanica communia
Milliaria Gallica communia
FLA
CAR
DJAE

ARTESIA COMITATUS

AMSTELODAMI.
Apud Henricum Hondium.

DRIAE

P A R J

CHASTEL
LENIE
DELILLE
HANNONIAE PARS
CAMBRESIS.
ORIENS.
EPARS

Cassel
Cortryck
Meenene
Lys flu.
Deullemont
Armentiers
Lens
Arras
Bethune
Lilers
Pais de la Loeve
Bouchain
Cambray
Crevecœur
Bapaumes
Pas
Lille at Ryssel
Pont a lersin
Chisoin
Wasne
Saras
Bourlon
Cantimpre
Cantinoval
Dernicourt
Noielle
Ribecourt
Marcoin
Vauchelle Abb
Villers plouy
Bapaume
Sens flu.
Escaut flu.
Haynault
Hollande
Zuytheerbyn
Stenbercke
Moerspeke
Hantum
Belle
Stapper
Les Chartreux
Radinghem
Wasemmes
Grandmont
Augyes
Hesquermes
Nieppes
Lorgies
Fromelles
Fleurbaix
Aubers
Fournes
Haubourdin
Emmerin
Faches
Thumesnil
Seclin
Templeuve
Mons en Pevele
Orchies
Pont a Marcq
Phalempin
Pont a Vendin
Annappes
Wavrin
Don
Sallaumines
Courrieres
Noyelles
Vendin le vieil
Carvin
Libercourt
Oignies
Drocourt
Douvrin
Haisnes
Cuinchy
Beuvry
Labeuvriere
Gorre
Lorgies
Le Preol
Le Plouich
Le Hamel
Le Quesnoy
Le Maisnil
Le Cornet Malo
Le Cornet Perdu
Le Transloy
Le Sart
Le Bucquiere
Le Bucquet
Le Bucquoy
Le Bucquetel
Le Bucquetiere
Le Bucquetiere
Le Bucquetiere

Arien or *Aire.* *Arien* called by the Wallons *Aire*, lyeth upon the riuer of *Ley*, which runneth through the midst of it; about sixe Miles from *Teruane*. It is a prettie strong Towne with an old Castle, and built closse together.

Bapaume. About eighteene English Miles from *Arras* lyeth *Bapaume*, a small towne but strong, and that by reason of the situation thereof: for within 9. Miles of it, there is no freshe water, & therefore can hardly be besieged. It hath a strong Castle in it, and commaunds ouer a great tract of Land.

Renty. *Renty* is a small Castle with a faire Village; lying upon a running riuer, 15. Miles from *Monstreul*, and as farre from *Hesdenfert*. This is a very strong place, and honoured with the title of a *Marquisate*, belonging to the noble house of *Crouy*.

Hedsinfert. *Hedsinfert* is a towne lying upon the riuer of *Canche*, and by an other riuer called *Blangis*, which falleth into the *Canche*. It is as strongly situated, as any of the frontiers: is now onely called *Hesdin*, hauing a Gouvernour ouer it.

S. Paul. About 18. miles from *S. Omer*, and 24. from *Arras* lyeth *S. Paul*, which for a long time, hath bene honored with the title of a Countie, and hath a very large Commaund. *France*, and *Burgundie* contend to this day for the souveraignity thereof; but it is provisionally in the possession of *Burgundie*.

Perne. *Perne* is a fine place, belonging to the Countie of *S. Paul*, and lyeth fifteene miles from the said towne.

Lillers. Betweene *Arien* and *Bethune* lyeth *Lillers* a prettie towne.

La Bassee. Teruanen. *La Bassee* lyeth about 8. miles from *Lens*. *Teruanen* in former times was a strong, & an ancient towne, lying upon the head of the riuer *Ley* 9. English miles from *S. Omer*, but was heretofore destroyed by the Imperialists, and taken from the French.

The new Ditch. Neere unto *Teruane*, *Arien*, and *S. Omer*, there is a Channell, which the Wallons call *La fosse neufve*, or new ditch. This (as is reported) was made by mens hands in the time of Earle *Bauldvvin the good*, to hinder the incursion of the Ennemie. Others say, it was made for a partition, betweene *Artois* and *Flanders*. It is a very long, but a narrow ditch, and is like an arme of the Sea: and yet lyeth 24. miles from it. Some maintaine, that heretofore the Sea came up to this place: because there haue bene offentimes found hereabouts peeces of Anckers, and other equipage belonging to shipping.

Among the Villages of *Artois*, there are some very faire ones, which haue yeerly Marts, and other Liberties, and these are *Avennes le Comte* lying 16. Miles from *Arras*, *Aschicourt* an English Mile and a halfe from this towne, *S. Venant* a fine Village, sixe Miles from *Arien*, *Couriers*, *Blangis*, *Ligny*, *Auchy*, and *Pas*, all of them great and fine Villages, lying upon the vtmost Frontiers of France.

Those of *Artois* haue bene heretofore rich, & had great trading, but now by reason of the continuall warres with France, are impoverished and driuen to follow the Warrs, being good souldiers and able men both on foote, and horseback, very faithfull to their Lord, and Vtter ennemies to the French. They speake French, but though badly and corruptly, saving the Gentrie, and some of the better sort, who by travelling or otherwise haue bettered much their Mother tongue.

Cameryck or Cambray. The City of *Camerick* is not properly under the 17. Provinces, seing shee hath her owne Bishops, who Gouverns thē, aswell in causes spirituall, as temporall, and entitle themselues Princes of the Romane Empire, Bishops, and Dukes of *Camerick*. But for as much as some hundred yeere since, it was under the protection of the Earles of *Flanders*, it is now kept at this present, with a strong garnison of the King of Spaigne. The Bishop in that which concerneth the temporality, hath now but the bare title left him. And therefore in the description thereof we will follow the order, which *Guicciardine*, and others haue obserued.

Name. *Camerick* then (as *Ian le Maire*, and other Moderne writters affirmed) was so named and built by *Cambre*, King of *Tongeren*. But *Paulus Æmilius*, and some other Authours of greater note and credit, say it is the same towne, which *Iulius Cæser* (in his fifth booke of his Gallick warrs) called *Samarobrina*: saying, that there they held the Generall Convocation and Parlament, for all *France*. The Latinists call it now *Cameracum*, and the French and Wallons *Cambray*. It lyeth in the longitude of 26. degrees, 6. minutz, and in the latitude of 49. degrees, & 45. minuts, upon the riuer of Schelde, which runneth through it, & is some 21. English Miles from *Valenciennes*. It is a very large, strong, and a well compacted citie, embellished with many braue Churches and Cloisters, the Chiefest whereof is *S. Maries*, being the *Cathedrall*, or *Metropolitan* Church of *Cameryck*, having a very large, and a broade extention belonging to it. *Situation.*

An ancient Bisheprick. The first Bishop of *Cambray*, was *Diogenes* the Martyr, a very vertuous and a holy man. The fifth Bishop of it was (Anno 598) *Saint Gaugericus*, or *Gauger*. In the time of our Fore-fathers, this Bishoprick, at the requeast of *Philip* the second, King of Spaigne, was advanced to an Arch-bishopricke.

Trading. Those of *Cameryck* haue great trading in linnen Cloth, which they call *Camerick*: there are made in this city, aboue sixtie thousand peeces of linnen euery yeere, being worth 240000. pounds. This towne is a *A Castle-vvicke.* *Castlevvicke*, hauing a fine Lordship under it called *Cambresis*, with a Castle in it of the same name, and many good Villages. This is the first towne, that *Clouis le Chevelu*, King of France, wann in *Gallia Belgica*, about the yeere of our Lord 445. A good while after the *Danes* burnt it. And being built up againe, it came vnder the Earledome of *Haynault*. Afterward the Germane Emperours separated it from *Haynault*, & made it a free Imperiall Citie. At last it was giuen by the Emperour *Henry* the fifth, into the protection, and keeping of *Robert* Earle of *Flanders*, and Prince of *Aelst*. This protection also was afterwards confirmed to the Earles of Flanders, by the Emperour *Frederick* the first, anno 1164. in the time of Count *Theodorick* of *Alsatia*. Notwithstanding all this, the French alwaies pretending right to this towne, tooke it in diuerse times, and defended it against many attempts, yea till the time of *Maximilian* the first, when the Citizens droue the French out of it, and tooke the towne from the Emperour. Thē Cameryck came againe under the Earles of Flanders, but upon condition that it should remaine neutrall, and did so, till the Emperour *Charles* the fifth made himselfe absolute Lord thereof, & built a strong Citadell in it. In the yeere 1574. both the towne, and Citadell was taken in for the Lords the States of the Vnited Provinces. Afterwards the French 1581. became masters againe of it, and continued under their Commaund, till the ninth of October 1595. in which time the *Count de Fuentes* tooke it from them, upon composition for the King of Spaigne, under whose Commaund it remaines now at this present.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE EARLEDOME OF HAINAVLT.

Name.

THE Earledome of *Hainault*, is ſo called from the riuer *Haine*, or *Hania*. It was alſo named *Louver Picardie*, and formerly *Saltus Carbonarius*, or *Coale-vvood*, becauſe there grew much wood in it, whereof they made *Charre-coale*, as the Inhabitants doe at this day in the foreſt of *Marmaut*, which ſome thinke is a part of the old *Coale-vvood*, or *Silva Carbonaria*. *Hainault* is bounded on the North with *Brabant* and the Earledome of *Flanders*: on the South with *Campagnie* and *Picardie*: on the Eaſt, partly with the Earledome of *Namurce*, and partly with the Biſhopricke of *Luyck*: and on the Weſt with the *Schelde*, and *Gallike Flanders*. The leght of it is 60 miles, and 48. the breath. This Countrie hath a ſweete, and a temperate Aire; and is watered with many rivers, ſtanding waters and Fountaines, as the *Schelde*, the *Sambre*, the *Dura*, and others. There are alſo diverſe woods in it; but the chiefeſt is that of *Mormaut*, and *S. Amands*. They haue alſo many Meddowes, and Paſtures for the breeding, & feeding of all Kinde of Cattaile, and the ſoile is very good, for the bearing of Corne and Wheate. In diverſe places they haue Mines of Yron and Lead, quarries of ſtone for maſſonery, wherein alſo they finde *Touchſtone*.

Bounds.

Temperature.

Soile.

Here they caſt glaſſe, haue quick chalke, & a great many *Coale-pits*. There are in this Earledome 24. walled townes: whereof *Bergen* is held the chiefeſt of this Countrie: *Valenciennes* is a towne, and a Lordſhip of it ſelfe, the reſt are *Quenoy*, *Condé*, *Landrecy*, *Avennes*, *Chimay*, *Marienborgh*, *Philipville*, *Beaumont*, *Maubeuge*, *Bavais*, *Bins*, *Reus*, *Soigny*, *Breyne le Conte*, *Engen*, *Halle*, *Leſſine*, *Chevre*, *Aeth*, *S. Geleyn*, and *Leuze*. Beſides according to Guicciardin his account, there are aboue 950. villages: but Robertus Cenalis reckoneth twelue hundred, which haue all Churches and Bells, with many Caſtles, and Gentlemens houſes, among which, ſome of them are great, & fine Villages, as *Pequicourt*, *Fontaine*, *Lalaing*, *Montigny*, *Antoin*, *Bye*, *Briſeul*, *Ligne*, *Boſſu*, *Barlemond*, *Glayon*, *Traeſegny*, *Ecochinne*, *Trelon*, *Sor le Chateau*, *Barbançon*, *Aimeries*, and diverſe others. In the Earledome of *Hainault*, they haue men of great dignity and ſtate, as one Principate, tenne Counties, twelue Peeres, two and twentie Barones, ſixe and twentie *Abbeys*, a Lord Marſhall, a *Seneſchal*, a Chiefe Foreſter, a Chamberlaine, and diverſe others Offices which belong to the principall Lords of the Countrie, whoſe ſtate conſiſteth in fiue members, Namely, the 12. Peeres, the Prelates, the Gentrie, the foure chiefe Officers, and the Townes. This ſmall, but noble flouriſhing Countrie, the Earles thereof holds from none, but God & the Sunne, and therefore is it often called, *Pais de* Henaut *tenu de Dieu, & du Soleil*, & this in briefe concerning this Earledome in Generall, now we will ſpeake of the townes in particular.

Townes.

Villages.

Offices.

The Citie of *Bergen* named by the Wallons *Monsen Hainault*, to diſtinguiſh it from other townes ſo called, taketh her name (as *Guicciardine* relateth) not onely from the hill, whereupon it ſtands) but alſo in honour and remembrance of many Saints, and excellent perſonages, who heretofore as Hermits inhabited ſolitairely in this ſilent place. and ended here haue liueth in happineſſe *S. VValbert*, *S. Berthild*, *S. VValtruyt*, *S. Vincent*, *S. Amand*, & diverſe others, who were famous, not onely for their pious life, but alſo for their noble Deſcent. *Bergen* is 45. miles from *Engen*, and 30. from *Bruxells*, ſeated upon a riuer called the *Trull*, whoſe head riſeth out of diverſe Springs, neere unto the village of *Marpen*, taketh his courſe Weſtward, & coming from *Bergen* falleth into the *Haine*. It is a very ſtrong towne, hauing three wide moates about it, frō whence (as it is reported) they cā drowne the Countrie round about it. Within the Citie there is an ancient Caſtle, and divers *Canoniſations*, Abbeys, Cloiſters, and Conuents, which haue great incomes, freedomes, and priviledges. The Provinciall Councill of *Hainault* hold their reſidencie here. The whole Countrie maye appeale hither; ſaue the towne and Lordſhip of *Valenciennes*. All ſentences pronounced in this Councill are definitiue and they may not appeale any higher. All ſints in law are quickly ended, & no ſentences determinate are giueti, but in the preſence of the chiefe Baylife of *Hainault*, who is the Princes Gouvernour, aſwell in civill, as criminall cauſes. *Bergen* was not onely made by *Charles* the great, the capitall city of *Hainault*, but alſo a particular Earledome, who had a long time Earles of it ſelfe, who aſſumed afterward unto them ſelves, the ancient title of the Earles of *Hainault*, and are as the Chronicles relate, deſcended from the houſe, and blood of the ſaid Emperour.

Bergen in Mont.

Valenciennes in all likelyhood, was ſo called from the Emperour *Valence*, who coming into theſe parts, and ſeing the ſoile ſo good and fruitfull, the aire ſo healthfull and temperate, and this place ſo well ſituated, ſtayed here for a time, & neere unto an anciēt Caſtle which ſtood there, built this towne, & called it after his owne name *Valentiana*: which the *VVallons* at this day name *Valencienne*. This Emperour, to the end it might be the better inhabited, beſtowed upon it the ſame priviledges, as *Romulus* heretofore gaue unto the inhabitants of his new built city of *Rome*, namely, that ſuch as came to build, and dwell therein, ſhould not be troubled for any civill, or criminall cauſes: which freedome being ſpread abroad through the greateſt part of the Countrie (which continueth yet) was called *Banlieue*, but now is ſo moderated, that thoſe which committed any horrible crime, as wilfull Murther, or the like, could not helpe themſelues herewith, but were puniſhed according to their demerits. The Citie of *Valencienne* lieth ſome 21. Miles

Valenciennes.

Liberty.

Scala miliarium Hannoniæ quæ sunt unius horæ itineris.

1. 2. 3.

Miliaria Germanica Communia.

1. 2.

Pays de Hay, nault tem de Dieu et du Soleil.

Escaut Fl.

Tournay

FLANDRIA

PARS

Orchies

Marchiennes

Bois de S Amand

Lisnes

Ath

Leuze

ARTESIAE PARS.

CAMBRESIS.

Cambray

Chastiau en Cambresis

La Tirasse.

Occidens.

Meridies

Gradus et Minuta Latitudinis

Gradus et Minuta Longitudinis

NOBILIS HANNONIÆ COMITATUS DESCRIPTIO.

Auctore Iacobo Surhonio Montano.

Baptista Doetecomius sculpsit

BRABAN:

TIAE

PARS

NAMUR.

EOD IENSIS

EPISCOPA.

TUS PARS

from *Bergen* in *Hainault*, and as farre from *Ryſſell*, and is ſeated very pleaſantly upon the *Schelde*, which runneth through it: as alſo within the inſide of *Porte Cardon*, runneth the ſmall river of *Revell*, which brings in ſuch abundance of water, that beſides many fine Ilands, which it makes, the water runneth through the ſtreets, and under the houſes, to the great accommodation of the Inhabitants, and the ſtrengthning of the towne, which upon one ſide they can ſett under water: on the other ſide there are hills, and deepe Moates, with a ſtrong Wall, and Bulwarkes, ſo that it can hardly be beſieged, but with two armies, and that with a great difficultie. One may ſee yet the ruines of the old Caſtle, ſtanding betweene the *Schelde*, and the Bulwarkes of the towne. It is a very faire, and a great Citie, having ſtately and ſumptuous houſes and publick edifices in it, among the reſt S. *Maries* and S. *Johns Churches*, the Palace called now the Earles *Hall*, a braue Senate houſe with many Cloiſters, and Nunneries, & publick houſes. The politick gouvernment in *Valencienne*, is compoſed, & kept in ſo good order, that other townes Eſpecially *Nurenburgh*, ſent Deputies thether to informe themſelues in the forme of their gouvernmẽt, & doe obſerue ſome of their lawes, yet to this day in their well ordered Common-weale, the common Burgers liue there moſt upon Merchandiſe, trading, & manifactures, in which they are very ſkilfull. Here is alſo the ſtaple of French Wines, which are carryed by Karrs into the Netherlands. This Citie hath her owne Priuiledges, & Cuſtomes, differing from others of *Hainault*, which thoſe of *Bouchain*, *Quenoy*, and *Condé* enioye with 132 Villages, which are all under the Caſtlewick of *Valencienne*, and in caſe of Appeale are not ſubiect to *Bergen*, but are under the high court of *Machlaine*. The State of this Seigneurie conſiſts of Prelates, Gentlemen, and Citizens.

The Gouvernment.

Bouchain. *Bouchain* lyeth upon the left hand of the *Schelde*, betweene *Valencienne*, and *Camerick*, & hath a ſtrong, and an invincible Caſtle. *Quenoy* is a ſtrong, and a well ſeated towne, lying about 9 miles from *Valenciennes*: ſixe miles alſo from *Valenciennes* lyeth the prethe, pleaſant towne of *Condé*, belonging to the noble houſe of *Lalaing*. *Landrecy* ſtandeth upon the river *Sambre*, nine miles from *Quenay*, and 18 from *Valencienne*, though it be but ſmall: yet is it a reaſonable ſtrong towne. The ſtrong frountier towne *Avennes*, is built upon the river *Hepre*, 12 miles from *Landrecy*, and 16 from *Maubeuge*. *Chimay* is a fine ſtronge towne, having the title of a Principate, belonging to the Duke of *Aerſchot*, lying 18 miles from *Avennes*. *Marienborgh* is nine miles from *Chimay*, and 30 from *Bergen*, ſeated between two rivers called the *Blance*, and the *Noire*. The ſtrong frountier of *Phillip-ville*, lyeth about foure miles and a halfe, from *Marienborgh*. *Beaumont* is a very pleaſant towne appertaining to the Duke of *Aerſchot*, ſome 16 miles from *Chimay*, and as farre from *Bins*. Vpon the *Schelde* 16 miles from *Bergen*, is *Maubeuge* a prethe towne. *Bavais* alſo is about 18 miles from *Bergen*. *Bins* lyeth upon an arme of the *Hayne*, 9 miles from *Bergen*, where formerly the widdowe queene of *Hungarie*, founded the palace *Mariemont*. Sixe miles from *Bins*, and nine from *Bergen* lyeth *Reux* which is a fine pleaſant towne, & a very ancient, having commaund ouer a great many Villages, *Charles* the fifth created it heretofore an Earledome. *Soigny* is 9 miles from *Bins*, and as many from *Bergen*, lying upon a ſmall river called *Seine*, it is a ſmall but a prethe towne. *Breine le Comte*, is nine miles from *Hall*, and 16 from *Bergen*, it is a very ancient towne (as ſome imagine) ſo called from *Brennus* the Subvertour of the Romans, and is named *Le Comte*, to put a difference between it, and a Village in Brabant called *Breine Aleud*. *Engen* called by the Wallons *Engien*, is ſixteen miles from *Ath*, 18 from *Bergen*, and as many from *Bruſſells*: It is a very fine towne, where they make tapiſtries, and hangings. *Hall* called in french *Noſtre Dame de Haulx*, lyeth alſo upon the *Seine*, within this towne there is our Ladies Church, wherein many miracles are done.

Breine le Comte. *Engien.* *Hall.*

Leſſine, where much Linnen cloth is made, is 16 miles from *Engien* and 18 from *Bergen*, ſeated upon the river of *Denre*. *Chevre* is a fine pleaſant towne, bearing the title of an Earledome, belonging to the Duke of *Aerſchot*, lying upon a hill three miles from *Ath*, and 15 from *Bergen*. S. *Giſline* ſo named from the Abbey, is a ſmall towne ſixe miles from *Bergen*, the river of *Hayne* runneth through it. *Leuze* is a prethe towne, lying about 15 miles from *Valencienne*, & ſome yeeres ſince was burnt downe, but afterward repared and built up againe. Theſe are all the walled townes in *Hainault*: ſaving a prethe towne called *Fontaine l'Eveſche* lying upon the utmoſt confines of the Earledome, and Biſhoprick of *Liege* or *Luyck*, about three miles from the river of *Sambre*, and ſixe from *Bins*. But ſeing the Earles of *Hainault*, and the Biſhop of *Luyck* are in diſpute about the Lordſhip of this towne, we will ſpeake nothing here of the deſcription thereof.

Leſſine. *Chevre.* *S. Giſlin.* *Leuze.* *Fontaine.*

Before wee ſhutt up this deſcription, wee will mention ſome thing of the Villages and Caſtles, and thoſe territoires, which are honoured with the title of Counties and Baronies, comprehended under this Earledome. The firſt Village, and Countie is *Lalaing*, which hath a Caſtle, and a great circuit of ground belonging to it. *Montigny* in the Countie of *Oeſtervant*, is a Baronie lying ſixe miles from *Dovvay*. *Antoing* upon the Schelde, lyeth three miles from *Dornick*, is a pleaſant Village with a faire Caſtle: in it: which ſome thinke, the Roman *Marcus Antonius* formerly built. *Ligne* is a fine Village with a Caſtle: before the troubles, it was an Earledome, which now is advanced to a Princedome. *Boſſu* is a faire Village, with a braue Caſtle, which was not fully built, and lyeth ſome ſeuen miles from *Bergen*, and ſixteene from *Valencienne*. *Barlemont* is a great Village with a Caſtle, ſix miles from *Lantrecy*, and as farre from *Avennes* lying upon the *Sambre*. A mile and a halfe from *Avennes* is *Glayon*, a fine Village with a Caſtle, which hath the title of a Baronie. *Traſegnie* is ſixe miles from *Bins*, being a fine Village with a Caſtle, renowned for the houſe of their ancient Barons. *Sor Le Caſteau* lyeth ſixe miles from *Avennes*, and is counted the chiefeſt Village in all *Hainault*, having a very ancient and a ſtrong Caſtle in it. Three miles from *Beaumont*, lyeth *Barbançon* neere unto a great wood of popplar trees: it is a great Village, and a Baronie belonging to the Earles of *Arenberge*. *Aimeries* is ſeated upon the river of *Sambre* by *Barlemont*, ſome 5 miles from *Maubeuge*, and is a great Village with a Caſtle, and a very ancient Lordſhip. There are alſo other ſmall townes and places within the confines of *Hainault*, but ſeing they belong to other Lords, we will make no mention of them here, and thus much for the Earledome of *Hainault*.

Lalaing. *Montigny.* *Ligne.* *Boſſu.* *Barlemont.* *Glayon.* *Traſegnie.* *Sor.* *Barbançon.* *Aimeries.*

Maubeuge. *Bavais.* *Bins.* *Reux.* *Soigny.*

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE EARLEDOME OF NAMVRCE.

Situation.

THis Earledome of *Namurce*, which taketh the name from the chiefe towne, lyeth betweene *Brabant*, *Hainault*, *Luxenburgh*, and the Bishoprick of *Luyck*, is a small hillie countrie, but full of all pleasure, and delight. It hath a very sweete, and healtfull aire. Through this Earledome run many rivers, brookes, & springs, among the rest the famous *Maze*, and *Sambre*, which are not onely commodious to carrie out, and bring in all sorts of commodities: but also afford all kind of delicate fishe.

Temperature.

Rivers.

There are also many pleasant woods, full of Deere and game, among which *Marlaigne-vvood* is accounted the finest of all. The soile is exceeding fruitfull for wheate, and all kind of graine. The hills (whereof there are many) are couvered with good wood, and timber, and the Countrie is watered with diverse fine Springs, and Fountaines.

Woods.

Fertilitie.

In the hills there are Veines, and Mines of Lead and Iron, with many quarries, and Stone pits of all sorts of faire and solid Stones for building, namely, black, redd marble Stones, mingled with white veines almost like unto the *Iaspe*. There are some also of a gray, and blewish coulour with white veines running through them. Besides these, there are abundance of ordinary Stones, wherewith they make chalke. Some yeeres since they haue digged also some good Stone-Coale out of the Earth, whereof there are abundance in *Hainault*, and the Bishoprick of *Luyck*. They finde also here good Store of Saltpeter, a necessary thing for the warres: so that the Inhabitants liue richly here, by the fruits of the Earth, & the seuerall Mines which are in this Countrie: besides this, the Mines, Quarres and Stonepits keepes them from Idlenesse, which is an ennemy to all vertue. And surely, these woods, hills, and rocks, abounding with so many Mines, and Stonepits, besides the strenght they are to the Countrie, they yeeld more profit, & incomes to these of Namurce, then the best tilled Lands of other Countries. The Inhabitants are very diligent, and industrious; and spare no cost in finding out these mines where in their chiefe riches consists. Moreouer, they haue such a necessarie commoditie of water and wood, for the refining of yron, for working, for melting and carrying from one place to an other, that they are alwaies bussid, and never cease from working, forging, casting, and refyning in so many furnaces and flames, that one would thinke he were rather in *Vulcans* forge (whose chimney the Poets fained to be Mount *Ætna*) then among men.

Mines & Stonepits.

This Countrie was formerly a Marquisate, but afterward changed often the title. The first Marquesse of *Namurce* (as we read) was *Balduin* Earle of *Hainault*. He made his sonne *Philip* Marquesse of *Namurce*, who not with standing, did enioye it also with the consent of his Eldest brother, who was to be Earle of *Hainault*. He dying without issue, his sister *Tolentis*, who marryed *Petrus Cortemens* obtained this Marquisate, though she was the yongest daughter. After him succeeded his Sonne *Philip*, who dying also without issue, the succession fell to the Emperour *Balduin* his brother, who was then at *Constantinople*: but his sister *Magret*, marrying the Earle of *Viana*, usurped it. But the Emperour returning home, went and besieged *Namurce*, tooke it in, and turned his sister Margret out of it. Afterward returning back to *Constantinople*, he borrowed of the Queene mother to *S. Levves*, twentie thowsand pound Flemish, & morgaged to her the Marquisate of *Namurce* with all the revenu, till he had repayd her the principall. But shortly after there arose many troubles and dissentions, for the possession of this Marquisate, betweene *Henry* Earle of *Luxenburgh*, *Iohn* Earle of *Hainault*, and the *Empresse*. Notwithstanding *Martha* the wife of *Balduin*, kept the command thereof. She then being much pressed by the Burgers, and Inhabitants, was also accused to haue committed high treason, because she had beheaded *Balivium*, and consequently that her livings ought to be confiscated. The Citizens being wearie of her, dispatched their Deputies to *Henry* Earle of *Luxenburgh*, and called him to assist them: whereat he much reioycing, came to *Namurce*, tooke in the Castle, and so gott into possession. But his Kingdome lasted not long: for the Emperour *Balduin*, who was the right Heire of it, by the advise of *S. Levves*, sould the said Earledome for 20000. pound Flemish, to *Guido* Earle of *Flanders*: and thus *Guido* Earle of *Flanders*, aswell by purchase, as by marriage (for he marryed *Isabella*, daughter unto the Earle of *Luxenburgh*) obtayned the Earledome of *Namurce*. He dying at *Compiene* in prison, his Sonne *Iohn* succeeded him, who after the death of his father, came speedely from *Paris*, and in *S. Albins* Church was chosen Earle. He returning back from *Prussia*, where he had warrs, dyed by the way: so that his brother *Guido* succeeding, dyed also of a hurt received in tilting in *Flanders*: then his third brother *Philip* was sent for out of *Norvvay*, and made Earle of *Namurce*. He being slayne in *Cypris*, his yonger brother *VVilliam* the Fourth being not of age, under the tutelage of his Mother, had this gouvernment left unto him, whom the Emperour *Charles* the Fourth created, and gaue him many large priviledges. This *VVilliam* deceasing, his Son *VVilliam* succeedeth him, who was trained up in the warres from his youth. After him succeeded

Septentrio

Doctrina et humanitate celebri Iuveni D. Gulielmo Bartelotti. vrbis Amstelodamensis Mercatori Fidelissimo. in benevolentiæ testimonium dedicabat

Amstelodami
Sumptibus Henrici Hondy

BRABANTIÆ PARS

HANNONIÆ PARS

DIENSIS

SISARS

Nivelle
Perwez
Gembloux
Conroy
Florennes
Philippe Ville
Charlemont
Chastelet
Fonteine leues que

NAMURCUM COMITATUS 1632

Milliaria Germanica communia

Milliaria Gallica communia

Orient

Meridies

ceeded his brother *Iohn*, who being taken prisoner, by the Bishop of Luyck: was driuen to pay a very great ransome for his releasement: so that he was forced to sell his Earledome to *Philip*, the good Duke of *Burgundie*, onely reserving the title of *usum fructum* or fee-simple to himselfe during his life. Finally, *Marie* of *Burgundie* the daughter of *Charles the Hardie*, brought this Earledome to the house of *Austria*, with whom it continueth to this day.

There are in this Earledome of *Namurce*, besides the chiefe towne of *Namurce*, three other walled Townes, namely, *Bovines*, *Charlemont* and *Valencourt*, with 182. Villages, and many rich *Abbeys*. The States of this Countrie consists of the Lords Spirituall, Nobility, and the Magistrates of the townes.

Original of the name. Wence the originall of the name of *Namurce* came is doubtfull, and not certainely knowne. But learned *Iustus Lipsius* is of the opinion, that it is compounded of these two Dutch woords, *Na* and *Muer*, because it lyes as a wall, or a towne upon the *Mase*. Others imagine that this Towne was built by the Romans, as an invincible Fortresse, which afterward was called by the Gaules *Neuf-mure*, that is, *Nevv-vvall*, which word was litle by litle changed by the *VVallons* into *Namurce*, and in Dutch into *Namen*. These two conjectures haue more appearance of truth then that ould wiues tale, which saith, that upon the top of that hill, where now the Castle of Namurce standeth there was the Statute of an *Idoll* called *Nam*, who answered by oracles, and gaue assistance to these which sought unto him. But seing by the comming of our Saviour, *Iesus Christ*, all witchcraft, Divinations and such unlawfull Arts are ceased, and that then the Oracles of the false Gods lost their credit, this Idoll also ceased to answere and was mute, & so the people should tell one to an other: *Nammute*, that is, the Idoll Nam is mute, whence they say this towne tooke her name. But leaving these dotings, *Namurce* is seated betweene two hills, upon the left side of the *Mase*, into which the *Sambre*, a fine river running through the towne, falleth. *Luyck* and *Bruxell* lye about 30. miles from *Namurce*, and 24. from *Lovaine*. It is a good and a fine towne, with a great, and a strong Castle in it. There are seven Hermitages lying about it, where many religious and pious men dwell. This towne for a long time hath bene honoured with the title and dignitie of an Earledome, having a great and a large jurisdiction. The King holds here a Councill consisting of a President, and diverse Counsellours, from whom they may appeale to the high Councill of *Machlaine*. Some yeeres since this towne was made a *Bishops Seate*, and the Cathedrall Church dedicated to the honour of *S. Albin*. The Inhabitants are valliant & good Souldiers, faithfull and loyall to their Prince. They speake the French tongue, but corruptly. They are courteous, and very skillfull in some handicrafts, though there be not many Merchants & Tradesmen among them. This Countrie is full of gentrie of severall houses, which are very ancient, and descended of an noble blood, but many of them by bastardisme.

A Bishoprick. *The Nature of the Inhabitants.*

Situation. *Provinciall Councill.*

In the Countrie of *Namurce*, about nine miles from the towne and sixe from *Hoy* (a small towne under the Bishoprick of *Luyck*) lyeth the Village of *Andenne*, where there is a very ancient Priorie of Nunns Gentle women, built aboue nine hundred yeeres agoe, by *Begge* Old King *Pepins* daughter, and wife to *Anchises*; to whom *Dagobert* King of France, gaue the Dukedome of *Brabant*, out of which marriage sprang the other *Pepins*, *Charles Martel*, and *Charlemaine*. This order of Nunns, being Gentle women, is like that at *Nivelle* mentioned before. There is also an other Convent, of the same order, sixe miles from *Namurce* in a Village, lying upon the *Sambre* called *Moustier*. Betweene *Namurce* and *Dinant* upon the hill *Polvage* where are seene yet to this day, the ruines of the ancient towne of *Chevremont*, which was ruined, & destroyed by the inlandish warres of the *Ligeois*.

The Priory of Andenne. *Moustier.* *Chevremont.*

Bovines lyeth upon the left side of the *Mase*, 12. miles from *Namurce*, it is a small, but an ancient towne, formerly well built and inhabited, but hath oftentimes bene ruined, and spoiled by the warrs.

Bovines.

Charlemont is likewise but a litle, yet a marvaillous stronge towne, lying some nine miles from *Marienborch*, and 21. from *Namurce* upon a hill, on the left side of the *Mase*. It was so named from *Charles* the Fift, who made this a strong towne, and a frontier, against *Marienborgh*, which the French then held.

Charlemont.

About 21. miles from *Namurce* lyeth *VValcourt* or *Valencourt*, a fine towne, with a fruitfull soile round about it.

Valencourt.

Vpon the *Mase* towards *Bovines*, lyeth *Dave*, a brave Village with a strong Castle, and a great Lordship, bearing the title of a *Vicountie*. There are others among the Villages of *Namurce* worthy the naming for their greatnesse, pleasantnesse, and faireness, as the Village of *Floren*, lying 16. miles from *Namurce*, *Vascie*, some nine miles, and *Samson* sixe, with some others, which for brevities sake wee will passe by.

Dave.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE Lordship, and Dioceſſe OF VTRECHT.

ANCIENT *Batavia*, having heretofore bene mighty, & potent under her ovvne kings, in proceſſe of time, the right ſtemme failing, it was devided into many parts, as amonge the Inhabitants of the *Iſel*, the Biſhops of *Vtrecht*, the Earles of *Holland*, & the Dukes of *Gelderland*, every one of them having a ſhare in her. That part then which fell to the Epiſcopall Citty, was called the *Dioceſſe* or Biſhopricke of *Vtrecht*, and had for her firſt Archbiſhop *S. VVilleboord* ſurnamed *Clemens*, an Engliſh Saxon, who came into theſe quarters, about the yeare of our Lord 690. He being ſent into *Friezland*, to convert King *Radbot*, and his ſubjects, unto the Chriſtian faith, and not prevailing there; in regard of the Kings ſtifneckedneſſe, returned back into Eaſt *Franckenland* (for ſo was the dioceſſe of Vtrecht called in thoſe daies) from whence this *Radbot* had bene chaſed, whoſe countrie he wholly converted to the Chriſtian faith, and rebuilt againe the church called *Saint Thomaſes*, which *Dagobert* King of the Gaules had founded, where he made a *Fount* to baptize with. Afterward comming to *Rome* to Pope *Sergius*, for the great zeale he had to the enlargement of the Goſpell, he was honoured with the title of *Archbiſhop of Vtrecht*, and ſurnamed *Clemens*, which happned anno 697. And comming to *Vtrecht* into the poſſeſſion of his Archbiſhoptick, founded there a church in honour of *Saint Martins*, Archbiſhop of *Tours*, and ſo made it his Epiſcopall ſeate, for him and his Succeſſours. After him ſucceeded *S. Bonifacius*, vvho at *Dockum* in *Friezland* with 52 of his Clergie were made away, and martyred; whereby the Archepiſcopall dignitie, with the conſent of the Church (which ſuffred then much affliction, and oppreſſion by the Normans) was transferred to *Colleyn*. But afterward king *Pepin*, and *Charles the great*, reſtored not onely the citty of *Vtrecht* to her Epiſcopall dignitie: but alſo graunted unto the Biſhop temporall power, right and Dominion over the whole Dioceſſe, whoſe extention in thoſe daies reached much further then it doth now, jea almoſt over all anciēt Batavia, as ſome write. But whether it were ſo, or no; yet this is moſt certaine, that he governed not onely that part which is now called the *Dioceſſe*, but alſo the Countries of *Overyſel*, and *Groyning* makingh together three provinces of the ſeuenteene, as well in cauſes ſpirituall as temporall, ſtanding under the obedience of the Biſhop of *Vtrecht*; till the yeare 1527, and till that Biſhop *Henry of Bavaria* was conſtrained, yea forced through the ſedition & willfulneſſe of the Cittizens of *Vtrecht*, who did him all the ſpite and affront, that they could, embraced in his armes the Emperour *Charles the fifth*, by reſigning over into his imperiall majeſties hands all his temporall right of the countries, and townes under *Vtrecht*, *Overyſel*, and *Groyning* (as ye ſhall heare here after) which ſome yeares before had alienated it ſelfe from the Biſhoprick, to craue his helpe, to reſtore him againe unto his ſpirituall Iuriſdiction. Which reſignatiō hapned with many ceremonies, for the Earle of *Hoogſtrate* then maſter of the Ceremonies of Holland, was ſent by the Lady *Margret* the Emperours Aunt, then Gouverneſſe of the Netherlands, to *Vtrecht*, where he in the name of the ſaid Emperour, as Duke of *Brabant*, & Earle of *Holland*, tooke poſſeſſion of the two aforeſaid Countries, and their Townes, together with the right & pretences, which belonged unto the ſeate of *Vtrecht* frō the Province of *Groyning*. Hereupon followed in the yeare 1534 a treaty of *Vnion*, betweene the townes, and Countries of *Vtrecht*, and *Overyſel* with all their dependances on the one ſide, and thoſe of *Holland* on the other ſide, whereby thoſe of *Vtrecht* were united to thoſe of *Holland*, ſo that from that time forward, they both ſhould be ruled by one Governour, & upon the ſame foote, and entertainment, as the Governour of *Holland* had wont to enjoye. Likewiſe that thoſe of *Holland*, and the States of *Vtrecht* ſhould haue but one meeting. That the Governour in every tovvne of theſe two provinces ſhould yearely chooſe and make nevve Magiſtrates. That all Banditos out of *Holland* ſhould not be free in *Vtrecht*, and contrariewiſe that all civill ſentences pronounced in *Holland* by lettres requiſitoire ſhould be executed in *Vtrecht*. That al fee-ſimples and inveſtures ſhould be written in theſe ſubſtantiall words, *To hold them from the Earle of Holland and Lord of Vtrecht*. And to that end this union may be ſincerely kept, wee ſweare unto the performance thereof on both ſides, and the adminiſtration of the courſe of Iuſtice; to remaine upon te old foote of *Holland* & *Vtrecht*. Now touching the ſpirituall ſupremacie and Iuriſdiction of *Holland*, that continued vvith the Biſhops of *Vtrecht*, till the time of *Fredericke of Sautenburg* the laſt Biſhop, or to ſpeake more properly, with the Archbiſhop of this towne, for in his time *Vtrecht* was made an Archbiſhopricke, commaunding over the Biſhops of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Friezland*. But he dying in the yeare 1580, the Lords and States of this Province of *Vtrecht* tooke upon them the whole government, and commaund thereof, when the Vnion was made at *Vtrecht* with the other united Netherlands, ſo that now they acknowledge no other Superiour, but onely the Lords the States Generall of them.

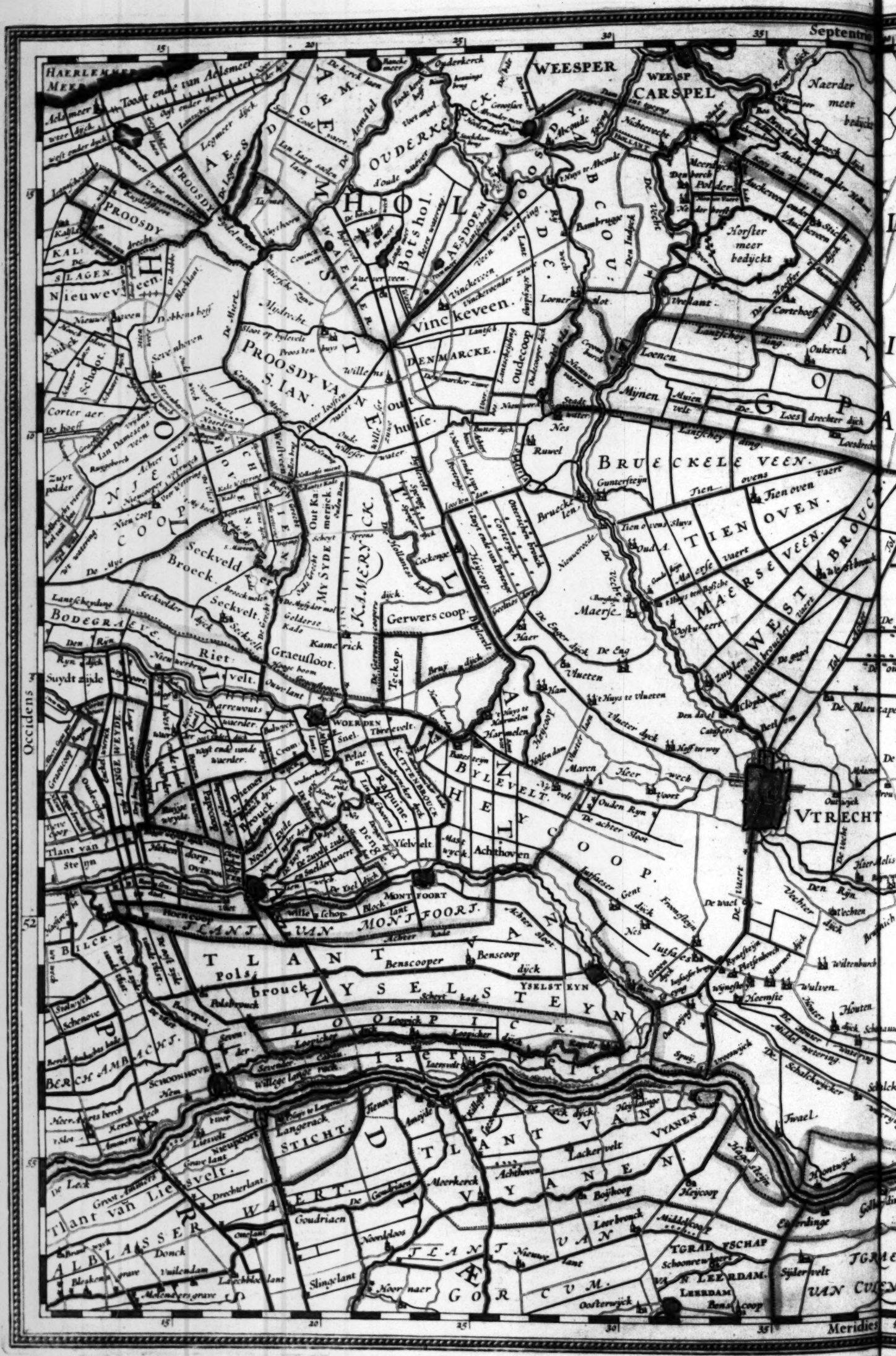
The firſt Archbiſhop of Vtrecht vvas an Engliſh Saxon.

Novv to proceede to the deſcription of the Countrie it ſelfe, and to the chiefe cittie thereof in ſpeciall, ye muſt obſerue, that it is environned about on the South, the North and the Weſt ſides with the Earledome of *Holland*, and on the Eaſt with the Dukedome of *Gelders*. The ſoile is very fruitfull, and fatt, & yeeldeth moſt excellent wheate and other graine. The grounds in this Dioceſſe lie much higher then they doe in *Holland*. Beſides the capitall Cittie of *Vtrecht*, there are foure other walled townes in it, namely *VVyck te Duerſtede*, *Rhene*, *Amersfoort*, and *Monfoort*, which fiue townes with the fiue *Chapiters*, belonging to the citty of *Vtrecht*, together with the Nobility & gentrie make and repreſent the States of this Province.

Bounds. *Soile.* *Fertility.* *Townes.*

Vtrecht was once called *Antonina* from one *Antonine* of Rome afterwards by *Dagobert* of France *Traiectum*; becauſe of the common ferrie there. It is the *Metropolis* of this Province. *Adrian Iunius* is of the opinion, that it tooke this name from a certaine Romane Inſcription, to diſtinguiſh betweene it, and their garniſons, which laye then along the *Rhene*: for in that place where now the cittie ſtands, lay the fiue & thir-

Name.


Septentrio
Occidens
Meridies
15
20
25
30
35
WEESPER CARSPEL
Naerder meer bedyckt
Horster meer bedyckt
Botshol.
Vinckeveen.
DENMARCKE.
PROOSDY VAN S. IAN.
Nieuwveen
Schoot.
Corter aer
De hoeff
Zuyt polder
Seckveld Broeck.
Seckvelt
BODEGRAVE.
Suydt zijde
Graeusloot.
Out Kamerick
MYSYDE
KAMERY CK.
Gerwers coop.
Leenen
Mijnen
Nes
Ruwel
BRUECKELE VEEN.
TIEN OVEN.
MAERSE VEEN.
WEST BROUC
Maerse
Vlueten
VTRECHT
Ouden Rijn
De achter Sloot
Lecksluys
Den Rijn
Vechten
Wulven
Houten
Montwijck
Oudenrijn
Achthoven
HEY COOP.
BYLEVELT.
MONTFOORT
TLANT VAN MONTFOORT.
TLANT Benscooper Benscoop dyck
YSELSTEYN
LOOSDRECHTSCHE KIL
Loosdrecht
Tlant van Steyn
Tlant van Lieveldt.
ALBLASSER WAERT
Langerack
STICHT.
DRECHT.
Goudriaen
Slingelant
Noordeloos
Meerkerck
Lackerveldt
TLANT VAN VYANEN
Bosjhoop
Heijcoop
Leerbroeck
Middelcoop
TGRAEFSCHAP
Schoonrewoert
LEERDAM.
Oosterwijck
Sijderveldt
Ewijckerdinge
Twael
Montwijck
Wijngaerden
Hoemsie
Loenen
Oukerck
Vreelant
Lorner
Tinckeveen
Tinckevender zijde
Oudecoop
Lanschot
Lanschedijck
Cortehoff
Loes dreecher dijck
Loesdrecht
Muijen veld
Vleuten
Maren
Hoer
Ysselveldt
Achthoven
Diemer Broeck
Ouderkerck
Ouderkerck
Amstel
Aemstel
Aemstelmeer
Aemstelmeerder
Aemstelmeerder Polder
Meerdervoorts Polder
Meerdervoorts Polder
Ouderkerck
Amstel
Ouderkerck
Amstel
Ouderkerck
Amstel

EPISCOP. VLTRAIECTINVS

Auct. Balthazaro Florentio a Berkenrode.
Amstelodami, apud Henricum Hondium,
Sub insigno Atlantis. Ao. 1628.

DE ZUYDER ZEE

NAERDEN
Busum
Blaricum
Laren
S. Ian te Laren kerckhoff
Hilversum
Baerne
Eembrug
Spakenborch
Bunschoten
Haer weyde
De horst.
Hooge meert.
'T HOOCH LANT.
De ham.
Kuel horst
Seldert
Nieuwer kerck
Hoefflaecken
Ter Schuier
AMERSFOORT
Luesden
Lockhorst
Stoutenburch
Flier beeck
Schuelder beeck
Hoefflaecker beeck
Scharpezeel
Renswoude
Ginckel duyne
Ginckel
Ginckel veenen
Emickuysen
Veennen dael
Bennecum
Horst
Laer
Ameronger Bos
RHEENEN
Geeresteyn
Groen hoven
Moersbergen
Doorn
Oldenbarneveldt
Valcken eng
Zuylenberch
Zuylensteyn
Amerongen
Maurick
Ingen
Verhuysen
Linden
Hoogen
Oldenbarneveldt
Leersum
Derthuysen
Neerlanderbrouck
Overbrouckhuysen
Duersuyck
Coten
Querlanger brouck
Rysuyck
Ede
Wyck
Dvierstede
Cvilenborch
Tgraefschap van Bueren
Graefschap Cuylenborch
Rossenaey
Bosschem
Sermond
Panhuys
Oostbrouck
Dijnsel
Zeyst
Blickenborch
Dry bergen
Oldenbarneveldt
Rijsenburch
Sterkenborch
Herdenbrouck
Oldenbarneveldt
Ysselt
Amerongen

thith Legion of the Romans, which was written in ſhort in theſe Latine words V. TRIG. LEG. STAT. which ſignifieth in length *Quinta Triceſima Legionis Statio.* But ſeing the three Letters LEG. were by antiquitie of time worne out, ſo thoſe that were unſkilfull in this language read, V. TRIG. STAT. by joyning all the pointed letters together, which ſeemes not ſtrange, for the towne of *Cantſtat* in *Suevia*, tooke its name from the ancient inſcription LEG. ANT. STAT. which being fully written at length is *Legionis Antoniana Statio*, that is, *the encamping place of Antonines Legion.* This *Antonnie* from whome *Vtrecht* firſt tooke its name, was Senatour of *Rome*, which flying from *Nero's tyrannie*, is ſaid to haue made his retreate into theſe parts, where he firſt built this towne. The Caſtle being afterward taken in by *Dagobert* of France, was ſtrongly fortifyed and tooke its name from *Trajectum*, becauſe it was a *through fare*, from all parts, as ſome verſes vvritten in the *Dom*, or Cathedrall of *Saint Martins* Church can witneſſe. A ſtately Church which hath a very high and a loftie ſteeple almoſt as high as *S. Pauls* in London, and is ſeene a great way off. This citty is ſo ſeated, that a man in a daye maye goe from hence to any one of 59 walled townes equally from this diſtant, and to dinner to 26, and returne home againe at even to bed.

Biſhop *Balderick* did firſt girt *Vtrecht* about with Walls, & repared the *Dom*, or *Cathedrall* Church, for which worke he was honored by the Emperour *Charles the Balde*, with the juriſdictions of *Deventer* and *Tielt*. *Vtrecht* is ſeated upon an arme of the *Rhene*, which river before tooke his courſe into the *Leck*, paſſed by this Citty, and ſo forwards diſcharged him ſelfe into the Sea, ſo that the waters thereof are yet to be ſeene to this day in the moats & channels thereof, and along that courſe, which the *Rhene* had wont to take to *VVoerden* and *Leyden*, where it yet retaines the name of the *Old Rene*. The Cittie of it ſelfe is very great, and of a large circuit, faire, ſtrong, and magnificent, and had in it before the troubles a ſtrong Citadell, called *Vredenborch*: The founder whereof was *Carolus Quintus*, but afterwards was ſlighted, & broken downe with the Conſent of *Don Iohn of Auſtria*, becauſe he feared, that the old Prince of Orange ſhould ſurprize, and fortifie it ſtronger. Amonge the churches, which are many in number, there are fiue Collegiall Churches, or Chapiters, namely, *Saint Saviours* heretofore *Saint Bonifaces*, *Saint Peters*, *S. Iohns*, our *Laidies*, and *Saint Martins* the Cathedrall, which once was puld dovvne by *Adelbalt* Biſhop of *Vtrecht*, becauſe it was then to litle for him, and afterward was rebuilt, and made up againe in that great, and ſumptuous forme as ye ſee it is at this day, which is to be admired. It was Conſecrated by twelue Biſhops in the preſence of the Emperour *Henry the firſt*, in the yeare of our Lord 1023, as appeareth by ſome verſes engraven in the Church.

Beſides the Cathedrall Church, there is the Collegiall church, called our *Ladies*, a faire and a well built ſtructure, founded by the Emperour *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, as a fine & penance layd upon him by the Pope becauſe he had deſtroyed, and layd vaſt the gallant cittie of *Milan*, and all her churches, and holy places. In the beginning of the foundation of this church hapned a wonder: for they found in the ground a kind of a *quickſand*, which they could not ſtop by no materialls, as wood, ſtone, earth or ſuch like; had it not bene for one of the workeman, that was more ingenious then the others, who ſtopped this *quickſand*, und the bubling up of the water, with Oxe or Cowes hides, to make the foundation firme, & to finiſh the worke, in memoriall whereof they wrote theſe Latine Verſes, with the picture of a Bullocke ſwimming over a water engraven in a ſtone, the contents are theſe:

Accipe poſteritas, quod poſt tua ſecula narres,
Taurinis cutibus fundo ſolidata columna eſt.

The other Churches, Cloiſters, and Hoſpitals wee will for brevitie paſſe by, & ſay onely this, that within the citty of *Vtrecht* is held the provinciall councill for the whole *Dioceſſe*, conſiſting of a Preſident, and nine other Councellours, with ſome officers, belonging to them. Touching the Cittizens, and Burgeſſes of *Vtrecht* they are curteous, able and ſubſtantiall men, but touchie and high minded, two vices which commonly proceeds from proſperity. In this cittie dwels as great a number of gentlemen, as in any place in the Netherlands, ſaving in the Hagh in Holland. In Popiſh times this cittie flouriſhed much with the multitude of Clergie men, which for that reaſon was famous in every Countrie. Among the reſt this was the birth place of *Pope Adrian*, heretofore the *Tutor* and Schoolmaſter of *Charles* the fifth, who advanced him to the papall dignitie.

VVyck te Duerſtede is one of the ancienteſt townes of *Batavia*, heretofore mighty and great, ſo that in thoſe dayes ſhee had 50 Churches and temples in it, but was twiſe ſackt, and deſtroyed by the *Normans*. It is at this preſent a reaſonable rich towne, lying upon the river *Leck* a Dutch mile from *Kuylenbourgh*, & three from *Vtrecht*. *VVyck te Duer-ſtadt.*

Vpon the ſame river, which is an arme of the *Rhene*, two miles diſtant from *VVyck* and fiue from *Vtrecht*, ſtands *Rhene*, a very ancient towne, called by *Cornelius Tacitus*, as it ſeemes, *Grinnes*. *Rhene.*

Amersfoort is a pleaſant, and a fine towne, ſeated in a wholeſome aire, having a church in it with a high ſteeple, lying upon a ſmall river called the *Eems*, it is populous, and well furniſhed with all proviſions, all things being cheape in it. In the yeare 1629 when *Frederick Henry* Prince of Orange was engaged before the *Boſh*, with the States armie, and that the Ennemies army and the Emperours commanded by *Monte Cuculy* had gott into the Velowe by the way of Diverſion to dravv the Prince from that ſiege, *Count Cuculy* comming before it & ſummoning it, it was ſoone yeelded over to him, upon the 14 of Auguſt that yeare. In the interim *VVeſel* was ſurpriſed, and taken in by the States ſouldiers under the Conduct of the *Heere* or *Lord of Dieden*, a place of great importance & the Magazine from whence the Ennemies Army had their Victualls, and where their bridge lay over the *Rhene*, where they loſt their Canon & munitions, and had a thouſand priſoners taken with abundance of riches in the towne, for indeed this Citty was the *Sedes Belli*, and their retreat in theſe parts. The Surpriſall of this towne was ſo ſudden and did ſo frighten, and amaze the Ennemy, the doore being ſhutt behinde them, that *Count Cuculy* was driuen to abandon this towne, and to retire himſelfe to the Spaniſh army for feare of a ſhroder blowe, which he did on the 22 of that month without bidding thoſe of Amersford fare well. *Amerſfoort.*

Montfoort lieth upon the *Yſel*, ſome three Engliſh miles from *VVoerden*, *Oudevvater*, and *Yſelſteyn*, it is a prettie towne, firſt built for a frontier againſt thoſe of *Holland*, becauſe there hapned betweene the Earles of *Holland*, and the Biſhops of *Vtrecht* a bloodie warre for a longe time, in regard the Emperour *Charles the Balde* had giuen a part of this Biſhopricke to the Earle of *Holland*. In thoſe daies the Citty of *Vtrecht* was ſo powerfull, that *Pope Pius* the ſecond, who liued in the yeare 1450, writeth, that the Biſhop of *Vtrecht* could raiſe in an inſtant 40 thouſand men under his owne Command, and though he was much warred upon by the *Hollanders*, *Friezes*, and *Gelders*, yet was he able to defend himſelfe, & to maintaine his owne Countrie and Cittie. *Monfoort*

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE LORDSHIP OF OVER-YSSEL.

Name.

THE *Yssel* an arme of the *Rhyne*, and a third outlet, by which he had wont to discharge his waters into the Sea, hath giuen nomination unto the State, and Lorp-ship of *Over-yssell*, which we now purpose here to describe; for it lieth on the furtheſt side thereof, & therefore is called by the latiniſts *Transisulania*. That we may then the better underſtand, what the Yſel properlie is, ye muſt note, that about two touſand paces aboue the towne of *Arnhem* in *Gelderland* there was a long cut or ditch begonne, which with an unſpeakable charge & labour was made by *Druſus Germanicus*, the Step-ſonne of *Tiberius* Emperour of *Rome*; by the dexteritie of his ſouldiers, to keepe them from idleneſſe, and lazineſſe.

Transisulania.

This ditch is yet to this day, called after his owne name *Foſſa Druſiana*, that is, *Druſus ditch*, and through which *Germanicus Cæſars ſonne*, to accompliſh the promiſe made to his father (as *Cornelius Tacitus* witneſſeth) paſſed proſperouſly, with a thouſand ſaile of ſhips, into the lake of the *Rhyne*, called now the *Southerne Sea*, and ſo through an other cutt, or ditch gott into the *Ems*. This ditch was ſixe, or nine miles long, & led the *Rhyne* by *Doeſburgh* lying in the Earledome of *Zutphen*, which perhaps was ſo named from *Druſus*; where the old Yſel, a river coming out of *VVeſtphalia*, falleth into it, and thence borroweth the name of the *Yſel*. Then running by *Bronckhorſt* and *Zutphen*, paſſeth by *Deventer*, the chiefe towne of the Province of *Over-Yſſell*, and from thence to *Hattem*, and *Campen*, which towne by the alteration of the courſe of the river, is ſeated on this ſide of the *Yſell*, & yet nevertheleſſe is counted under this Province: from thence making many ſmall *Iles*, & receiving the *Svvart-vvater* into it, runneth into the *Ye*, which leadeth him into the Sea, leaving *Vrek*, and *Ems* two litle *Ilands* on the left hand, deſcribed in the map of *Holland*: but before he diſcharged himſelfe into the Sea, there was a ſtone-cauſie, upon which ſhippers uſed to ſhoue forward their ſhipps, (ô ſtrange alteration of terreſtriall things!) where men had wont to dwell fiſhe now ſwimme: ſo that this ditch of *Druſus*, by the helpe of ſome Meeres, eſpecially of the Ye, litle by litle made this great *Southerne Sea*, or Lake: which did great harme to the Countries of Friezland, & Over-Yſſell, and did much diminiſh and leſſen them from their ancient greatneſſe. So that this cut, or new *Yſell*, did no good, but was ſwallowed up in the Southerne Sea, and ſo loſt his old courſe into the Sea, betweene the Ilands of *Vlieland*, and *Schellinck*.

Now to come to the deſcription of *Over-Yſſell*, this Countrie hath on the North *Friezland*, on the South *Gelderland* and the Earledome of *Zutphen*, on the East *VVeſtphalia*, and on the Weſt the Southerne Sea, and the *Yſell*. It is devided into three States, namely, *Yſelant*, or *Zallant*, *Drent*, and *Tvvent*. It is a plaine, and a fruitfull Soile & Countrie, which yeeldeth much graine and Corne, and hath alſo many fine, pleaſant, and profitable woods, beſides eight walled townes, to wit, *Deventer*, *Campen*, *Svvoll*, *Vollenhove*, *Steenvvick*, *Haſſelt*, *Oetmarſen*, and *Oldenzeel*, with ten other braue places, namely *Meppel*, *Geelmuyden*, *Coeverden*, *Hardenberghe*, *Omme*, *Almeloo*, *Goor*, *Diepenhem*, *Delden*, & *Enſcheden*, all of them having great priviledges, & freedomes: moreover there are aboue two hundred villages, among which ſome of them are great and faire. The States of this Province, conſiſts of two members, to wit, the firſt in Officers & Gentlemen, the ſecond in the three capitall Townes, namely: *Deventer*, *Campen*, and *Svvoll*.

Towns.

Deventer lyeth on the right ſide of the *Yſell*, twelue miles from *Svvoll*, and is a reaſonable great towne, very ſtrong, and well fortifyed, full of many gallant houſes and publick buildings, is well inhabited, and populous, having many goodly paſtures and meddowes lying round about it, which when the *Yſell* ſwells, are overflowne with water. The *Yſell* runneth cloſſe by the towne, and ſerveth as a moate upon the one ſide of it. The other ſide hath partly a deepe moate, and partly a large haven to defend it. The walls are very high round about it, with ſtone turrets ſtanding cloſſe one to another, being lyned nevertheleſſe with a thick Earthen wall, and a great roundle or Mount of Earth, which lyeth before the Brinck gate, with a falſe-bray under it, beſides, a great *Bolvvarck* lyned from the botome with brick, which is juſt before the *Yſell-bridge*, to keepe the water from overflowing into the moate. Alſo by this Bolwarke, and the Brinck gate, lyeth the *Noorenbergiſh Tovvre*, very high and great, the wall whereof is 18 foote thick, which commaundeth all the places round about it. Beſides this outwall, there is an other brick-wall about the towne, beſett with turrets, but hath no moate. In fine *Deventer* is a very ſtrong towne, wherein alſo there is good trading, having for a long time had aliance with the other two townes of this Countrie and the Hanſe townes, for all three of them were made three imperiall townes (Anno 1495) for the enlarging of the Empire. Becauſe *Maximilian* the firſt, King of the *Romans* propounded in the Dyel at Wormes the weaknes of the Empire, they then added 91. Cities and townes unto it; ſuppoſing that this would ſufficiently ſtrengthen it againſt all aſſaults, and attempts, ſo that theſe three townes, were then choſen amonge the reſt as imperiall Cities, and were endued with many ſpeciall priviledges, and immunities.

Deventer.

Campen is likewiſe comprehended (as is ſaid) un-

GELDRIÆ

Suyder

NOTULARUM EXPLICATIO

Vrbes Stadt
Pagi Dorpen
Arces Kasteelen
Cœnobia Kloosters
Vicinæ Buuren
Fortalitia Schansen

PARS

VELVWE

SALLANT

ZUTPHANIÆ PARS

WEST TWENTE

PHALIÆ PARS

BENTHEM

COMITATUS

Ommer meer

Miliaria Germanica communia

Elburg
Oosterwolde
Kampen
Geelmuyen
MASTE
BROECK
Hattem
Zwol
Haßelt
Loenen
Kallenhoven
Deventer
Zutphen
Rodenberg
Dolsen
Rechteren
Ommen
Lochem
Borkeloo
Grolle
Diepenhem
Ryssen
Ghoer
Hardenberg
Schoonebeek
Delden
Almeloo
Enschede
Oldenzeel
Oetmarsen
Nyenhusen
Noorthoorn

DITIO TRANS-ISULANA

FRISIAE PARS ORIENTALIS

Joannes Janssonius excud

thith Legion of the Romans, which was written in short in these Latine words V. TRIG. LEG. STAT. which signifieth in length *Quintæ Tricesimæ Legionis Statio.* But seing the three Letters LEG. were by antiquitie of time worne out, so those that were unskilfull in this language read, V. TRIG. STAT. by joyning all the pointed letters together, which seemes not strange, for the towne of *Cantstat* in *Suevia*, tooke its name from the ancient inscription LEG. ANT. STAT. which being fully written at length is *Legionis Antoninæ Statio*, that is, *the encamping place of Antonines Legion.* This *Antonnie* from whome *Vtrecht* first tooke its name, was Senatour of *Rome*, which flying from *Nero's tyrannie*, is said to haue made his retreate into these parts, where he first built this towne. The Castle being afterward taken in by *Dagobert* of France, was strongly fortifyed and tooke its name from *Trajectum*, because it was a *through fare*, from all parts, as some verses vvritten in the *Dom*, or Cathedrall of *Saint Martins* Church can witnesse. A stately Church which hath a very high and a loftie steeple almost as high as *S. Pauls* in London, and is seene a great way off. This citty is so seated, that a man in a daye maye goe from hence to any one of 59 walled townes equally from this distant, and to dinner to 26, and returne home againe at even to bed.

Bishop *Balderick* did first girt *Vtrecht* about with Walls, & repared the *Dom*, or *Cathedrall* Church, for which worke he was honored by the Emperour *Charles the Balde*, with the jurisdictions of *Deventer* and *Tielt*. *Vtrecht* is seated upon an arme of the *Rhene*, which river before tooke his course into the *Leck*, passed by this Citty, and so forwards discharged him selfe into the Sea, so that the waters thereof are yet to be seene to this day in the moats & channels thereof, and along that course, which the *Rhene* had wont to take to *VVoerden* and *Leyden*, where it yet retaines the name of the *Old Rene*. The Cittie of it selfe is very great, and of a large circuit, faire, strong, and magnificent, and had in it before the troubles a strong Citadell, called *Vredenborch*: The founder whereof was *Carolus Quintus*, but afterwards was slighted, & broken downe with the Consent of *Don Iohn of Austria*, because he feared, that the old Prince of Orange should surprize, and fortifie it stronger. Amonge the churches, which are many in number, there are fiue Collegiall Churches, or Chapiters, namely, *Saint Saviours* heretofore *Saint Bonifaces*, *Saint Peters*, *S. Iohns*, our *Ladies*, and *Saint Martins* the Cathedrall, which once was puld dovvne by *Adelbalt* Bishop of *Vtrecht*, because it was then to litle for him, and afterward was rebuilt, and made up againe in that great, and sumptuous forme as ye see it is at this day, which is to be admired. It was Consecrated by twelue Bishops in the presence of the Emperour *Henry the first*, in the yeare of our Lord 1023, as appeareth by some verses engraven in the Church.

Besides the Cathedrall Church, there is the Collegiall church, called our *Ladies*, a faire and a well built structure, founded by the Emperour *Frederick Barbarossa*, as a fine & penance layd upon him by the Pope because he had destroyed, and layd vast the gallant cittie of *Milan*, and all her churches, and holy places. In the beginning of the foundation of this church hapned a wonder: for they found in the ground a kind of a *quicksand*, which they could not stop by no materialls, as wood stone, earth or such like; had it not bene for one of the workeman, that was more ingenious then the others, who stopped this *quicksand*, und the bubling up of the water, with Oxe or Cowes hides, to make the foundation firme, & to finish the worke, in memoriall whereof they wrote these Latine Verses, with the picture of a Bullocke swimming over a water engraven in a stone, the contents are these:

Accipe posteritas, quod post tua secula narres,
Taurinis cutibus fundo solidata columna est.

The other Churches, Cloisters, and Hospitals wee will for brevitie passe by, & say onely this, that within the citty of *Vtrecht* is held the provinciall councill for the whole *Diocesse*, consisting of a President, and nine other Councellours, with some officers, belonging to them. Touching the Cittizens, and Burgesses of *Vtrecht* they are curteous, able and substantiall men, but touchie and high minded, two vices which commonly proceeds from prosperity. In this cittie dwels as great a number of gentlemen, as in any place in the Netherlands, saving in the Hagh in Holland. In Popish times this cittie flourished much with the multitude of Clergie men, which for that reason was famous in every Countrie. Among the rest this was the birth place of *Pope Adrian*, heretofore the *Tutor* and Schoolmaster of *Charles* the fifth, who advanced him to the papall dignitie.

VVyck te Duerstede is one of the ancienteſt townes of *Batavia*, heretofore mighty and great, so that in those dayes thee had 50 Churches and temples in it, but was twise sackt, and destroyed by the *Normans*. It is at this present a reasonable rich towne, lying upon the river *Leck* a Dutch mile from *Kuylenbourgh*, & three from *Vtrecht*. *VVyck te Duer-stadt.*

Vpon the same river, which is an arme of the *Rhene*, two miles distant from *VVyck* and fiue from *Vtrecht*, stands *Rhene*, a very ancient towne, called by *Cornelius Tacitus*, as it seemes, *Grinnes*. *Rhene.*

Amersfoort is a pleasant, and a fine towne, seated in a wholesome aire, having a church in it with a high steeple, lying upon a small river called the *Eems*, it is populous, and well furnished with all provisions, all things being cheape in it. In the yeare 1629 when *FrederickHenry* Prince of Orange was engaged before the *Bosh*, with the States armie, and that the Ennemies army and the Emperours commanded by *Monte Cuculy* had gott into the Velowe by the way of Diversion to dravv the Prince from that siege, *Count Cuculy* comming before it & summoning it, it was soone yeelded over to him, upon the 14 of August that yeare. In the interim *VVesel* was surprised, and taken in by the States souldiers under the Conduct of the *Heere* or *Lord of Dieden*, a place of great importance & the Magazine from whence the Ennemies Army had their Victualls, and where their bridge lay over the *Rhene*, where they lost their Canon & munitions, and had a thousand prisoners taken with abundance of riches in the towne, for indeed this Citty was the *Sedes Belli*, and their retreat in these parts. The Surprisall of this towne was so sudden and did so frighten, and amaze the Ennemy, the doore being shutt behinde them, that *Count Cuculy* was driuen to abandon this towne, and to retire himselfe to the Spanish army for feare of a shroder blowe, which he did on the 22 of that month without bidding those of Amersford fare well. *Amersfoort.*

Montfoort lieth upon the *Ysel*, some three English miles from *VVoerden*, *Oudevvater*, and *Yselsteyn*, it is a prettie towne, first built for a frontier against those of *Holland*, because there hapned betweene the Earles of *Holland*, and the Bishops of *Vtrecht* a bloodie warre for a longe time, in regard the Emperour *Charles the Balde* had giuen a part of this Bishopricke to the Earle of *Holland*. In those daies the Citty of *Vtrecht* was so powerfull, that *Pope Pius* the second, who liued in the yeare 1450, writeth, that the Bishop of *Vtrecht* could raise in an instant 40 thousand men under his owne Command, and though he was much warred upon by the *Hollanders*, *Friezes*, and *Gelders*, yet was he able to defend himselfe, & to maintaine his owne Countrie and Cittie. *Montfoort*

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE LORDSHIP OF OVER-YSSEL.

Name.

THE *Yſſel* an arme of the *Rhyne*, and a third outlet, by which he had wont to diſcharge his waters into the Sea, hath giuen nomination unto the State, and Lorp-ſhip of *Over-yſſell*, which we now purpoſe here to deſcribe; for it lieth on the furtheſt ſide thereof, & therefore is called by the latiniſts *Tranſiſulania*. That we may then the better underſtand, what the Yſel properlie is, ye muſt note, that about two touſand paces aboue the towne of *Arnhem* in *Gelderland* there was a long cut or ditch begonne, which with an unſpeakable charge & labour was made by *Druſus Germanicus*, the Step-ſonne of *Tiberius* Emperour of *Rome*; by the dexteritie of his ſouldiers, to keepe them from idleneſſe, and lazineſſe.

Tranſiſulania.

This ditch is yet to this day, called after his owne name *Foſſa Druſiana*, that is, *Druſus ditch*, and through which *Germanicus Cæſars ſonne*, to accompliſh the promiſe made to his father (as *Cornelius Tacitus* witneſſeth) paſſed proſperouſly, with a thouſand ſaile of ſhips, into the lake of the *Rhyne*, called now the *Southerne Sea*, and ſo through an other cutt, or ditch gott into the *Ems*. This ditch was ſixe, or nine miles long, & led the *Rhyne* by *Doeſburgh* lying in the Earledome of *Zutphen*, which perhaps was ſo named from *Druſus*; where the old Yſel, a river coming out of *VVeſtphalia*, falleth into it, and thence borroweth the name of the *Yſel*. Then running by *Bronckhorſt* and *Zutphen*, paſſeth by *Deventer*, the chiefe towne of the Province of *Over-Yſſell*, and from thence to *Hattem*, and *Campen*, which towne by the alteration of the courſe of the river, is ſeated on this ſide of the *Yſell*, & yet nevertheleſſe is counted under this Province: from thence making many ſmall *Iles*, & receiving the *Svvart-vvater* into it, runneth into the *Ye*, which leadeth him into the Sea, leaving *Vrek*, and *Ens* two litle *Ilands* on the left hand, deſcribed in the map of *Holland*: but before he diſcharged himſelfe into the Sea, there was a ſtone-cauſie, upon which ſhippers uſed to ſhoue forward their ſhipps, (ô ſtrange alteration of terreſtriall things!) where men had wont to dwell fiſhe now ſwimme: ſo that this ditch of *Druſus*, by the helpe of ſome Meeres, eſpecially of the Ye, litle by litle made this great *Southerne Sea*, or Lake: which did great harme to the Countries of Friezland, & Over-Yſſell, and did much diminiſh and leſſen them from their ancient greatneſſe. So that this cut, or new *Yſell*, did no good, but was ſwallowed up in the Southerne Sea, and ſo loſt his old courſe into the Sea, betweene the Ilands of *Vlieland*, and *Schellinck*.

Now to come to the deſcription of *Over-Yſſell*, this Countrie hath on the North *Friezland*, on the South *Gelderland* and the Earledome of *Zutphen*, on the East *VVeſtphalia*, and on the Weſt the Southerne Sea, and the *Yſell*. It is devided into three States, namely, *Yſelant*, or *Zallant*, *Drent*, and *Tvvent*. It is a plaine, and a fruitfull Soile & Countrie, which yeeldeth much graine and Corne, and hath alſo many fine, pleaſant, and profitable woods, beſides eight walled townes, to wit, *Deventer*, *Campen*, *Svvoll*, *Vollenhove*, *Steenvvick*, *Haſſelt*, *Ootmarſen*, and *Oldenzeel*, with ten other braue places, namely *Meppel*, *Geelmuyden*, *Coevorden*, *Hardenberghe*, *Omme*, *Almeloo*, *Goor*, *Diepenhem*, *Delden*, & *Enſcheden*, all of them having great priviledges, & freedomes: moreover there are aboue two hundred villages, among which ſome of them are great and faire. The States of this Province, conſiſts of two members, to wit, the firſt in Officers & Gentlemen, the ſecond in the three capitall Townes, namely: *Deventer*, *Campen*, and *Svvoll*.

Townes.

Deventer lyeth on the right ſide of the *Yſell*, twelue miles from *Svvoll*, and is a reaſonable great towne, very ſtrong, and well fortifyed, full of many gallant houſes and publick buildings, is well inhabited, and populous, having many goodly paſtures and meddowes lying round about it, which when the *Yſell* ſwells, are overflowne with water. The *Yſell* runneth cloſſe by the towne, and ſerveth as a moate upon the one ſide of it. The other ſide hath partly a deepe moate, and partly a large haven to defend it. The walls are very high round about it, with ſtone turrets ſtanding cloſſe one to another, being lyned nevertheleſſe with a thick Earthen wall, and a great roundle or Mount of Earth, which lyeth before the Brinck gate, with a falſe-bray under it, beſides, a great *Bolvvarck* lyned from the botome with brick, which is juſt before the *Yſell-bridge*, to keepe the water from overflowing into the moate. Alſo by this Bolwarke, and the Brinck gate, lyeth the *Noorenbergiſh Tovvre*, very high and great, the wall whereof is 18 foote thick, which commaundeth all the places round about it. Beſides this outwall, there is an other brick-wall about the towne, beſett with turrets, but hath no moate. In fine *Deventer* is a very ſtrong towne, wherein alſo there is good trading, having for a long time had aliance with the other two townes of this Countrie and the Hanſe townes, for all three of them were made three imperiall townes (Anno 1495) for the enlarging of the Empire. Becauſe *Maximilian* the firſt, King of the *Romans* propounded in the Dyel at Wormes the weaknes of the Empire, they then added 91. Cities and townes unto it; ſuppoſing that this would ſufficiently ſtrengthen it againſt all aſſaults, and attempts, ſo that theſe three townes, were then choſen amonge the reſt as imperiall Cities, and were endued with many ſpeciall priviledges, and immunities.

Deventer.

Campen is likewiſe comprehended (as is ſaid) un-

GELDRIÆ

Suyder

NOTITIARUM EXPLICATIO

Urbes
Pagi
Arces
Cœnobia
Vicus
Fortalitia

Oppida
Nobiles
Monasteria
Pagus
Schantzen

D

PARS

VELUWE

Leonen
Kallenhaven
Ter horst
Wellep
Op Reyd
Zutphen
Doesburch
Dorth
Deventer
Lebbenich
Bathman
Epenhuysen
Lochem
Borkeloo
Grolle
Diepenheim
Ghoer
Delden
Twickel
Ootmarsen
Oldenzeel
Enkhede
Almeloo
Ryssen
Hattem
Elburg
Oosterwoolde
Zwanenberg
Zwol
Sundhem
Hagenvoorde
Rechteren
Leemkerberg
Helendoorn
Ommen
Rha
Wierden
Hardenberg
Schoonebeek
Nyenhusen
Goelmuyden
Kuyd Vaderaht
BROECK
Hasselo
Mepp
Benthem
Tubbergen
Denecham
Noortbroeck
Ommer meer

ZUTPHA

NIE

WEST

PHALIA

TWENTE

SALLANT

COMITATUS

Militaria Germaniæ communis

DITTO TRANS-ISULANA

FRISIAE PARS

ORIENTALIS FRISIAE PARS

Zee

SEVEN

WOLDEN

Steenwyck

Meppel

Diverder Dingspil

Dingspil

HOOGHE SMIELDE VEEN

Nyenoorter veen

GRO

NIN

GE

Nordevelt

Aben

Beyler Dingspil

Rolder Dingspil

DRENTE

Oostermoer

Suydeyelt

Mubel Broucl

AMPTEN

OLDE

WESTER WOLDT

DUL

LAERT

ECHTER

GROOTE VEENEN

De Bourtang

een groote Moerasschighe heyde

Joannes Janssonius excud

der the Countrie of *Over-Yssell*, though it lyeth on this side of the *Yssell* upon the mouth of this river, 15. miles from *Deventer*. It is a braue and a grand towne and prospers reasonable well, but had heretofore better doings, and trading, before the channel altered & grew shallow. It is encompassed with a high and a large Stone wall, adorned with many Turrets, and Roundles after the old fashion, hath very broad Moates, but no earthie Wall, but those which *Maurice* Prince of *Orange*, of famous memorie, caused to be made. This towne lyeth in a Valley by the river side, in the forme of a bowe, whereof the river, being their broade, is as it were the string, having a faire bridge layd over to the midst of the towne, which is built upon huge beames fastned in the ground, as the foundation, but the props & arches for the shipping to passe under to saue charges, are some ninety foote wide one from an other, and are so artificially fastned, and joyned aboue one to another, that it seemes the whole frame hangs in the aire, & is so fastned as if it were underpropped. This towne hath sixe Gates, and all the Land side lies so lowe, that the Burgers can putt it under water, when they please, which is a great strengthning to the towne. Some thinke that *Campen* was that Roade for ships, whereof Ptolomee speaketh: Others are of the opinion, that it is the port, or haven of *Manarmanus*.

Svvoll lyeth upon a small river, which falleth into the *Vider* or *Vecht*, being three longe miles from *Campen*, it is a farre and a strong towne, double moated and well fortifyed with a thick Wall, and Bolwerks, for when any warrs, troubles or daungers hapned, those of *Vollenhoven*, where commonly the Gouvernour of Over-Yssell held his residencie, for their better safety retreated thether. *Svvoll.*

Vollenhoven lyeth in the bosome of the Southerne Sea, sixe miles from *Steenvvick*. It is a prettie towne, and well seated, for all Victualls and commodities, are brought unto it very commodiously both by Water, and by Land, & therefore the Provinciall Councill of *Over-Yssell* is held here, from whose sentence no man may appeale, which had wont to be pronounced in the presence of the Gouvernours of *Friezland* & of *Groyning*. *Vollenhoven.*

Steenvvick seemeth to haue bene an ancient towne which lyeth in a round over against *Blockziel*, upon a small river, that within three miles of *Meppel* falleth into the Southerne Sea. It is but of a small compasse, and not aboue 1600. ordinary paces about. The soile about it is very good for the bearing of Corne. Here also they make great Store of Turfe, so that it is a towne of reasonable trading. Formerly it was but a weake towne, but since the warres, was made exceeding stronge. There are three Churches in it, whereof the chiefest is called *S. Clements*, built with a high foure-square towre. There was heretofore a Castle in it built by *Mr. George Schenck* Gouvernour of this *Countrie*, but afterward in the yeere 1523. was demolished. *Steenvvick.*

Hasselt lyeth upon the same river *Vider*, sixe miles from *Vollenhoven*, it is a reasonable rich and a strong towne. *Hasselt.*

The ancient towne of *Ootmarsen* is nine miles from *Almeloo* & was founded (as *Trithemius* saith) by *Odemare* King of France, from whome it tooke his name, and that upon the very Grave of *Vechtan* his speciall good frend. Others suppose it was so named from an ancient people called the *Martii*, which inhabited thereabouts. *Ootmarsen.*

Oldensseel, as some thinke took the name from the ancient *Salii*. It is a small towne which lyeth about three miles from *Ootmarsen*, and of all the townes in *Over-Yssell*, was onely under the commaund of the late Archduke *Albertus*, who held an ordinary garnison in it, till Count *Ernest* of Nassau of happie memorie, Gouvernour of *Friezland*, after a few dayes siege tooke it in, upon the first of August 1626. and brought it againe under the Commaund of the Lords the States Generall of the Vnited Provinces, by whose commaund shortly after, it was slighted, being weake, and no able to hold out a siege, or the assault of an Ennemie. *Oldenseel.*

Meppel is the chiefe Village of the Liberties of *Over-Yssell* that are unwalled, & lyeth upon a smal river, some 12. miles from *Coevorden*. *Meppel.*

The faire and strong Castle of *Geelmuyden*, lyeth upon the mouth of the *Vider*, betweene *Hasselt*, and *Vollenhoven*, being but three miles from either of them. *Geelmuyden.*

The invincible fortresse of *Coevorden*, lyeth about three miles from *Hardenbergh*, and is a common through-fare for those of *Friezland*, *Ommeland*, *Drenth*, and *Over-Yssell* into Germanie. For the other passage by *VVedde*, over the *Boertange*, a heath so called, which is daungerous for Theeues and Robbers, and not so safe at all times. *Coevorden* hath on the Northeast side a long Morash, as farre as *VVedde*, on the West a standing water, which runneth past *Hasselt*, and *Svvart-Sluyce*. On the North the Village of *Dalem*, and a hard heath which goeth towards *Groyning*. On the East the Countie of *Lingen*. On the South the Earledome of *Benthem*. And on the Southwest, lyeth *Hardenbergh*, it lies 15. miles from *Linge*, and as farre from *Oldenseel*, 27. from *Deventer*, 15. from *Svvol*, 18. from *Steenvvick*, and 21. from *Groyning*. *Coevorden.* *Sitt.*

Hardenbergh lieth three miles from *Coeverden*, and 12. from *Svvoll* upon the *Vider*, which commeth out of the Earledome of *Benthem*, and a mile and a halfe aboue *Hardenbergh* by Coevarden receiveth the *Aa* into it, and so taking his course by *Omme*, passing by *Svvoll*, and from thence forward to the *Svvart-vvater*, falleth into the Southerne Sea by Hasselt. *Hardenbergh.*

Omme is about sixe miles from *Hardenbergh*. *Omme.*

Almeloo lyeth upon a small river, which runeth into the *Vider*, and is sixe miles from *Goor*. *Almeloo.*

Goor lyeth upon the *Vider* or *Vecht*, three miles from *Diepenhem*. *Goor.*

Diepenhem is sixe miles from *Delden*, & Delden foure from *Enschede*. *Diepenhem.* *Delden.*

Enschede is the last of the villages of *Over-Yssell*, being but 3. miles from *Oldenseel*. *Enschede.*

THE DESCRIPTION OF WEST-FRIEZLAND.

Name.

THE name of *VVeſt-Friezland*, and the *Friezes* is diverſly derived, for ſome write, that the word *Friſia* came from *Phrygia*, which was their natiue Countrie and ancient habitation. Others ſay, that in regard of the piercing aire, and ſharpe Froſt which theſe parts are ſubject to, it is taken from the verbe *Vrieſen* to *Freeze*. The Abbot of *Spanheym* (following *Hanibaldus* a notable falſifyer of hiſtoricall truth) mainteyneth, that they were deſcended from one *Friſius* the hairie, King of the *Francks*, directly contrarie to *Plinie* and *Tacitus*, who calls them by the name of *Friezes* many ages before. Howſoeuer, they were an ancient people of lower Germainie, whoſe militairie valour, was well knowne to the Romans, who never ſince altered their name. Tacitus according to their power, deuideth them into *Majores*, & *Minores Friſii*, that is, into the greater, and the leſſer Friezes. Theſe two nations inhabited along the ſide of the *Rhyne* as farre as the Sea coaſt, & had within the circuit of their territoires many great Lakes, and Meeres, which the Romans ſailed ouer with their navie. *Tacitus* affirmeth, that the *VVeſt-Friezes* were the *Eaſt-Friezes*, and not the Embdeners, which aſſume unto themſelues this name at this day, but indeed they where the *Chauci minores*: for thoſe where the ancient *VVeſt-Friezes*, which dwelt about *Staveren*, *Sneeck*, *Franicker*, *Harlingen*, and *Leuvvarden*: and thoſe which inhabited in the utmoſt confines of *Holland*, were called *North-Hollanders*, and therefore *Plinie* teſtifyeth, that their countrie bordered upon the *Caninefates*, and that both theſe *Friezes* dwelt along the *Rhyne*, as farre as the *Ocean*. *Friezland* then by the river of *Ems*, is devided into two parts, to wit, *VVeſt* and *Eaſt-Friezeland*: that which lieth *VVeſtvvard* we will here deſcribe by the ancient name of *VVeſt-Friezland*, as having bene alwaies held for the mightieſt of the two.

Majores & Minores Friſii.

Bounds.

This Province is bounded on the Weſt, and North with the Northerne Ocean, on the South with the Southward Sea, and partly with the territoire of *Overyſſell*, & on the Eaſt with the river *Ems*, which ſeparateth it from *VVeſtphalia*.

Temperature.

The aire in this Countrie is reaſonable good and healthfull, and though it be ſubject to infection, by reaſon of the many dampes, foggs, and exhalations, which riſe out of the Meeres, and lakes: yet are they expelled, driven and purged away by the windes.

The paſtures, and Grounds in this Countrie, are mooriſh & lie very lowe, ſo that the moſt part of them from the latter end of Summer, till Lent be paſt, are overflowne with water, and can hardly beare any corne: for the ſeed that is caſt into them, becauſe it is long before they grow drie, is choaked, and ſpoilded: & indeed, they are rather fitter for paſturage, & the feeding of Oxen, & Cowes, whereof they haue great ſtore which yeeld their owners great proffit by making of Butter & Cheeſe, which they tranſport into, and vent in other Countries, then for tillage. Beſides they haue here a breede of goodly mares and horſes of a large ſize, with long hairie Fetlocks aſwell for the ſaddle & horſes of ſeruice, as for coaches, and waggons. They haue not much wood in this Countrie; but in ſtead thereof, nature hath plentifully ſupplyed that defect with abundance of excellent turfe, as well here as in Holland. So that they neede not burne bones (as the Scythians did) for want of wood; for they haue not onely enough to ſerue their owne turnes, but alſo to furniſh their neighbouring Countries and Townes. Of this turfe they haue two or three ſorts. The firſt is made of a ſpungie, and a light Subſtance: The other of a more ſolid, and heavie matter, as hard as a brick. The one is ſoone kindled, and ſoone out, the other more durable, laſteth longer, and giueth a greater heate. The firſt being caſt into the water floates aboue, & the ſecond ſinks downe to the bottome like a ſtone. The lighter turfe is moſt uſed, but in baking, bruing, burning of bricks, and for Saltpannes. The other is the common firing of the united Provinces, when it is on fire and flameth, it ſendeth fort a reflexion, which maketh one looke as pale as Ghoſt, and ſome times caſteth forth a ſulpherous fume, which cauſeth a diſeaſneſſe in the head, like ſea-coale, which if ye caſt a litle ſalt into it, it is preſently remedied. The manner of making of this turfe in *VVeſt-Friezland* and *Holland* is this: In the Fennie, and Mooriſh grounds, they haue a great many rowes of *Dobbins* or long ditches in ſome places 20. foote broade, and in others ſome more, ſome leſſe, having bankes betweene them about ſome ten or twelve foote wide: Out of the bottome of the ditches the Turfemakers bagger up (that is, with a long pole a bagg or a hoope nett) a kinde of ſlimie mudd, which they caſt betweene theſe ditches upon the banks, to dry in the Sunne and the Winde, and being halfe dry, they come and trample upon it, and ſpread it a broade to that thickneſſe, which they would haue their turffe off, and becauſe their feete ſhould not ſinke into it, they binde under the ſoles of their ſhooes foure-ſquare planks, and ſo going upon it lines out their worke, by cutting this mudd with a flatt yron ſpade, like checquer worke or the paines of glaſ-windowes, where lying till it be dryer, they take it up with the ſame inſtrument, and pile it up in heapes, as high as a man, leaving holes betweene them that the Sunne may beate upon them, and the winde wiſke through them, and being become reaſonable dry, they putt them into havells in the Fenns, till they be as hard and as dry as a brick, and this is the ordinary fuell of Holland, Zeland, and Weſt-Friezeland. They haue an other kind of turfe cutt in heaths, which they pile and ſett up in heaps in the ſame manner, this is commonly enterlaced with ſmall rocts of bruſh, and makes a good fire, which is quickly kindled and quickly burnt; whereas the beſt ſort makes a fire which will laſt ſome two houres. The poorer ſort alſo, make a kinde of turfe of Cowedung mingled with hay and ſtraw, which they dry in the ſunne and ſerues them for fyring, but this is offenſiue to their eyes and makes an ill ſmell.

Holands Turfe & the manner of making it.

In theſe Fenns and lower grounds, where there are plaſhes, there are many Koyes, to cath fowle in.

Koyes and the manner of making them.

MARIS GERMANICI PARS.

FRISIA OCCIDENTALIS

Auctoribus

Adriano Metio *et* Gerardo Freitag.

Amstelodami Henricus Hondius Excudit

DER SCHELLING.

VLIELANDT.

Den Abdt

Westvrieshe

Het Vlie

Harlingen

Franeker

Sneeck

Worcum

Hindelopen

Staveren

Slooten

Slooter meer

Kooghs

De Wriesche plaet

Boomkens gat

Boomkens gronden

Pieters gat

Noorder gat

Midslandt

Oostzyde

Suryp

Brandaris

Stortemelck

Westzyde

Oostzyde

Spickhoeck

Mosmicke slaet

Langer Sandt

De Tettingh

Cromme balck

Ropta zyl

Het vaste

Scharringer hoek

Tabe zyl

Amelland


Notarum explicatio
Pagi
Monasteria
Nobilium ædes
Wadt
Dockumer diep
Dockum
Leeuwarden
Franeker
Harlingen
Bolsward
Sneek
Workum
Hindeloopen
Staveren
Sloten
Gorredijk
Oosterwolde
Ooster Lemmer
Wolvega
Oldeboorn
Oldeklooster
Oldemerckt
Slyckenborch
Linde Fluvius
Borne Fluvius
Beets
Surhuister Veen
Noorder drachten
Vriesche paelen
Trimunte
Dockumer diep
Baurumer Nylant
Collumer Nylant
Collumer zyl
Fivelingo
Fivelbeck
Lutkegast
Surhuysen
Dosum
Vreterp
Sigerswolde
Wyrmedorp
Lippenhuysen
Noorderhuysen
Oosterhaule
Dombroeck
Oosterwolde
Fochting
Langdyck
Nieuwe Apfelsche
Apfelsche
Nieuwe Schans
Milliaria Germanica communia.
Milliaria Gallica communia.
't Vriesche Broeck
Dren-
GRON
NINGÆ
PARS.
tiæ pars.

The taking of Foules.

They alſo are made in this manner; where the Lord of the Soile, or the huſbandmen marke where fowle lye in the Fenns, maſhes, or a low meddowe, they caſt up a pond foure-ſquare of the biggneſſe of halfe an acker of ground, and plant about it Willowes, Oyſſiers, or ſome other trees, and from the foure corners, or points caſt up a ditch, which growes narrower and narrower, from the mouth of which corners they make as it were a bowre over it like an arbour ſome 40. or 50. paces long, is made leſſe and leſſe: and at the end thereof they cloſſe it over with a tonnell nett, and betweene the brinke of the pond, and the trees they make a hedge or ſhelter of ſedge, or reed round about the pond, with intervalls and peeping holes one within an other leaſt the fowle ſhould ſee them. The koy being thus made, and growne about with trees in this manner, the Koy-men haue tame ducks, which as Fraifours are taught, to betraye the wilde ones by flying out and bringing them home to their maſters Koy, and being light in the Koy they growe very familiar together, ſo that in time, being uſed to this koy, there is a flight of three or foure hundred coupple of Duck & Mallard, Wiggin, and Teale. The Koyman having good ſtore of foule in his Koy, uſes at certaine times to feede his traitorous Ducks, from his peeping holes till they come to the mouth of his tonnell & then caſts them out ſome chaffe and Corne, which being uſed to it comes preſently to that place, and the wilde ones, growing bould ſwim along with them, and fall a feeding as well as they. Now here is the cunning behinde this Shelter of reed, the Koy-man turnes out a litle Curre or Dogg, with a handkierchiefe or a cloth abouth his neck, the wild Fowle being amazed, at this ſight and taken up with wunder, are ledd by the tame ones into the mouth of the Tonnell. The Koy-man then ſeing that he hath gotten within his compaſſe ſtarts out at one of his peeping holes, ſhowes himſelfe & the wilde ones riſing flie further & further into the tonnell of the nett till they are catcht: & thus are thowſands of Teale taken in the Koyes of the Low Countries, which are a great benefit to the Owners of theſe Koyes, and ſerves the Countrie with abundance of Fowle, eſpecially if it be a wett Winter, and thus much for my owne Countrie the *Ile* of *Elie*.

Kings & Ancient Government.

To returne againe to *VVeſt-Frieſland*, this Countrie had formerly Kings of their owne, till the time of *Charlemagne*, but before they bore for a long time the heavie yoake of the *Danes*, and *Normans*, and after his deceaſe, had endured many aſſaults, till at laſt they enjoyed reſt in the dayes of that peaceable Prince *Charles* the Fifth.

Townes.

There are twelve townes in *VVeſt-Friezland*, whereof *Leuvvarden* is accounted the chiefeſt, being a rich City, adorned with goodly houſes, having a ſtrong Caſtle in it, and is fortifyed with a good wall, and deepe moates about is, againſt the aſſaults of an ennemy. Here is alſo held the Court and Chancerie of *Friezland*, from whence no man maye appeale. *Svvichem* is the towne where *Viglius* was borne, and lyeth cloſe by it. *Dockum* where *Gemma Friſius* was borne hath a fertill ſoile round about it, & pleaſant paſtures, lying within ſixe miles of *Leuvvarden*, & within three of the *Gulph*, or Sea boſome, & was once under *Gelders*. *Sneeck* being nine miles from *Leuvvarden* lyeth in a lowe, and a moiſt ground, which will beare no corne, but in ſtead thereof, they haue rich meddowes. This towne was built not aboue two hundred yeeres agoe, ſince which time it is ſo enlarged, and hath ſo flouriſhed, that it will ſcarce giue place to any towne in *Friezland*. This towne hath breed & bene the nurcing mother of many Learned, and Famous men, as *Ioachimus Hopperus*, the light and ornament, not onely of this towne, but alſo of all *Friezland* and the *Netherlands*. Alſo *Petrus a Fritema* an excellent lawyer, *Albert Hero* a great *Divine*, and a Philoſopher, & divers others. *Staveren* lyeth by the ſhoare of the Southerne Sea, among plaine and levell fields, devided one from an other by many ditches, and draines. There is no remarkeable thing in it, but onely an ancient Caſtle, which commaunds & lookes into the Sea, the foundation whereof was layd Anno 1522. by *George Schenck* Gouvernour of *Friezland* at the commaund of the Emperour *Charles* the Fifth, that the *Burgunians* with the more eaſe, and conveniencie might ſend Men & Victualls into the next townes of *Holland*. *Plinie* in his 4. booke and 15. Chapter tearmeth the ancient Inhabitants thereof the *Sturii*. *Harlingen* lyeth upon the Mouth of the Southerne Sea, hath a fertill ſoile, a ſtrong Caſtle, a commodious haven, & a good read and harbour for the Eaſterlings, and Northerne Friezes, and a towne where there is a good traficke and a great reſort of people. *Franiker* was ſo called from the *Francks*, and is the natiue towne of *Ioannes Vlpius*, wo was very ſkilfull in the three languages. It is alſo an Vniverſitie. There are other townes alſo as *Damme*, *Bolſvvarden*, *Ylſt*, *Sloten*, *VVorcum*, and *Hindeloopen*.

Ilands.

Friezland hath alſo many Ilands, whereof *Schellinck* is the chiefeſt, noted much for the catching of Dogfiſh, which are taken in this manner: When they lie a ſunning by the Sea ſide, the Peſants ſeing them, wrappe about them ſelues Oxen or Cowes hides, and to amuze them, falls a dauncing, and a leaping upon the Sands, theſe fiſh being taken and delighted with this antick, come neerer to them, and being gott a pretty way from the brinke of the Sea, they pitching their netts, betweene them and home caſts of their hides, at which ſudden ſight, they being frighted, ſcrambling to get againe into the Sea, are taken in theſe foiles. Here where borne *Rudolphus Agricola*, *VVeſſelus*, and *Reinerus Pridinus* all famous Philoſophers and Devines.

Lakes Meeres & Rivers.

There are in Friezland (as is ſaid) many Lakes, Meeres, Pooles & Rivers, as the *Lauvvers*, called heretofore *Laubacus*, *Lavica*, and *Labola*, upon the Eaſt ſide lyeth *Ems*, and on the South part the *Southerne Sea*.

State & policie.

Friezland is devided into three principall States. The firſt is the Countie of *Ooſtergovv*, whereof *Leuvvarden* is the capitall Citie, and theſe are devided againe into Lordſhip and precints, as *Leuvvarden vvard*, *Tietzarker vvard*, *Yderdar vvard*, *Rauvvarder vvard*, *Fervverder vvard*, *Dongervvard* in which *VVetzens* lyeth, *Dantummer vvard*, in which *Dantummavvold* ſtandeth, *Cerſpelen*, in which *Suyrhuſum* is. *Colmerland*, whereof *Collum* is the chiefe, *VVeſternland* wherein lies *Beetz*, *Smalingerland*, in which was the Abbey of *S. Benedictus Order*, called *Smalingerly*. The ſecond State is the Countie of *VVeſtergovv*, in which are theſe precints, as *VVonſeravvard*, whereof *VVitmarſum* is the chiefeſt. *Franickervvard*, *Bonavvard*, in which *Mimerſga* lyeth, *Meynaldummarvvard*, wherein *Baert* lyeth, *Hennardarvvard*, *VVeynbritzarvvard* in which *Gauve* lyeth, *Geſterland*, whereof *VVickell* is the chiefe place. The third is the Countie of *Sevenvvoldt*, having under it theſe precints, *Donye*, *VVeyrſtal*, in which *Donigæ* lyeth, *Lemſter*, *Vuigæ*, wherein *Lemmer* is. *Aengevvert*, in which lyeth *Cathrybant*, *Schotterland*, in which is both *Nevv*, and *Old Schotten*. *VVittingervvard*, in which are *Old Horne*, *Haſſcher*, *Vyfge*, wherein alſo lyeth *Haſcherhorn*. All *VVeſt-Friezland*, and *Groyning*, where in times paſt under the ſubjection, & obedience of the Biſhop of Vtrecht.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE SEIGNORIE or LORDSHIP OF GROYNING.

THE Citie of *Groyning* with the circumjacent territoires, and Villages, commonly called the *Ommelands*, were in ancient times held for a part of *Friezland*, becauſe they fronted, and lay ſo neere upon it, and after many troubles, became a rich and a populous State and Province of them ſelues, who for a long time mainteyned, & defended their owne Liberties, Lawes, and Statuts, ſometimes giving them ſelues under the protection of the Biſhop of *Vtrecht*, and otherwhiles under the Earles of *Holland*, for which they gaue them a yeerly tribute, and did them homage, till at laſt a faction roſe, betweene the *Sheringers*, and the *Verkoopers* of *Friezland*. Now for the preventing of future troubles, and the ending of this quarrell, the Emperour *Maximilian* the Firſt, gaue as a fee ſimple unto Duke *Albert* of *Saxony*, who was then Vicar of the Empire, the State of *Groyning*, and *Friezland*, lying on the further ſide of the *Ems*. This being diſtaſtfull to the Friezes, that would not acknowledge him, he was driuen to ſide with the *Scheringers*, by whoſe help, and aſſiſtance (under the Conduct of his Generall *Fucks*) he made warrs againſt the *Verkoopers*, that had joyned themſelues with thoſe of *Groyning*. The event of this warre was ſuch at the laſt, that thoſe of Groyning were forced to renounce all their claime, and pretences to the territoires of *Ooſtergouu*, *VVeſtergouu*, & *Sevenvvoldt*, and beſides, to paye to this Duke yeerly the ſomme of thirtie thowſand Crownes. The other townes alſo whereof *Leuvvarden* was the chiefeſt, ſubſcribed to theſe conditions, but afterwards caſting of this yocke they revolted, whereupon the Duke of *Saxonie* coming into the Countrie with an army, conſtrayned them by force of armes to yeeld unto him. The *Groyningers* fearing to be ſerued in the ſame kind, by the mediation, and interceſſion of the Biſhop of *Vtrecht* obtained a truce from him.

Ancient Lords.

The *Friezes* after this rebelled a third time, which occaſioned a new warre, that laſted till the deceaſe of Duke *Albert*, who left his Sonne his Succeſſour. Vpon his death, the Friezes taking courage againe, thinking now no more perills & daungers had hung over their heads, beſieged *Damme*, which *Edſard* Earle of *Embden* held in the behalfe of the Duke of *Saxonie*. Hereupon alſo *Huge* Count of *Leyſnitz*, beſieged the Citie of *Groyning*, but once more through the interceſſion of the Biſhop of Vtrecht a truce was made for the ſpace of foure yeeres, which time being expired, and that thoſe of Groyning would no longer obey the Emperours commaund, Count *Edſard* of *Embden*, and *Vyt*, of *Draeckdorf*, as chiefes in the behalfe of *Henry*, Duke of *Saxony*, came againe and beſieged *Groyning*, and caſt up two ſtrong forts before it, which did much diſtreſſe them in the Winter. The towne now ſeing, that the promiſſed reliefe of the *Overyſſelliſh* townes failled them, where ready to haue entred into compoſition with the Saxon, had it not bene for an affront, which hapned in the interim. For juſt at that inſtant, when they were coming to partie, the Chieftaine *Vyt* of *Drackendorf*, had taken ſome Burgers priſoners, who being not able to pay that ranſome, which he had impoſed upon them, uſed them baſely, cutt of their noſes and eares, and turned them againe into the towne: which did ſo exaſperate the Citizens, that the treatie brooke off, and they would by no meanes haue to doe any more with the *Saxon*, but preſently offred the towne to the Earle of Embden, upon this condition, that he would never ſuffer them to come againe under the *Saxon*, & ſo agreeing together (Anno 1506.) the Earle entred into this towne, with full power and authority, and after the Citizens had taken the oath of allegance unto him, he built a ſtrong Caſtle in it. Duke *George* of *Saxonie* taking this monſtrous ill, with the aſſiſtance of *Erick* Duke of *Brunſvvick* in revenge of this, fell into *East-Friezland*, with a mighty army and burnt and ſpoyld his Countrie, which forced the Earle of Embden, to forſake *Groyning* & come to defend his owne Countrie and inheritance, for which afterward he was cited, and baniſhed by the Empire; & looſing Damme, was driven to quitte Groyning, as being unable to reſiſt ſo mightie Ennemies. Whereupon thoſe of Groyning, ſeing themſelues diſtitute of helpe and abandoned, ſent Deputies unto the Duke of *Saxonie*, that they were willing to compound with him, if they might keepe and envoy their priviledges, and that he would raze the Caſtle. The Duke of Saxony, not accepting of theſe proffers: but puffing and ſnuffing at them (as many proud men doe before a fall) would haue the towne deliuered into his hand, without any reſervation, or exception whatſoeuer, and ſo the Deputies of the towne returning without effecting of any thing, toold him before they departed, that neither he, nor any of his poſteritie, ſhould euer be Lord of Groyning againe: and coming home, conſulting among themſelues, chooſe an other Protectour, and found it good, to preſent this towne to *Charles* of *Egmont*, Duke of *Gelders*, who receiued them into his protection, and preſently tooke poſſeſſion of it by William of *Oyen* & *VVerner Spiegel*. The Caſtle was inſtantly demoliſhed, and the Burgers tooke an oath to be true to the Duke, and the Crowne of France, becauſe he had alwaies ben in league with it, to helpe to defend him againſt the power of the *Burgunians*. This cauſed a long, and a bloudie warre, betweene theſe two Dukes, till at laſt, the Duke of Saxonie, being weary of the warre, ſould and reſigned all the right, and intereſt he had

MARIS GERMANICI

Schiermonk oogh

Buſch

Rottumer oogh

Lauwers

Gromminger Watt

FRISIÆ

Dokumer diep

Gromminger diep

Buurumer Nylant

TRANSLAVIANÆ

Ruigewaert

Hummerzij

Langewoldij.

Fredewoldij.

PARS QUARTA TERRITORII

Medachtij

Halueampt

Marnenſes

Vbbega.

Innerſdijken

GRONNINGEN

Oosterampt.

Duurſwoldij

DRENTIÆ PARS.

Amſtelodami,
Excudebat Ioannes
Lanſsonius.

Milliaria Germanica communia.

Milliaria Gallica communia.

GRONINGA DOMINIVM.

Auctore
Bartholdo Wicheringe.

PARS

FRISIÆ

TRANSAMASANÆ PARS

WESTERWOLDIÆ PARS

Borcum

Watt.

Norden

Marienhave

Griet zijl

Schoonort

Pilsum

Eilsum

Wirdum

Risum

Emden

Wolfzijl

Amasus Fluvius

Nesserland

Oldersum

Oldendorp

Midwolde

Finsterwolde

Bunde

Leer oort

Wsta

Wynschoter Syl

Winschoten

Pookel A

Westerlee

Mieden

Hilligerlee

Beerta

Oosterwierum

Borchswier

Wagenborgen

Schildt

Midden

Nyland

Spijck

Loesdorp

Bierum

Nyen

Cloester

Wirdum

Marsum

Ruckwert

Riggerda

Weiwert

Hoveskens

Maethusen

Slochter

Northbroeck

Cockinga

Scheemda

Oostwolt

Uddel

Wymeer

Gryfswymeer

Jemmingum

Mariencoer

Wener

Anno 1277 Maris inundatione triginta tres pagi hoc in loco periere

NOTARVM EXPLICATIO.

Pagi

Monasteria

Nobilium aedes

unto Friezland, unto *Charles* Prince of *Spaigne*, for two hundred thowſand Crownes, and ſo the Duke of *Saxonie* retreated into *Miſia*. After this a warre began againe, betweene thoſe of *Gelders*, and *Burgundie*. *Flores* of *Tſelſteyn* ſided with the houſe of *Auſtria*, and the Earle of *Embden* tooke part with thoſe of *Gelderland*. But at laſt the *Groyningers*, having bene 20. yeeres under the commaund of the *Gelderers*, paying euery yeere unto the Duke, a tribute of 30. thowſand Gilders, expecting no good ſucceſſe, but that the Emperours power grew greater euery day, and that the Duke of Gelders was not able to ſupport them, addreſſed themſelues unto the Gouverneſſe of theſe Countries, the *Lady Margaret*, the Emperours Aunt, who accepting of them, ſent preſently *Georg Schenk* of Sautenburgh unto them, and (Anno 1536.) on the eight of Iuly, tooke the oath of allegance of them, to be true and faithfull to the Emperour her nephew, and thus this towne after ſo many troubles, and alterations of Princes, and Gouvernours came under the houſe of *Burgundie* and *Auſtria*. Afterward, in the yeere 1595. in the month of Iuly, *Maurice Prince* of *Orange* of famous memorie beſieged it ſtraightly & deſtreſſed it much, ſo that it was forced to yeeld, and to come into the union of the States of the Vnited Netherlands.

Groyning. The City of *Groyning*, being the *Metropolitan* of this Province, is a very ancient towne, and as *Munſter* writeth, was built 378. yeeres, by a Troyan called *Grunnius*, before the nativitie of *Chriſt*. Within the Citie there are many ſtanding Pooles, and Waters, partly made by nature, & partly caſt up by the hand of man, from whence are made broad moates, and ditches. It is a great towne, fairely built, and well compacted together, wherein many rich Burgers dwell.

Situation. It lyeth in the longitude of 28. degrees, and 24. minuts, and in the latitude of 53. degrees, and 16. minuts about 18. miles from *Leuvvarden*. The Cathedrall Church was dedicated to the honour of *S. Martin*, & is under the Biſhop of *Vtrecht*. In this Church there are a faire paire of Organs, which *Rudolphus Agricola* a citizen of Groyning, made with his owne hands. Anno 1614. the States of this Province for the advancement of Learning, erected here an Vniverſitie. It is a populous and a mighty towne with a ſtately Lordſhip belonging to it, whoſe commaund reacheth farre, both Eaſt and Weſtward. It hath a rich ſoile, and diverſe fatt paſtures, and Meddowes with many villages. Northward it is in league, and confederacie with thoſe territoires, which reach as farre as the Sea, commonly called the *Ommelands*. They haue alſo their gentry, which make the ſecond member of the Province of Groyning, but the City it ſelfe and the Magiſtrates thereof, are accounted for the firſt member.

Damme lyeth about ſixe miles from *Groyning*, it hath bene heretofore walled, but Anno 1536. was ſlighted. *Damme.*

Delfziel is a fine village, lying upon the Sea ſide, as farre from Groyning, as from *Embden*, lying about nine miles. There lies a ſtrong *Schanſe*, which oftentimes hath bene caſt up, and razed; but now is built up againe, and in Eſſe. *Delfziel.*

The City of *Groyning*, with the *Ommelands*, and Circumjacent territoires, make a Province of themſelues, & whereas heretofore there hapned ſome difference, betweene them & the other Vnited Provinces by ſome Commiſſioners and Counſellours, it was decided, and appeaſed, and publikely proclamed in the Hagh, Anno 1597. ſo that now they liue in peace unitie and quietneſſe one with another.

A Preface, concerning FRANCE, *To the frendly* READER.

BEcauſe wee are not borne for our ſelves alone, but for the publick good, as farre as God our chief benefactour requireth of us. It behooveth us to accommodate with our beſt power this Geographick worke unto that end, a part whereof wee are here ſetting foorth. It is well knowne, that for the knowledge and practiſe of hiſtories the uſe, and profit of Geographie are greater then I can expreſſe: but it hath a worthines yet more praiſe-worthy, if well applyed to the end, whereunto it is moſt proper (the knowledge of a Politick State) therein repreſenting not only the ſight of places, but alſo the nature and lawfull condition of them all, as requiſite in the Duty of a Geographer. For as the Painter will not have ſatisfied his profeſſion, that hath repreſented a man according to the proportion of his limbs, but neglecting the colours and Phyſiognomick ſignes left unto us his nature & paſſions hidden, in like manner he will ſhape us a Geographick body, dead & ſenceleſſe, that ſetting down the deſcription of places ſhall forgett the relation and proportion which they hold together. Therefore, I have principally endeavored to deſcribe before every Mapp the order & nature of the moſt remarkeable places in every Province, the better to profit, the ſtudious, and carefull of Politick matters and State affaires. Yet if our deſcription be imperfect in many things, and erroneous in ſome points, maruall not at it (Reader.) For wee have not the formes of Gouvernment of all Countries, neither had wee leiſure to find them out: but of as much as wee have ben able to collect, by the reading of hiſtories, wee have at laſt drawn out a reſemblance, or rudiment of a Politick State, that may inſtruct thee of the order & condition of the thing propounded, ſo that it is the eaſier for thee to correct, and adde unto that which thou wilt find deficient in thine own country: which if thou doeſt, and wilt ſend it mee, I ſhall acknowledge it to proceed from thee in the reformed frontiſpice of the Fable. If every man would doe ſo much in his owne Country, it is incredible how great profit Lovers of Geographie ſhould reap thereby.

Now as there are three chief things to be conſidered in the gouvernment of Kingdomes, Provinces & Principalities, viz. the Eccleſiaſticall State, the Politick, and the Adminiſtration of Juſtice: I wil deſcribe firſt of all, before the Chorographick Carde of every Country, how many Politick States and conditions there are in it, according as the order of dignities is there obſerved. Then in the diſtinctiõ of places noble (becauſe the chiefe Gouvernment is in the hands of the Nobility.) I ſhall name thoſe firſt that are held in fief and redevance of the Prince: Then the free, and all orderly deſcending from the higheſt to the loweſt degree of Nobility, or Dukedomes, Earledomes, Lordſhips. And thirdly, in what Government the Province is divided, which be three things ſufficient to the knowledge of the Politick State. As for the Juſtice, wee will note the juriſdiction of the Dioceſes, & Parliaments or higher Aſſemblies, whereunto is raiſed Appeal from the Inferiour Courts. After which concerning the Cleargy, there will be made mention, firſt of the Arch-Biſhops (if there be any) then of Suffragan Biſhops, and others that follow them in order. I have a good mind to run over all that: but if matter be defective, I will how ever doe my beſt, to ſtimulate (at leaſt) and provoke all lovers of their owne Countrie, to better and more perfect things: Each place ſhall be marked by number to find it preſently in the enſuing Table. The firſt number ſhall hold the degrees and minutes of longitude, which will be found at the North or South-ſide. The laſt ſhall beare the numbers of Latitude, which will be found at the Weſt or Eaſt ſide. From thoſe tearmes and limits, following on this ſide, the Meridians, on the other, the Paraleles, upon the latitude, you will come unto the common ſection and place propounded by you, of them that are in the Indices of Maps, you wil know the ſight by themſelves. But if the names be not found in the propounded table that will be the fault of him, who firſt repreſented it, for which cauſe the deſcription of Principalities, and Lordſhips was not to be forgotten.

And becauſe the Nobility holdeth the Gouvernment & Dominion of Provinces; it will be both pleaſing and profitable, to know the degrees and proper conditions thereof. The higheſt, is that of an Emperour or of a King, which follow in their ranck the Duke, Earle, Baron, and the *Tribunus militaris*, called of the Low Dutch *Bander-heer*. As it were Lord of a Band, that is a trouppe, ſubjected under his Banner. After him goes the Knight, called of the French Chevalier, of the low Dutch Ridder. Laſt of all is the Squire, that beareth the marks & ornaments of Nobility, but hath not yet received the dignity of this order. There are 3 degrees of Earles: he that is in the firſt is called of the French Vicomte, that is next unto his Duke before all other in privileges and authoritie, *Ludovicus Guicciardin* is of opinion, that he ſhould be called *Burgrave*. It may be that this order of Earles hath ben thus diminiſhed as it is ſeene this day, but at the beginning his authority was greater, as it appeareth in his deſcription. In the ſecond ranck is the Comte Provinciall, named of the Low-dutch, Landgrave: In the third the Marquis, Marcgrave. Theſe are the chief degrees and order that is held in the Government of each Country. There may be ſome difference in the ſubdiviſion of theſe degrees, but they are more diſtinguiſhed by their priviledges then formes of Government. I will ſet foorth the differences and Lawfull conditions of the order, I have propounded, as I have found it in a French Booke titled *la Diviſion du Monde*, deducing from the lower Nobility the creation of other degrees, the properties whereof and order of Government may the better be cleared thereby.

The Knight (ſaith he) or Chevalier, from a noble Squire, is thus made. After a long times triall of his valour in the warres, if he hath ben in ſundry charges, and have competent meanes to uphold the State of Chevalerie, being iſſued of a rich, great and noble family, when a battell is offred or other remarkeable encounter; Hee ſhall ſignifie to the Generall of

the Army or to ſome generouſe and valliant Knight that he deſireth the order of Knighthood. Then after the conflict, where he hath behaved himſelfe well: he ſhall preſent himſelfe to the Generall or foreſaid Knight, whome he muſt pray in the name of God and S.George to give him the badge and marks of the order, which heard the Generall ſhall draw his ſword, & ſtrike this Petitioner thrice, ſaying: I create thee Knight in the name of God and S.George, to maintaine the Chriſtian faith, and faithfully keepe the Church, Juſtice, the Widowes, and Orphans. But if he be poore, though valliant, he may not be admitted therein: If he hath not ſufficient revenues to conſerve the honour and dignitie of Chevalerie.

The *Tribunus militaris*, *ein Bander-heer* is made of a Knight, if having for a great while followed the warrs, he holdeth lands enough and revenues, to wage & entertaine 50 Nobles, that is a trouppe, to follow his enſigne on horſeback: for none may plant his Cornette or Banner, if he can not bring in to the field at his owne charge, a trouppe of 50 Horſe-men at the leaſt, all Nobles and well maintained.

The Baron may be made of a Knight or Noble squire, when he hath in his Tenements foure Caſtleſhips, having high, meane, & lower juriſdiction: then the King may give him leave tō take up the Banner of a Baron, though not unleſſe he hath made proof of the greatnes of his valour in the laſt warres. Thus by his firſt offices he is Knighted, by the ſecond a Tribunus militaris, and by the third a Baron,

The Earle is the next aſcending. and firſt of all, the Frontier-Earle, called Marqueſſes or Marc-grave, he may be created ſuch that hath two or three Baronies mortaiſed under one Dutchie, and may be created by his Duke in whoſe dominion he holdeth them.

Then the Provinciall Earle, (which is Land-grave) is made if he hath foure Baronies under him, whome the Duke may create or the King at the Dukes leave or entreaty.

The Vicomte (Prince Earle) may be made if he holdeth five Counties, or more, in one Dutchie, or joyned one to the other, and may be created by the Duke in great ſolemnity by the Kings permiſſion; whoſe preſence will make his principalitie the more honorable. The Earle that will be a Duke, ought firſt of all, to have in the Kingdome where he is to be crowned foure chief Earledomes, and in each of them 4 other Counties or Baronies under the faith and protection of them, ſo ſhall he have the right and title of Ducall dignity: He ought withall to be crowned by the King or Emperor, by whome he is preſented with a litle hatt enriched with pearles & pretious ſtones in the chief of his townes, and great aſſembly of Princes, Dukes, Earles, and Barons, in a great feaſt day, as is vſuall at the inauguration of Kings.

He that will be a King muſt neceſſarily have foure Dutchies, holding together ſubject unto himſelfe, and in every Dutchie foure Cities, whereof he be onely Lord, in each of them an Arch-Biſhop, & under each of them 10 Epiſcopall Provinces, thus provided he ſhall preſent himſelfe to the Imperiall Majeſtie as to his Soveraign Lord, or prevaile ſo farre by his Embaſſids that he may come and crowne him.

This forme of creating Kings and other Princes ſeemeth new, for whilſt the wandring nations of the Goths, Vandals, Lombards, and other, who brought their Kings along with them, did not meaſure the Royall dignitie by the extent of lands, but by the ſtrength and multitude of people. The Duks themſelves who were firſt inſtituded anno 569 by Longinus Exarck of Ravenna, then eſtabliſhed by the Lumbards, were not choſen but for their valour and prudence in the managing of affaires: Add, that *Paulus AEmilius* ſaith, that the Dukes and Earles, were at firſt committed onely to the keeping of townes and Gouvernments of people, conditionally, that they might be depoſed when need and occaſion ſhould require: neither could the foreſaid Lawes of creating Princes be made or eſtabliſhed ſuch, ſince they meaſure and require the goods and tenements to be hereditary, & under ſuch & ſuch conditions: Becauſe the Dutchies and Counties were conferred by Kings and Emperors onely for certain times, and upon conditions, which might be changed from day to day: But though the time of ſuch inſtitutions can not properly be determinated. It is notwithſtanding probable, that the Monarks introduced and confirmed them under Ottho the ſecond, Emperor: or about the yeare of our Lord 1000 or a litle after. For untill that Emperor every Prince according to his ritches power and ambition did aſpire unto a greater degree and dignity, and even to the Royalty it ſelfe, thus of one Kingdome of Lorraine, which extended from the Rhin unto the Eſcaut or River of Hont, was limited with the Sea of Friſeland, and belonged onely to Lotharius Sonne of Ludovicus Pius, are ſince proceeded and become many Kingdomes, viz. That of Burgundie, which is beyond the Mount Jura, extended unto the Alpes, comprehending all Swiſſerland, the Rauraci (thoſe of Baſle) the Dauphinois, Savoyards, and Burgundians beyond Iura, & the Kingdome of Provence, which held likewiſe part of Burgundie and Savoy, called ſince the Kingdome of Arles, whereof alſo the Arch-Biſhop of Treves is called Arch-Chancellour and Electour of the Empire: Beſides this, the Kingdome of Lorraine, held that, which now is called Lorraine, and with it, the reſt betweene the Rhin, and Eſcaut, unto the Friſon Sea, and ſometimes called the Kingdome of Auſtraſia. Againe Charles the Bald & his Brother Lewis, did part this Kingdome of Lorraine betweene them, retaining each the title of King: I omit many other Kingdomes borne at the ſame time, as great mens ambition lead them: but Ottho the ſecond having taken away the name of Kingdome, divided this Lorraine in new Dutchies and Counties as members cut of from the ancient body as ſaith Cuſpinian; & having divided it 981 did firſt eſtabliſh Charles brother to Lotharius King of France, Duke of Lorraine as witneſſeth Richard de Waſſembourg. And it ſeemes that ſince that time this Arbitrary Election of Kings and Princes hath ceaſed, by the card which Monarcks have had, to reunite and joyne all to their owne body, firme and naturall; according to the proportion & harmonie of the members with the head of a humain body. In a word, to keepe the better order, for the future, in Principalities and magnaging of affaires, theſe Lawes were introduced in the time which I have mentioned.

Thoſe are (Reader) the degrees of Nobility & difference of dignities. Now, note how in every Kingdome the Provinces be dividen, what is the forme of gouvernment, & with what proportion every thing is there diſtributed according to their degrees: what is the proper duety of every one, what habitude, report, and conference one hath to the other, and principally to his chief. You will finde therein a notable harmonie, to the place and tranquillity, to the ſtrength, and authority; pride and riches, vertue and wiſdome, to the Majeſtie of a Kingdome: the extent and enlargement of limits, to varietie and incertitude, to the decline and deſtruction, or other thing whereunto one may tend, as formes of managing human affaires be diverſe: that which you will finde or judge to fall out ill, obſerve whence it may proceed, that which you will ſee to have ſucceeded well, enquire after the cauſes of it: And thus will you know the beſt forme of Policie, and will treat with better luck & profit, all that which concerneth Geographie. Aud to the end you may enter it more methodically, I will add here as the

as the foundation of the whole building an Abridgement of the Politick State of the Kingdome of France, which the noble and learned Dominicus a Burmannia made and dreſſed up at my requeſt in behalfe of the worke and Reader, whoſe example ſhould be enſued by the ſubject of other States, that ſo other more remarkeable formes of a human Gouvernment might be reduced as in a ſhortned Picture.

The Politicke State of the Kingdome OF FRANCE.

THE French, held by all writers, for a moſt adviſed people, & great warriers, willing to eſtabliſh unto themſelves a good Politick State, preferred the Monarchie to all other. For they ſaw it thus ordained by nature, that men doe more reverence and feare one, that precedeth all others in dignitie, then a certain number of choſen men liable unto change: Adde, that reaſon ſuggeſteth that in all things men neceſſarily have recourſe to one onely, as to a head or ſpring of all actions, and that the authority that many have to command together, is a matter full of difficulties and danger. Beſides, examples ſhew that Monarchies though mutable by the death of Princes or other human accidents, have laſted longer, have ben quieter, and not ſo often croſſed as the Ariſtocratie or Democratie, as is ſeene in the Aſſyrians, Parthians and Ægyptians, and to come nearer home, in England, Spaine and France, to whoſe States none may compare for the time of their continuance. It happens, not ſeldome that the conduct of the moſt eminent called Ariſtocratie, is changed in Oligarchie which is a Gouvernement of few perſons when of the moſt apparent a few of them onely doe ſhare the honors and advantages of the Publick to increaſe their privat wealth by inpayring of the Common, which they ought principally to have tendred. The other forme which concerneth the vulgar, & is termed Popular State or Democratie hath ever ben held turbulent, ſtormy, full of broyles, & Ennemy to excellent and generous perſons. The French then, have ever moſt adviſedly choſen to leave the diſpoſition & conduct of affaires rather to one alone whome they ſaw to excell the other in Prudence, courage, and vertue, then to many of the chief or to the multitude it ſelfe. By reaſon that ſuch a perticular State may ſooner and more eaſily prevent the Inconvenients, and when happned, remedie them alone, then many together equall in degree and authority. Yet not ſo, that they have given an unbridled power, to doe all things according to his owne will, but well limited with certain Lawes and conditions that there might be noe grownd for Tyrannie: as will be ſeene ſubſequently. Finally, as there is nothing among mankind that is ſolid conſtant and permanent, but all is corrupted & loſt with time, or changed with the courſe of ages. So is it with France, for though it hath alwayes ben a Monarchie yet it hath not alwayes ben guided by the ſame forme of Gouvernment, which wee will make appeare ſummarily and orderly from the beginning of that Kingdome, according to what wee have learned out of diverſe authors.

Such was the State of Gaule before that the Romans had conquered and reduced it into a Province, that it was neither wholly governed by one alone, nor the particular Townes and Cities under the Popular power, no more then the chiefeſt perſons. But was ſo divided that many of them were gouverned by the adviſe of the chiefeſt, which there upon were called free, & other acknowledged Kings over them. All obſerved this old cuſtome to convoque at a certain place and day a Generall Counſell of all the nation there to adviſe and reſolve on that which concerned the good of all the State. Tacitus in his 3 booke numbreth therein 64 Cities, that is to ſay (as is underſtood by Cæſar) Provinces, which did not onely uſe the ſame language behaviour cuſtomes and quallities, but had alſo like Magiſtrates and Officers, as he mentioneth in diverſe places the Cities of the Heduans, Bourgundians, Arvernes, thoſe of Auvergne, & the Rhemiſh, Rheims chiefly. Now they called their Kings then (or rather Roytelets) thoſe who had a Royall command, not for a certain time onely, as the Magiſtrates of Cities, but for their life time, & perpetually, though but of a ſmall extent, whom cuſtome hath ſince changed in Dukes, Earles, and Barons.

Thoſe Kings were not hereditary, but choſen by the people, for the good opinion they had of their juſtice, neither had they an infinite, abſolute, and diſſolute power, but ſo bound by certain Lawes, that they were not leſſe under the peoples authority then the people under theirs: So that their Royalties were ſcarce any things elſe then a perpetuall Magiſttature: for *Cæſar* nameth ſundry particulars whoſe parents had obtained the Kingdome, they were then kept cloſe & reſtrained by the authority of ſome principall Officers choſen by the people, wherein Plato, Ariſtotle, Polybius and Cicero ſay, that the forme of a Commonwealth conſiſteth.

Now after that Gaule was reduced by the Romans in forme of a Province, her Kings were thus choſen & eſtabliſhed, for their vertue and Nobility, (according to the cuſtomes of the German Kings ſaith Tacitus) by the peoples judgement and election, of whome there are onely three races found, ſince 1200 yeares, wherein this Kingdome hath floriſhed.

The firſt, of the Merovinges, which iſſued out of Merovée, have continued their familie by the ſpace of 283 yeares.

The ſecond, of the Carolovinges, which ſprung from *Charles* the great extended their linnage by the ſpace of 337 yeares.

The third of the *Capets* or *Capevinges*, which deſcended of *Hugh Capet*, doe yet continue for above 600 yeares to command in the Kingdome. For although the Aſſemblies of the generall States, & Great Counſell of all the people hath ever had free authority to chuſe their Kings; They have alwayes nevertheleſſe left that prerogative unto the children of the deceaſed Kings, and to thoſe of their bloud, for the good eſteem they had of their Nobility (as the Germains) and the vertue which they reputed naturall in them. Yet ſo notwithſtanding that if ſuch were not 14 yeares old, they could not be thereto admitted, but they provided themſelves of another that were of a Lawfull age: A Preſident whereof is ſeene in *Clogio*, King in the yeare of Chriſt 309. There be alſo ſundry examples that this Kingdome of France hath often-

times ben divided among many children of the deceaſed Kings, by adviſe of the chiefeſt in the kingdome. And if the people having rejected the Sonne of the deceaſed did chuſe another, they left unto the rejected for the maintenance of his ranck & dignitie the goods which were proper and patrimoniall to the deceaſed. The reſt which belonged unto the kingdome State or Crown was left unto him, to whom the kingdome was given, as alſo the things which are ſaid Fiſcall and publick, as deſtined, both for the entertainment of his authority, and the remedy of ſuch accidents as might fall upon the State, of which ſorte are the Dutchies and diverſe Counties, which likewiſe were aſſigned unto them, in the great Aſſemblies: It hath alſo ben evermore obſerved, that the daughters of Kings ſhould be kept back from the ſucceſſion of the kingdome, not by the Salique Law (as is, not well credited) for it ſpeaketh of none but of the private patrimonie, neither of the Fiefs, nor the goods Allodiaux, whoſe author was one Salagaſt, one of the chief of the kingdome, whence it tooke the name of Salique: But the daughters being poſtpoſed, the Crowne is deferred by the moſt eminent, to the Brothers, or Uncles, or Coſens, or other neare kindred: and thus much for the firſt poinct. Before the breaking up of the ſecond, it ſeemeth not amiſſe to repreſent in few words the members of the kingdome, that preſide at the eſtabliſhing of the King; the better to cleare there by the harmony which is betweene the head & members of ſo great a body.

Above all, this is very remarkeable that this Kings power, and the Orders of this kingdome are ſo united, and reciprocally obliged with mutuall offices, that ſcarce any notable differents can raiſe between them. There are three kinds of principall orders, of which hath alwayes conſiſted the ſolemne Aſſembly, and generall Counſell of the whole kingdome. viz. The Nobility, the people, and the vulgar. Each of them hath accoding to his quality, his particular Lawes, and cuſtomes, with which they are ſerved, & are ſo bound, joyned, and incorporated to the generall body, that they can not eaſily ruinate one another, or conſpire againſt the Kings perſon. As for the Clergy which may be put in, for a fourth Order, though for the greatnes of their meanes and authority they may be placed in the firſt ranck; we will ſpeak of them attetwards.

The Nobility of France, or the order of the Nobles, and Chevaliers, enjoyeth very great commodities and privileges, whence proceedeth the great affection they beare to their King, even to the hazarding of their lives for his, & the good of the Country, for they pay no tribut, they goe armed every where, and have meanes to live with honour, ſo that none of them is forced to any vile or mercenary State, for it is not permitted them, unleſſe they live at home as homebred Sluggards, and preferre a queſtuary husbandry to ſuch expence as ſhould bring them honour, and the amitie of every body. but if they will follow the Court, they have enough to entertaine themſelves & be honeſtly ſet forth: Becauſe there be many & ſundry charges & conditions in the Kings traine, appointed to the Nobility alone, where they may ſpend a quarter of a yeare, and then returne to the pleaſure and husbandry of their lands: They have all penſions from the King, wages, and yearely entertainements, with occaſions enough (which are oftentimes offered) to hope yet better things: the Princes, and others more eminent in the State, receive alſo penſions from the King in acknowledgement of the paines they take in the managing of publick affaires: And reciprocally ſuccour the decayed Gentlemen, either with their table at Court & ordinary maintenance, or with other meanes required. Moreover the Kings doe keepe evermore great numbers of Cavalerie to exerciſe and breed up the Nobility, amongſt which there be many offices & honours diſtributed unto them, which continues as well in peace as warre: The greateſt of the Nobility are provided according to their merit and quality, of thoſe charges of Cavalerie, ſome are Lieutenants, others Cornettes, others Archers, and thoſe which are unable to beare Armes ſerve the others: If there is noe warre, they may ſtay at home, where they may ſpare part of that pay which they have received in the warrs: withall it is almoſt incredible, what great number of charges and offices there is in the townes, appropriated to the Nobleſt, for ſome of them are Gouvernours of Provinces, others have charge of the Frontieres and limits of the kingdome, others of Caſtles and Forts, others of Townes and Fortifications, that I may not ſpeake of the higheſt offices, as Conſtables, Admiralls, Marſhalls, Great Maſters, Colonels, and others. Beſides, the Kings are wont to give yearely penſions to many Gentlemen that have no other charge then to wayt neare their perſons, which are therefore called Penſionaris: whereby it appeareth in how faire and advantagious eſteem the French Nobility is held, and that not without reaſon, for it is the Nobility principally that maintaineth the Country againſt their Ennemies, and by nature doth oftentimes excell the others. Such advantages likewiſe are diſtributed unto them as well for recommendation of their Anceſtors vertue, as to be unto them a ſtinging goad to runne on better and better, through the careere of honor.

The other order hath likewiſe no ſmall benefits: Wherein are the Marchants, who gaine and grow the richer, becauſe they may ſo freely traffique throwout all France, and that the Nobles make no profeſſion of Merchandiſe; they goe for the moſt part very well in clothes: Unto theſe alſo are given the charges of receiving keeping, and diſtributing the Finances, and even the States of Iudicature, and all that concerneth the diſtribution of Iuſtice, whence ariſeth to them a great deal both of profit and honour, for this kingdome beareth many kindes of Iudges, Councellers, Advocats, Procuratonrs, Greffiers, and the like, farre more numerouſly then all the reſt of Chriſtendome, which is exceeding meet for thoſe that contemning Marchandiſe or other callings apply themſelves unto this golden harveſt. In ſhort, this order doth ſo many wayes profit that it is envyed of the Nobility, though it precedeth all others in dignity and fame. And many even of other conditions endeavour to thruſt in among theſe pecuniary men.

The third order is of the Vulgar, and indifferently mixt multitude which make manufacture, and workmanſhip of all kinds, and Country labour. Now, it is not fitting they have to much liberty, or be to rich, nor exerciſed in the warres: For ſince all men, doe naturally hate all kind of ſervitude, & affect to encreaſe their riches, they would preſently take up Armes and oppreſſe their Principalls, which hath ſometimes and even of our age hapned in France, and elſewhere. But it is neceſſary that in every State there be ſuch orders and degrees to conſerve it, as wee ſee in a human body the weaker and ignobler members helpe and miniſter to the worthier. Neither have theſe (notwithſtanding) occaſion of complaining, or deploring their condition, becauſe that Iuſtice is equally diſtributed unto them as to others, and they are maintained in the ſame liberty and freedom which they have received from their forefathers, they are alſo admitted to many offices of State, in ſuch ſort, that by their labour, diligence and vertue, they may aſcend to the ſecond order, which may not attaine to the firſt but by expreſſe favour of the King who permitteth it to thoſe whome he ſees

he ſees to have done or be able to performe ſome memorable exploit for the good of the State: Which is prudently introduced: firſt, to conſerve the order of Nobility and Chevalerie entire, which diminiſheth dayly in purſuite of the warres, and ſcarce can beare up the burthen of Armes. Secondly, that men wakened by the object of ſo faire a recogniſſance may ſtrive by vertue, who ſhall firſt aſcend to this degree of honour. Thus, thoſe of the lower order aſpire to the ſecond, where being come, they labour generouſly to reach even unto the firſt. Whereby it happens, that there is leſſe envy and enmity among them, ſeing the path-way, and ſpacious field opened to the greateſt honours, and on the other ſide, the danger & puniſhment propounded unto thoſe, that will purſue them unlawfully and againſt the faſhion and cuſtome of the Country: But if the aſſays thereof were too irkſome and difficult, or that men ſhould deſpaire ever to aſcend higher, then the more couragious even of the lower State, would eaſily find occaſion of change, and induce thoſe of their condition, to take up Armes againſt the greateſt: but the contrary is ſeene, & many even of the meaner ſorte are finally provided of faire eſtates. A point practiſed by the old Romans, that traced the way unto thoſe of the popular condition to aſcend unto the State of Chevalerie, whence afterwards they had an open entry to the dignity of the Patricii and Roman Senators: Beſides this, you ſee therein the order of the Clergy common to all others that are affected thereto, for it happens oftentimes in France, that ſome men even of the moſt vulgar recomended by their learning and vertue attaine to the greateſt honours, even of the Cardinalat and Papacie. A thing which enflameth men exceedingly, to their ſtudies and practiſe of vertue.

By all which as aforeſaid, it appeareth, how faire & pleaſant is the connexion of the order of this Realme, whereof if one ſwarveth from his Duety, the remedy is at hand, for if the Nobility doth wrong the others, Juſtice correcteth it, whoſe authority is ſo great, that even all the Princes, hereof be they never ſo puiſſant are forced to ſubmitt themſelves thereunto. And if the people or vulgar undertaketh any novelty as is oftentimes hapned, the Nobility can eaſily by their power and practiſe of Armes make them recant and repaire their offence, which hath cõteined all in their owne duety, and make them to live quietly together, ſince they neither had cauſe, nor meanes to attempt any thing, & that puniſhment lyes at the doore of the delinquent: Thus they all unanimouſly love their King as the Author of ſo great happines, and when need is, doe moſt willingly obey his commands, and withall contribute very freely to the publick occaſions: But if any private man miſtaketh himſelfe herein, there is preſent phyſick for this diſeaſe, which hindreth it from going further.

Thus you ſee how properly this Monarchie is tempered, according to diſtributive Juſtice, governed under a King Ariſtocratically, that is, by adviſe of the principals, and democraticaly alſo, by the entermiſe of the people, ſith the Offices & honours are alwayes open to the French, and this is the forme of the Commonwealth ſo much recõmended by ancient Philoſophers, by reaſon of the ſweet harmony and right temperature of the conditions thereof, wherein this old golden Law hath a place, *Let the peoples good be for a ſupreme Law.*

But to returne to our purpoſe, of theſe three orders they were wont to congregate on the firſt day of May, a publick and ſolemne Councel, called ſince a Parliament, upon ſome important affaires. Where the King ſate in a gilded ſeat as Preſident, under which were ſeated firſt of all the Princes, Lords and Officers of the Crowne, then the Deputies of all the Cities of the Realme. The King was led at the entry of the Palace on a Chariot, drawen by Oxen, driven by his Chartier, ſo ſeated by the Princes in his ſaid gilded chaire (as is mentioned.) After whom every one ſate in his ranck, in which State and Sacrarie was called the Royall Majeſty.

The authority of this Aſſembly hath ever ben great, in which from the beginning of this State was principally treated of theſe points. Firſt, of the Creation & Depoſition of the King: then of the peace or warre then offred, of publick Lawes, of the higheſt Offices: Magiſtratures, and Procurations of the Realm, of the Aſſignation of part of the Royall Patrimonie to the Children of the deceaſed King, of the Daughters dowry termed in the vulgar German Abannagium, as a part cut of: In a word, of all that which is called this day by the vulgar, State affaires: for (as I ſaid) there was no other conference about affaires of the Kingdome, then in this Aſſembly. Moreover, if any Prince or other illuſtrious perſon was accuſed of ſome fault and forfeitur, he was called to this place to be judged on the defence which he produced to the contrary. If the King himſelf intended to make ſome great expences, as to build a Curch or Monaſtery, he propounded it to the Councell to take their adviſe therein: finally the authority thereof was ſo ample that even forraine Princes did ſubmitt the deciſion of their controverſies, to the ſentence they ſhould receive from thence.

Now the Hiſtoriographers doe call this Councell Court, ſometimes Aſſembly, now & then Parliament, and at other times Placitum, Arreſt, becauſe that the buiſeneſſe in queſtion having ben well debated there, and conſidered, finally the Decree pleaſed the greateſt part. As the judgements and adviſes of Philoſophers were called by Cicero and others, Placita: whence this clauſe at the ends of Edicts & Mandats of the French Kings, *Quoniam ita placitum eſt*, becauſe it hath ben thus decreed, ſeemeth to have ben drawn, which is not now well rendred by the Secretaries *Car tel eſt noſtre plaiſir*, or *For ſuch is our pleaſure.*

There were alſo choſen Governours or Lieutenants of the State, who under the Merovinges were called Majors of the Kings houſe, that is Maſters of the Royall Palace that had ſuch power and authority as the Superintendents over the Gardes of the Imperiall Pretorium, who were alſo called *Præfecti* encharged of the Government of the Palace: Theſe having by the Kings drowſines as it were beleagred the Royall authority, did in the end, (increaſed in power) ſeaſe and uſurpe it themſelves: for as they managed almoſt all the greateſt charges, and commanded the Armies in time of warre, the Kings contented with the ſole and emty titles of Kings, lived in deliciouſnes and ſloath. In ſuch ſort, that this evill crept in ſo farre, that under Childeric the 18 King, Pepin Major of the Palace, who under the Kings Authority had allready ſwayed and ended many warres, tamed and ſubdued the Saxons, did not refuſe the preſent occaſion of making himſelf King, ſeing himſelfe favored of a victoriouſe and triumphant Army. Now this great authority of the Majors began as I have ſaid in the time of Clotaire the ſecond, about the yeere of Chriſt 588. to wit, on the 130 yeare of the eſtabliſhment of this Realme.

In ſhort, Pepin was promoted King, after the depoſing of Childeric, concerning which you may ſee the Appendix of Hunibaldus, or John Tritem. beſides Marſil. Patav. c. 6. de Tranſlat. Imperii. In this yeare (ſaith Tritem.) the heads of the Kingdome aſſembled upon the depoſing of Childeric the ſlothfull, held a Councell, and they all unanimouſly conſented, that Childeric ſhould be depoſed, as having neither judgement nor power to command, and that Pepin who had all the publick authority ſhould be advanced in his place. Whereunto notwithſtanding Pepin would ne-

ver consent before he had the advise of Pope *Zacharias* there upon, for certain reasons (which he did alledge) moving him thereunto.

In stead of this master of the Palace, the Connestables, *Comites stabuli*, seem to have succeeded: In those times, them were called Comtes that were provided of great estates at Court, and that in part governed the State. This Comte d'Estable was peradventure he, whom the Romans called *Magister Equitum*, that is, that had the charge and conduct of the horse-men, & to whom obeyed those that had charge of the keeping of the horse, who were commonly called *Scarieri*. The Germans call him Mareschalcus, and hath at this time such an authority, as formerly the *Præfectus Prætorii*, or (as I have said) the Masters of the Palace, under whom are at this present 4 Mareschalci or *Magistri Equitũ*, that decide the differences hapned in the warr, and warlike employment.

Since that, were created in the time of Hugh Capet, (though all writers doe not well agree in their Origine,) the Peeres of France, for having deprived the true heire of his Crowne, he thought fitt to oblige unto himselfe by some new office the most eminent of the State, and it is generally beleeved that he effected some such thing.

It is said, those Peeres were chosen for two occasions: the first, that they might have the charge of the Kings Inauguration, or (as they speake then) Investiture of the Realme, that is to say, that they might adorne the King of his Habit, badge, and solemne ornaments in the Assembly of the Princes, and most eminent in the Kingdome: and to doe Justice if any of the chiefest were accused of felonnie, or other capital crime: for as formerly those differences were made even in the generall Councell (as I have said) and that since, under the Capets, that custom was referred to the Parliament of Justice, to whose judgement the Princes not willingly submitted themselves, it seemed good to these second Kings, the better to secure their affaires, to establish this order and assembly of Peeres, besides the Court of Parliament, which was since called the Court of the Peeres. The order and number of whom, hath notwithstanding oftentimes ben varied, for they have not allwayes ben twelve, (as some beleeve, but sometimes more, and sometimes lesse, as the King pleased, who distributed the degrees and advantages: which may be proved by sundry examples, as the dignity of Petre was conferred to diverse Princes, and by their advise some others of the principalls of the Kingdome even Bishops, were added. Finally, forreine Kings & Princes were enrolled in their number.

And though by the institution of these Peeres, as also that Hugh Capet made the Charges and dignities as Dukedomes and Earledomes of temporall, perpetuall, to gaine the hearts of the chief of the Kingdome did not lessen and (shily) not a litle diminish the authority of this Generall Councell, although the whole busines proceeded with the advise of this assembly: Yet notwithstanding, other important affaires depended still of the former order of this Councel, which is the ground of *Budeus* & *Charles du Moulins* saying, that the right price and raising of money hath allwayes remained in the peoples power.

That warre is memorable, which the principalls of the Kingdome animated by the continuall and daily prayers of the Commons, were resolved to undertake for the publike good against King Lewis the 11. Neither ought that generall Councell held at Tours under the same King, the first day of April, anno 1467 to be forgotten, wherein was concluded that 36 discreet men should be chosen of all the orders for Surveyors of the State, that should reforme it, and take heed to the Right and Justice, to wit, 8 of the Clergy, (which was then allready become an order) as many of the Nobility, and as many of the Iustice & people: which the King did ratifie by his letters in forme of an Edict, testifying that he would be pleased with all that should be ordained by those 36 persons for the good and honour of the Kingdome.

Such was in generall the forme of governing the Realme untill the Capevinges, and wee have rehearsed the charges of the officers of the Kingdom, which they that administred were properly called Administrators of the Crowne and Kingdome, Officers or Wise, as were indeed those, who (as wee have said) made the Publick Councell of the Realm, and likewise the Peeres of France, the Connestable, Admirall, Chancellor, and High Treasurer, or Super-intendant of the Finances. There hath also ever ben Councellours and Officers to the King that ruled his particular affaires, and served him as ordinary Ministers of his person, as are Chamberlaines & other Officers of the Court and Kings person.

Besides these charges, in processe of time, other were instituted, namely for the Iustice as are the Parliaments and Souveraign Court; for it is to be noted, that till the time of the *Capevinges* the forme of ministring Iustice to the parties, was simple, easy, and short; by reason of the few differences and suites that were then among the French, which may be gathered by King Lewis the second, surnamed Riche, (reigning about the yeare 1233. as the Lord of *Ionville* writeth in his life) who decided & dispatched forth with the differences of the parties that came, and complayned to him, or else in cause he were busy referred them to some of his traine, who made an end of them immediately: And that at the example of other Kings his Predecessours, namely of Charles the great, who determined of suites as they were putting on his shoes: and indeed one of the Lawes of his Capitulary, beare: *That our Comissioners, and Sentmen give notice to the Comtes and People, that wee intend to sit one day by in every weeke to heare the pleas and differences of parties.* But at length the malice of men waxing greater, the number of suits increased so much, that they were forced to dresse up a bench expres & sedentary: Such as was the Palace of Paris under Lewis Hutin, or (as others think) of Philippe le Bel, about the yeare 1292. Then they multiplied so much the number of these few Iudges & Councellers, that they made of them three Courts of Iustice, and sundry roomes. The great Chamber, the Chamber of Enquests, and that of Requests. But in the yeare 1522, the King Francis, the first increased the number of 20 new Councellours, of whom was made up the fourth Chamber: and himselfe anno 1543 added yet others 20. Furthermore, this Assembly of Judges was not in former times perpetuall and continuall, as it is this day, but assigned and indictive for a certain time and Place, signified by the Princes advise, who onely had power to ordaine it. And commonly on S. Martins day (the 11 of November) he gave notice by a publike edict, that he graunted power to the Judges to meet, and begin a Parliament, which thing was called an opening of Justice or Parliament, that had ceased untill then.

But the authority of this Councell and Parliament advancing by litle and litle, increased so farre, that noe Edict, Mandat, or Royall order, had any force or authority: if this Court of Parliament had not counselled, or at least approved it in their Assembly, for after their approbation it was to be verified and registred in the Registrie of this Court, then published upon the place, and thence in all parts of the Kingdome where it was needfull. Neither was there any Officer of note, or Magistrat in the whole State, either civill or military, that was not admitted, approved and authorized by it, and made oath unto it to performe his duety well,

well, ere he did medle with this charge, ſince it was not Lawfull to appeall from this Courts Arreſts, which were immutable as ſacred and perpetuall. In a word, all the power and authority which the generall Councel or Aſſembly of the Generall States had ſometimes had, was in the end transferred to this Court.

But now, when the King doth deliberate & ordaine all in his Privy Councell, it is converted in a forme of Counсel of ordinary Iudges, and is no more employed in the affaires of the Realme. It is ſtated and fixed at Paris, the authority thereof is ſtill very farre extended, and hath more power, then all the other Parliaments, which are now ten in number throughout all France: Each of them dealeth with all cauſes both civill and criminall, and men muſt reſt on what ſhall be there reſolved. That of Paris hath yet more, that it is honored ſomtimes with the Kings preſence, if any very important buſines hapneth, either concerning warre or peace; as alſo that the Kings Agrements, Covenants, Treaties, and whatſoever toucheth the ſetling & conſervation of the State is there recited, approved, verified, and enroled in the Regiſter of that Court, which is kept by them. Thus, thoſe matters which were of old, and from the beginning of the Kingdome of France-Gaule, referred to the publick Aſſemblies of the States, and afterwards (them being aboliſhed) to the Senate or Parliament of Paris, are at this preſent trans-ferred to the King only, and thoſe whom he will take for his Councell. But to proceed.

There is another Conncell, called Great; compoſed of the Aſſembly of the true Princes & principalls, both of the Kings traine and Kingdome, in which under the Kings *Charles* the 7, and 8. was only treated of publick affaires, and that which concerned the good of the Kingdome; but the time and diſſolute number of ſuites, have very much impaired the eſtabliſhment thereof: ſo that *Charles* the 8. was adviſed to make an ordinary ſettled Councell of 17 Councellers, which King Lewis the 12. hath ſince encreaſed to 20. adding thereunto the Chancellour for their Preſident, in ſo much that under King Francis the firſt, the dignity of Chancellour was turned to that of a Preſident, and ordained, that they ſhould attend no other cauſes then extraordinary, that ſhould be referred unto them by the Privy Councell, and the appeals of the Provoſt of the houſhold.

Beſides the foreſaid ten ordinary Parliaments, and the Great Councell, the King holdeth yet a Privy Councell, which is ordinary and perpetuall following the Kings perſon, & is not commonly employed then in the affaires of the State and Kingdome, though it be now allmoſt converted in a bench of ordinary Iuriſdiction, attending oftentimes to the cauſes of townes and Parliaments, and ſometimes even to the leaſt cauſes of perticular perſons, in ſuch ſorte, that very eminent Lords withdrawne to ſuch occaſions, have in a manner put by all thought, and knowledge of publick affaires, and thoſe that concerned only the wellfare & manutention of the Realme. Whereby all the carke and Governement of the State ſeemeth to be fallen on the King himſelfe and but on few of thoſe which are ordained to that end, of whom conſiſteth the Councell Privy and of State. Wherein are deliberated and reſolved the greateſt buſines, upon which it was allready adviſed in the Privy Councell, and that of the Finances, provided they be ſuch as require the Kings expreſſe knowledge. All the Benefits, Letters and Mandats of the King are there ſigned, Commiſſions diſpatched: al the Expeditions of other Princes, Kings Lieutenants, Preſidents, Captaines, & others are there opened and communicated. There are received their propoſitions and anſwers, which afterwards are given to the Secretaries of State.

There is moreover another Councell, commonly called *des Finances*, which hath charge of the Kings and Realmes treaſure, whereunto are adjoyned the Intendents thus tearmed, *les Secretaires des Finances*: Item the *Treaſurers*.

AN *ADVISE*, for the uſe of MAPS.

BEING reſolved to referre the Geographick reaſon unto the Celeſtiall, that the due proportion of places, as it is in the round forme of the Earth might (likewiſe) be nearely kept in the plaine. It was neceſſary to fix a right conveniencie, and proportion of the degrees of longitude, with the degrees of the Meridian or latitude: for which cauſe (the immediately enſuing Map conteining but few degrees of latitude,) I have reduced this proportion, allmoſt to the middlemoſt parallele of the Map, that ſuch as is the reference of this parallele unto the Meridian, ſuch likewiſe might be the proportion of the degrees of longitude to this ſame parallele, in the degrees of the Meridian or latitude. Thus, all the Meridians are then between themſelves paralleles: But when there was many degrees of longitude, becauſe there hapneth in the paralleles above and beneath a great difference of proportion to the Meridian, to the end that the juſt conveniencie & ſymmetrie of places ſhould not be too diſtant from the truth: I have choſen two paralleles allmoſt equally diſtant of the middle and extremes, to whoſe conſideration and report, I have made the Meridians rules, Indices, and deſignatives of the degrees of longitude, which then are not Paralleles, but according to greater or leſſer diſtance, which the conceived and ſett paralleles have betweene themſelves, doe more or leſſe mutually turne, or encline towards them, and towards the middlemoſt Meridian of the Mappe. I have ſhewed upon Ptolomees Geographie, how this rule and deſignation of Meridian may be found: You will finde the degrees of latitude and longitude marked on the ſide of every Mappe, for the moſt part of latitude in both the ſides of the Mappe, but of longitude above and beneath, ſince according to the uſuall faſhion of Geogtaphers the upper part may be ſett to the North. But if the Country to be deſcribed is more extended betweene the North and South, then betweene the Eaſt and Weaſt: then, oftentimes wee ſett up the Weaſt: However, the Eaſt and Weaſt ſide will alwayes ſhew unto thee the latitude: the other, repreſent the degrees of longitude. Every degree is divided in 60 parts, called minutes, and ſometimes in one, if the greatneſſe ſuffer it: or in two, or in five, or ten.

This ground being laid, I have followed the beſt deſcriptions in the repreſenting of every Country. Wherein hath much furthered me the King of Spaines worthy Surveyor and Geographer Chriſtian Sgrothenius (a great travellor,) who hath better and more largely deſcribed that which he hath undertaken, as alſo the moſt ſedulous Geographer of his ſaid Majeſty, Abraham Ortelius, who hath moſt liberally communicated unto mee all his beſt Cardes, though he had the ſame deſigne which I had: I will not forgett

the others in their places that have helped me elſwhere, to the end the Reader may know the honour which they have meritted by this benefitt, and that I may not appeare ungratefull towards them. Furthermore, I have carefully conferred all that I have received & found elſewhere, thereby to make the deſcriptions more perfect, One onely thing is (notwithſtanding) wanting, which I much deſired: It is an exacter number of the chiefeſt places, that is much defective in the Maps heretofore printed: which the Reader will excuſe, whom I pray to helpe us therein, and to celebrate the Nobility, and Politick order, as alſo the names of places, ſights, & qualities thereof, which will be to his honor. The litle rounds doe note the true ſight of every place, and from thence their diſtance is to be taken, Then there are markes whereby places may be knowne, Bare villages by bare rounds, when there is nothing worth the note. The Caſtles & Forts of note are marked by a litle hook upon the round ♂. Monaſteries by a croſſe ♱. The Townes have commonly two towers. The Hamlets of Nobles one. Wee have obſerved this as farre as it hath ben known and aſſured unto us: Other things are eaſy enough, and every man may ſupplie to the defects he may obſerve therein. If any deſireth to know the longitude or latitude of a place, where the Meridians are Paralleles, he wil know it taking a paire of compaſſes which he ſhall extend from one ſide of the Map unto the other. If you have taken the diſtance from the Eaſtſide, the compaſſes will ſhew you of this ſide the degree and minute of the longitude into the Northſide. If you have taken the diſtance from the North, even ſo it will note unto you the latitude to the Eaſtſide: But when the Meridians are not Paralleles, the latitude of the place will be found in this manner. But in Univerſall Maps where the Paralleles be round and circular, the diſtance of the place, taken of the next Parallele, will ſhew you the ſame in the Eaſtſide. Now the longitude muſt be taken with a thread or ruler ſett upon the place, and often turned, untill, that the ſame minute of the ſame degree be marked on both parts, as well on the North as South part, and then ſuch as it may be will be the longitude of the place it ſelfe. The miles or milliaria are different according to the diverſenes of the Country. If therefore you will compare them that you may know them, referre them by the compaſſes to the degree of the Meridian, and look by the revolution or returne of the compaſſes how many miles will be therein comprehended, you will know how many miles will make a degree, either for one Country or for another. You will finde the German miles (15 whereof make one degree) fourefold to the Common Italian, and almoſt twofold to ſome of Sueveland and Weſtphalie.

Sometimes you will meet with a line having a litle Cercle thus ~ ♌ ~, It ſignifies the name of the place, & is inſerted there that none ſhould doubt of the name of ſome place, in the preſſe and conſtraint of places which are ſometimes pretty well crowded.

The Vniverſell Map
OF GAULE.

TWo moſt mighty Kings have for the moſt part obtained *Gaule*. That of *Spaine* the *Lower Belgium*, the *Principalities* whereof wee will explaine in the ſecond place. But the *Kingdome of France*, which comprehendeth the greateſt part of *Gaule*, is ſubject unto the *French King*, the Metropolitane whereof is the Citie of *Paris*. This is the chief diviſion of this Realme in its membres and offices. Wee will uſe therein the vulgar termes.

To the Kingdome and Crowne of Frãce, *are ſubmitted* XVIII *Dukedomes* *wᵗʰ their* XXXV *Client-Counties, as a Patrimony and perpetuall heritage.*

- Orleans.
- Bourgoigne *wᶜʰ hath for Clients the Earledoms of*: *Nevers.*, *Charlois, but touching this look the map of the Dutchy of Burgundy.*
- Narbonne.
- Brittaine, *unto which doe homage.*: *Pontieure.*, *Portoix.*
- Anjou, *unto which owe homage the Earles.*: *Maine.*, *Vendoſme.*, *Beaufort.*, *Laval.*
- Berry, *whereunto doe hõmage the Earle of Sancere.*
- Normandie, *whereunto are ſubmitted theſe Earledomes.*: *Alençon.*, *Mortaigne.*, *Accourt.*, *Eureux.*, *Malle.*, *Tancarville.*, *Lõgueville.*, *Chaumont.*, *Mõtpenſier.*, *Dauphin.*, *Auvergne.*, *Vie.*, *Eu.*
- Auvergne, *unto wᶜʰ owe homage the Earles.*: *Clermont.*, *Vaudemont.*, *Pithon.*
- Guienne, *whereunto owe homage the Earles.*: *Rodes.*, *Armignac.*, *Marche.*, *Perdriac.*
- Tours.
- Barleduc.
- Valois.
- Nemours.
- Alençon.
- Reims.
- Laon.
- Langres.
- Bourbõ, *unto wᶜʰ is ſubjected the Cõte Foreſt.*: *Angouleſme*, *Perigort.*, *Ventadour.*, *Benon.*, *Limoges.*

The Counties *which are immediatly under the Crowne of France, patrimoniall to the Kingdome have ben* XVI, *but now they are but* XIV.

- *France.*
- *Dampmartin.*
- *Beaumont.*
- *Champaigne.*
- *Vermandois.*
- *Meſsy.*
- *Chartres.*
- *Montfort.*
- *Melun.*
- *Perche.*
- *Eureux.*
- *Eſtampes.*
- *Danois.*
- *Thouloũze.*

Artois & Flanders, *were ſometimes under the Crowne of France, but now they are under the Iuriſdiction of the King of Spaine.*

The 12 Peeres *of* Frãce, *inſtituted by* Hugh Capet, *in whoſe power it was to ordaine the King when there was diſſenſion about the ſucceſsion were.*

- Secular.
  - *Duke of Burgundy.*
  - *Duke of Normandy.*
  - *Duke of Guienne or Aquittaine.*
  - *Earle of Flanders.*
  - *Earle of Champaigne.*
  - *Earle of Thouloũze.*
- Eccleſiaſticall.
  - *Duke and Arch-Biſhop of Reims.*
  - *Duke & Biſhop of Laon.*
  - *Duke & Biſhop of Langres.*
  - *Earle & Biſhop of Noyõ.*
  - *Earle & Biſhop of Beauvais.*
  - *Earle & Biſhop of Chalons.*

Charles *the* V *making an agreement wᵗʰ* Francis de Valois *did free the County of* Flãders *of the homage whereby it was obliged to the Kings of* Frãce: *likewiſe the Dukes & the other ſecular Earles, becauſe they are at this time ſubject unto the Crowne, cannot uſe the power of* Peeres. *The Eccleſiaſticks only as Eccleſiaſticall, abide ſtill in their place, & whẽ need requireth other ſecular Princes are called thereto according to the Kings pleaſure.*

The Polick State. *There are ten Soveraigne Courts throughout* Gaule, *comonly called* Parliamẽts, *from which is no Appeal.*

That of:

- Paris, *where there be 80 perpetual Determinators of Provocations* (teſte Ioh. Albano) *& it is divided in 6 Chambers.*
  - I. *The firſt is the Great Chamber, otherwiſe called the golden Chãber, having* 14 *Preſidents &* 30 *Councellors.*
  - II. *La Tournelle.*
  - III. *The Great Chamber of Enqueſts.*
  - IV. *The Leſser Chamber of Enqueſts.*
  - V. *The new Chamber.*
  - VI. *The Chãber du Domaine.*
- Tholouze.
- Roan.
- Bourdeaux.
- Rhenes.
- Dijon.
- Grenoble.
- Aix in Provence.
- S. Palais.
- Mets.

The Univerſities of the Kingdome of France are theſe *Paris, Poictiers, Bourges, Tholouze, Bordeaux, Nantes, Lion, Orleans, Montpellier, Cahors, Grenoble, Valence, Reims, Angiers, Caen, Niſmes, Romans, Mõtauban, Saumur, La Fleſche, Tournon.*

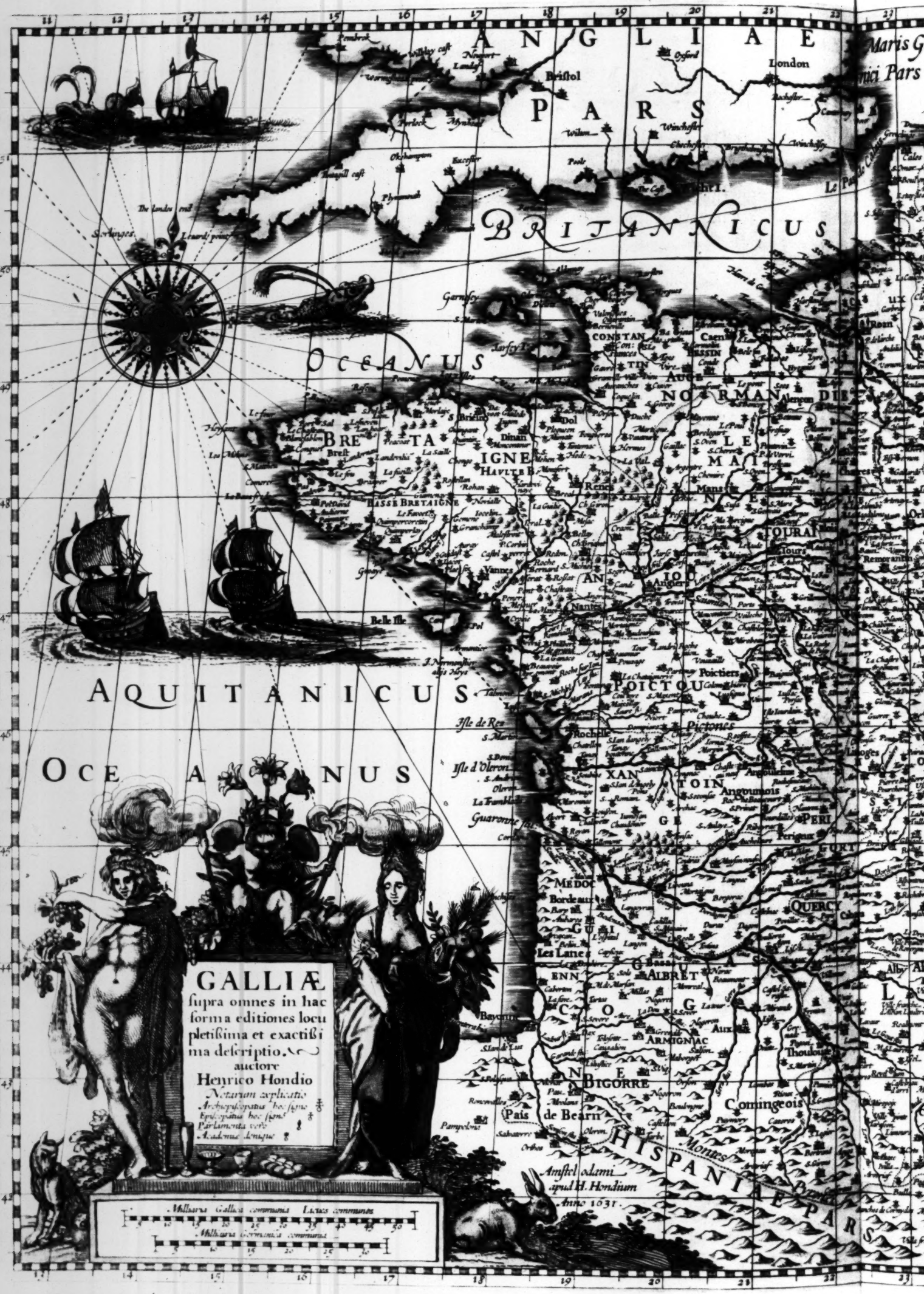
The Eccleſiaſticke State.

Seventeen Archbiſhopricks, *the* Suffragans *whereof I will note in the particular mappes, and* 114 Biſhopricks.

The Primate of Lyon.	*Sens.*	*Vienne.*	*Narbonne.*	*Bourges.*	*Avignon.*
Roan.	*Treves.*	*Aix in Provence.*	*Thouloũze.*	*Bouraeaux.*	*Beſançon.*
Tours.	*Reims.*	*Arles.*	*Ambrun.*	*Auchs.*	

The Index following after the mappe, will let you know where you may ſeek the Dutchies and Counties, above named which I have collected for that uſe that at leaſt the moſt eminent places of Gaule may be found ſtraightwayes; ſince it were too great and litle available a labour to comprehend the contents of particulars.

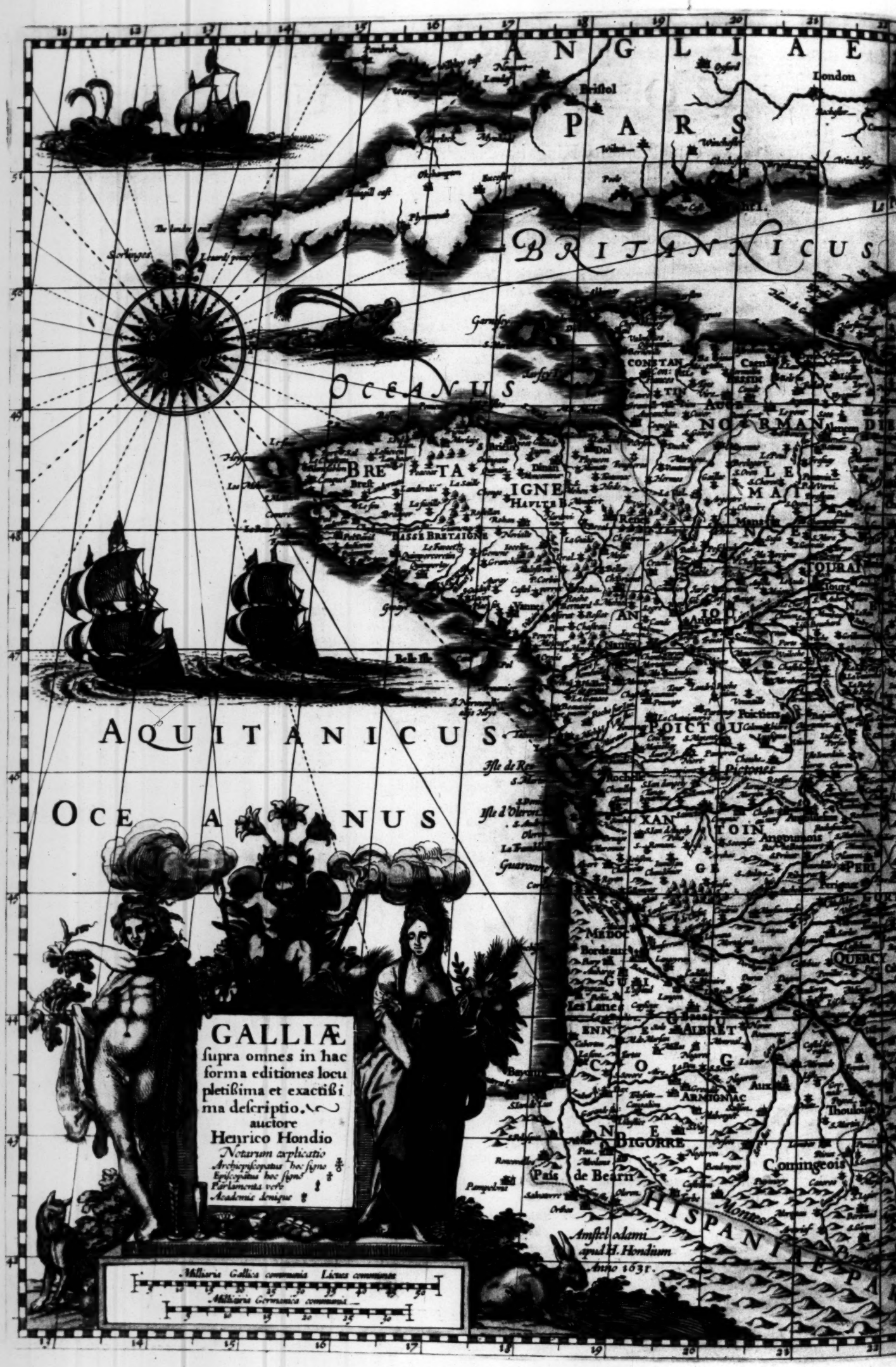
The Middlemoſt Meridian of the mappe is 23. the other are enclined towards it according to the nature of the Paralleles.

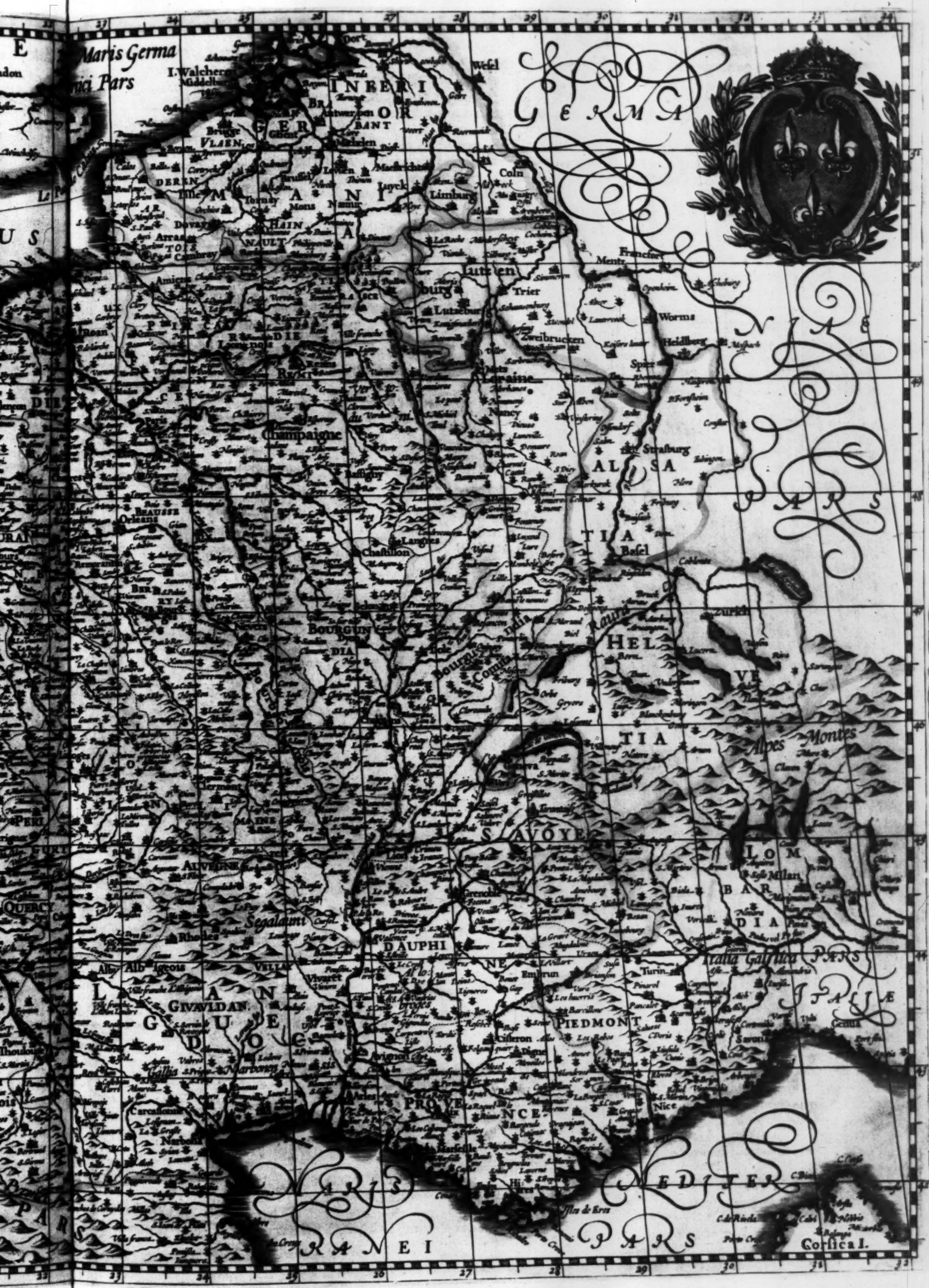

ANGLIAE
PARS
BRITANNICUS
OCEANUS
AQUITANICUS
OCEANUS
HISPANIAE PARS
London
Bristol
Oxford
Winchester
Poole
Exceſter
Plymouth
Guernſey
Jerſey
Roan
Caen
Dol
Dinan
Brieuc
Brest
Renes
Mans
Tours
Angiers
Nantes
Vannes
Belle Isle
Poictiers
Rochelle
Pictones
Angoumois
Perigueux
Bordeaux
Les Lanes
Albret
Bayonne
Armignac
Thoulouſe
Bigorre
Pais de Bearn
Comingeois
Isle de Rez
Isle d'Oleron
Guaronne
BRETAIGNE
HAVLTE BRETAIGNE
BASSE BRETAIGNE
NORMANDIE
TOURAINE
ANJOU
POICTOU
XAINTOIN
MEDOC
GUIENNE
GASCOGNE
ALBRET
ARMIGNAC
BIGORRE
QUERCY
PERIGORT
GALLIÆ
ſupra omnes in hac forma editiones locupletiſſima et exactiſſima deſcriptio.
auctore
Henrico Hondio
Amſtelodami
apud H. Hondium
Anno 1631.
Hollandiæ Galliæ communis Latus communis
Hollandiæ Germaniæ communis


Maris Germa
ci Pars
I. Walcheren
Middelburg
Dort
Wesel
INFERIOR
GERMANIA
Antwerpen
BRABANT
Brugge
Gent
VLAENDEREN
Mechelen
Brussel
Leuven
Maestricht
Coln
Luyck
Limburg
Lille
Tornay
Mons
Namur
HAINAULT
Arras
Douay
Cambray
TOIS
Amiens
Roan
PICARDIE
Reims
Lutzen
Trier
Lutzeburg
Zweibrucken
Worms
Heidlberg
Spier
Francfort
Mentz
Lorraine
Metz
Nancy
Champaigne
Paris
Strasburg
ALSATIA
Bassigny
BEAUSSE
Orleans
Remorantin
Langres
Chastillon
Basel
Zurich
Bourges
BOURGUIGNON
Comitatus
HELVETIA
Clermont
AUVERGNE
Segalauni
Rhodes
Alby
Albigeois
VELLAY
Vivarets
DAUPHINE
Embrun
Turin
Italia Gallica
PARS
ITALIÆ
LANGUEDOC
GIVAUDAN
Gallia
Narbonen
sis
Avignon
Cisteron
Digne
PIEDMONT
Savona
Genua
Carcassonne
Narbona
Arles
PROVENCE
Nice
Marseille
Hieres
Alpes Montes
SAVOYE
LOMBARDIA
Milan
Isles de Eres
MARIS MEDITER
RANEI
PARS
Corsica I.

I Have gone about *Spayne* diligently, & the Principall Provinces, Now being paſt the *Pyrenean* Mountaines I meet with *Gaule*, a part of *Europe* ſaid to have ben ſometimes called *Galatia* of *Gala* wich ſignifieth milke becauſe it produceth white men or men of a whitiſh colour, the mountaines there hindring the heate of the Sun from entring, & blackning them, *Diodorus* deriveth this name of *Galata Hercules* his daughter; Others otherwayes. *Ptol. lib. 2.* and other Greeks, termeth it *Celtogalatia*. Diverſe men beleeve that *Gallia* (*Gaule*) was namèd frō *Galatia*, though others draw it from elſewhere. But all that, is not ſo important, as that it ſhould impeach us. Sure it is, the terme of *Gallia* was very farr extended under the Latin writers, as it will appeare; *Poſtel* and *Arrias Montanus* ſay that the *Hebrewes* call it *TZarphat*. At preſent it is called *France* of the *Franci*, a people of *Germany* neare the *Rhin*, that toke it by force of armes, and there erected the State, which hath ſince ben called the Kingdome of *France*. The *Grecks* tearmed generally the *Gaulois* Celtas & Galatas; which were alſo called *Gomeritæ*, as *Ioſephus* is of opinion. Thus much for the name. Next follow the ſite and quantity which I will repreſent by its limits, *longitude*, *latitude* and *circuit*. As for the limits, to take France in the ſtate wherein it is this day. On the North whence it regardeth the *Lower Germany* they limit it with a line drawn from *Callice* unto *Strasbourg* that leaveth on the left hand the Country of *Artois*, *Haynaut* and *Luxembourg*: and at the right hand *Picardie* and *Lorraine*, and on the ſide that it looketh towards. *England*, with *Oceanus Britannicus*, On the Weaſt it is bounded with the *Ocean ſea*, caſting a great golphe in *Aquittaine*. On the South (the ſide with which it joyned *Spaine*,) it is limited with the *Pyranean* mounts, and where it is leſſe ſtraitned and larger it is bownded with the *Mediterranean ſea*. Laſtly on the Eaſt the *Alpes* doe ſever it from *Italie*, like as the mountain *Iura* divideth it from *Suiſſerland*; and the *Rhin* from *Germanie*. And all this Kingdome, if taken in a right line from Eaſt to Weſt, from the Iſland of the French Iuriſdiction *Heyßant* (ſometimes called *Sena*) oppoſed to the laſt ſhore of *Brittaine* in *France*, unto the brims of *Rhin* hath ſom what more then 300 French leagues in length. Or elſe if men will meaſure the length thereof according to ſome, taking it from the Weſt to Eaſt South-Eaſt, from the Iſland *Aldernay* of Normandy, unto *Nice*, they will find it 330 leagues, The breadth thereof, to take it from the moſt Southerly parts which are towards the *Mediterranean* ſea as farr as the towne of *Calais*, is about 220 leagues, and the compaſſe of all *France* is above 1020 leagues. The quality followes, the greateſt cauſe whereof are the *Climates*. It hes under part of the fifth, under the whole ſixth and ſeventh and part of the eight between the degrees of latitude 41 & 52, of longitude the 20 and 38. And al though it be moſt commonly ſubject to the North winds, it ought notwithſtanding to be accompted for one of the beſt Provinces of *Europe*, for the wholeſomnes and good temperament of the aire thereof. *Claudianus* ſaith *it is of a moſt happy conſtitution*: Cæſar (*lib. 3. Coment. Civ. Bell.*) *moſt wholleſome*, and (*2. Belli Gall.*) a moſt fruitfull mother of people. *Strabo* ſpeaking of the *Auvergnats* and others, *That land is for the moſt part plaine, now & then ſwelling with litle hils, & betweene them of moſt pleaſant valleys, both very admirable, for the plenty of fruites and other things found there: The fields well laboured doe luxuriate with the aboundancie of corne & wheat*; *Strabo* ſaith moreover that it *produceth great ſtore of Corne, Millet and Acorne*. Nothing is there reſting except that which forreſts, & fennes doe hinder. It aboundeth in good wine which is communicated partly to the *Brittons*, *Normans* & *Picards*, partly to the neighbours, the *Germans*, *Netherlanders*, *Engliſh* & others, unto whom the couldnes of the aire, hindreth the fruitfulnes of vines. *Strabo* and *Athenæus* ſay *It hath had mines of gold & ſilver*; They are thought to be exhauſted at this time; The ground which is not otherwiſe imployed, produceth all kinds of flocks of Beaſts, & of paſturage to feed them, which is the reaſon that here is allwayes ſeen ſo great quātitie of fleſh, milk, butter, cheeſe, wools & every other like things: The *French* had all the Gaules peaceable, under King *Clouis*, who was the firſt Monarck of all *Gaule*, and did firſt of all profeſſe the *Chriſtian faith*, and firſt uſe in his Armes and Enſignes the three *flowers de Luice*, ſent frō heaven (as is reported, to make his ſucceſſors carry them; His ſucceſſors were, either by a right or collaterall line, Childerick Clotaire the firſt, Cherebert, Childerick 2. Clotaire 2. Dagobert the Great, Clouijs 2. Clotaire 3. Childerick the 3. Theodoric 1. Clouijs 3. Childebert 2. Dagobert 2. Clotaire 4. Chilperick 1. Theodorick 2. Chilperick 2. who in the 12 yeare of his reigne, and of Chriſt 751. by the authority and command of Pope *Zacharias*, unto whom Pepin had accurately repreſented the ſhamefull, unworthy, and vituperable life of this King, was deprived of the right and power of Royalty, and ſhutt up in a Cloiſter there to end his dayes: In whoſe ſtead was præferred to the Crowne his accuſer, Pepin, ſonne to Charles Martel, Grand-child to Pepin ſurnamed the ſhort, of Great Maſter or Major of the Palace, that he was before: His followers were Charles the Great, Lewis the Meek, Charles the Bald, Lewis the ſecond ſaid the Fambling, Lewis the third, and Carloman. Charles the fatt, Rude, Charles the ſimple, Raoul of Burgundy, Lewis d'Outremer, Lothaire, and Lewis the 5 laſt of the race of Charles the Great: who being poiſoned, the Crowne was by his death transfered to Hugh Capet, the firſt French, Earle of Paris, & titular Duke of the French & Burgūdy. Unto Capet ſucceded Robert the Devout, Henry 1. Philippe 1. Lewis 7 yet yōg, Philip 2. Godgiven & Auguſt, Lewis 8. S. Lewis 9. Philip 3. Philip 4. Le Bel, Lewis 10. Hutin, Philip 5 le long, Charles 4 le Bel; unto whō (dead without iſſue male) was ſubſtituted Philip 6 de Valois ſonne to Charles Earle of Valois; who had for his ſucceſſors Iohn of Valois, Charles 5 the wiſe, Charles 6 le Bien-né, Charles 7. Lewis 11. Charles the 8 ſurnamed Crook back, Lewis 12 ſonn to Charles d'Orleans, Frācis de Valois 1. ſonn of Charles Earle of Angouleſme, Henry 2 de Valois, Francis 2. Charles 9, Henry the 3, who being murdered with a litle knife by one Iaques Clement Iacobin as he preſented him a letter, had for his ſucceſſor publiquely & lawfully pronunced Henry the 4 of Bourbon, ſonn to Antony de Bourbon, Earle of Angouleſme, King of Navarre, moſt Chriſtian King of the Gaules; unto whom (maſſacred by Francis Ravaillac) is ſucceded his ſonne Lewis 13. Now the French are active, and ready to the warres, of whoſe warlike valor, it will not be amiſſe to heare what *Strabo* writeth who was a moſt learned man, a Capadocian borne, bred a Grecian; of a grave judgement ſavouring the Antick, a Romā Citizen, & a great Travellor. *All the Nation* (ſaith he) *of them who are now called Gaulois & Galates, incenſed to the warre, is of a couragiouſe ſpirit, ready to the combate, of a mind otherwiſe honeſt, ſimple, & abhorrent of evill maners*; And *therefore provoked by ſome diſpleaſure, doe unite themſelves & fall couragiouſly on the ennemy without feare or regard of any danger*. None is ignorāt in what terror the Romans, Greeks, & Aſiaticks, had the name of Gaulois ſince they went out of their Country to wards *Apollo Pythius*, whoſe Temple & Oracle, (ſo famous throughout all the world) they ran ſacked at pleaſure, took, ſacked & burned Rome; belea-

beleagred, & ranſomed the Capitole, builded diverſe townes in Italie, Milan, Come, Breſſe, Bergome, Trente, and Vincenze: Even in our age the Duke of Bourbon tooke Rome. But now, Gaule is not ſo farre extended as formerly, for that part of Italie, which is ſited betweene the Alpes & Ancone, was ſometimes called the Ciſalpine Gaule, at preſent, Lumbardie. And a great part of Belgick, is this day attributed to Germany, which belonged unto Gaule, according to the deſcription of *Cæſar*, *Ptolomee*, and other auncient. For *Cæſar* divideth the Tranſalpine Gaule, which *Plinii* nameth *Comata*, & *Ptol. Celto-Gallia*, in Celtick, Belgick, and Aquitanicke: and *Ptol.* propoundeth us Gaule divided in 4 parts, that is, in Aquitanicke, in the Lyonnoiſe, in the Belgick, and the Narbonnoiſe. They limited it with the Pyrenean mounts, the Rhin, the Ocean, and the tops of the Alpes: In this time, all that is after Calais regarding the Eaſt is attributed onely to Germany: and the Germans alſo doe appropriate unto themſelves all that is on both the banks of the Rhin. The prime townes thereof are Paris, Marſeille, Narbonne, Lyon, Poictiers, Thoulouze, Bourdeaux, Tours, Angers, Orleans, Nantes, Roüen, Amiens, Bourges, Dijon, and other whereof afterwards. Gaule hath no Lack of Lakes: of which the moſt renowned is that which was aunciently called the Leman Lake, whereof there is an expreſſe Carde, about a quarter of a mile from the towne of Auvergne: Beſſe is a great hill, bearing a large Lake ſo deepe, that it is ſaid it cannot be ſounded, no water is perceived to flow into it, and if any thing be thrown therein, there will inſtantly be heard a thunder, and thunderbolts & lightnings ſeen, accompanied with haileſtones and raine. Not farre from thence is ſeene a Cave, the entry whereof is round, it is called *Creux de Soucis*. As alſo an *Abyſmus* the bottome whereof can not be ſounded, where likewiſe enclining your eare, after you have thrown a ſtone in it, you will ſuddenly heare a deaf ſound, with a mervellous great claſhing ſomwhat like to a thunder heard a farre off: and in Summer, there is heard ſome noiſe, though nothing be caſt therein: it is thought that they are winds that thruſt and ſtruggle together. The *Abstacin* or *Avitacin* Lake, ſo named of *Avitus* againſt *Clermont* in *Auvergne*, it is ſo lively repreſented both on the right and left hand by *Sidon. lib. 2. Epiſt. 2.* that hee ſeemeth to ſpeake of it now newly. As for the Lake *Rubreſe*, ſee *Pomp. Mela lib. 2.* in that chapter where he deſcribeth *la Gaule Narbonnoiſe*. France is likewiſe delighted in Rivers, which (great & ſmall) are innumerouſe in her: the chiefeſt are the *Scine*, the *Loire*, the *Garonne*, & the *Rhoſne*. It ariſeth in the Dutchy of Burgundy in Alſets quarter, drawing a litle above a league to the Northſide of the Dorp called S. *Seine*, by two brooks enterlaced with two Villages *Billij* and *Perriere*. Having viſited and cut out many quarters, townes & villages, Paris alſo, whereunto it formeth a faire Iſland, and then ſerved Roan, the head of Normandy, entreth largely enough in the Engliſh Sea, but yet maketh there ſome currents and tides, ſomewhat dangerous to Seamen, which ought to take great heed thereof, the Normans call it moſt commonly *la Bare*: for as ſoone as it hath caſt it ſelfe into the Sea, it flowes and runnes back on a ſudden againſt the nature of other Rivers, yea aſcendeth with a terrible noiſe unto the height of a pike. Ignorant, and unexpert or idle mariners, can not but looke for great dangers there. The *Seine* receiveth in her courſe many Rivers, the moſt renowned whereof be the *Marne*, *Oyſe* or *Ayſe*, the *Ayne* or *Eſne*. The River of *Marne*, to the Latins *Matrona* iſſueth out of the *Faucilles* (a hill a litle above *Langres*) and paſſing by *Ianville*, *S. Didier*, *Chalon*, *Dormant*, & *Meaux*, and receiving ſome Rivers of leſſe fame, as le *Saut*, *Boiſe*, *Ourk*, and *Treſme*, mingleth it ſelfe with the waters of *Seine* at *Charentons* bridge neare unto Paris. *Oyſe* (*Eſia*) ſprings of a place above *Guiſe* towards the Eaſt, not farre from the Village of *Oigny*: It paſſeth through *Picardie*, and watering *Guiſe*, *la Fere*, *Compiegne*, *S. Maixant*, and ſome other townes. It doth exonerate it ſelfe into the *Seine* neare *Poiſſy*, a litle below *Pontoiſe*. The River *Aiſne* (*Aixona*) is unto *Cæſar* a River of the Belgick Gaule, upon the skirts of the Dioceſe of Rheims. It ſpringeth in Barrois below Clermont neare the Dorp Souilli. I mentioned the Loire in the ſecond place, called by Cæſar and Ptol. *Ligeris*, at preſent *Loire*, and *Leire*; the head thereof is in the Village of Velay, at a place termed *la Font de Loire*: it is greater then the other, & therefore with reaſon called the Father of the Rivers of France. The waters thereof are cleare and pure, having traverſed a great deal of land, (*Strabo* ſaith, it did ſometimes ſeparate the Celtes from the Aquitaines) looſeth it ſelfe in the Weſterne Sea, neare Nantes, by an overture of allmoſt eight leagues broad, yet dangerouſe by reaſon of ſome ſmall banks of ſand, which encounter there: About a league and a halfe more inward. are the Rocks, called Porcelets. This River receiveth many navigable ones: the Rivers of *Allier*, *le Chair*, *Vienne*, and *Maine*. *Th' Allier* (*Elaver*) ariſeth above *Clermont*, and breedeth a greater quantity of fiſh then the *Loire*, though it be not ſo great. The *Chair* paſſeth thorough *Poictiers*, *Vienne* fitteth *Chaſtelleraud*, ſome call it *Viane*, others *Vignane*: *Maine* is called in Latin *Mediana*. The Garonne followeth, which ſeparateth the Gaules from the Aquitaines, *Strabo* 4 calleth it *Garunas*, Ptol. *Garina*, Frontin *Garonna*. It retaineth yet this name from the head thereof unto Blaye, a Caſtle where the Roman tongue beginneth, but from thence it is called *Geronde* & *Gironde*. Having run through diverſe Countries, & paſſed thorow *Tholouze* and *Moiſſac*, & from thence to *Bourdeaux*, it caſteth it ſelfe in the waters of *Oceanus Aquitanicus*, with a mouth allmoſt two leagues broad: At the opening, whereof the Mariners comming from Sea, are ſaid to be preſented with Rocks called *Aſſes of Bourdeaux*, becauſe that their noiſe and lowing are ſomewhat like the braying of thoſe beaſts. The Shippers of the Netherlands name the North part of thoſe rocks, *Noorder-Ezel*, the South, *Zuyder-Ezel*. Over againſt the land of Medock, a tower is elevated ſomewhat neare the old by the command of Henry the 3. at the Country charges. Which ſerveth of a nightly fire and Lanterne to direct the ſhippes to avoyd thoſe Aſſes, and hold the right courſe, to enter well this River, wherein els too many ſhips are loſt. It is called *la tour Cordan*, whereon is ſet a Sentry (thereunto appointed & waged) to make & maintaine the whole night a great fire for a ſignall to the travellors and mariners. The Garone receiveth many Rivers navigable as the *Tarn* to that Country people, *Tar* to the French: the *Gers*: *Oldt*, *l'Old*, or *l'Olt*: la *Dordoigne*, or *Dordonne*, a great navigable River, which cedeth but litle to the Garone and other. The laſt place I appointed for the Rhoſne, to the Latins and Greeks *Rhodanus*, the naturall name is *le Ros*. *Plinius* ſaith it to have ben named of *Roda*, a Colonie in thoſe parts: The ſource of it, is not very farre from that of the *Danube*, the *Rhin*, *Arole*, *Ticin* and other, which are ſeene to iſſue of the Mountaine *Briga*, it entreth in the Lake of *Geneva*, at the Dorp Neuf-ville, and paſſeth through without looſing ſcarce any thing of his colour, then commeth foorth at the towne of Geneva, whence this River is varied according to the diverſity of the places it covereth, untill that (increaſed with ſome Rivers and Brookes,) it doth precipitate it ſelfe into the Mediterranean Sea neare unto *Arles* in Provence, diſburthening it ſelfe therein by ſeven mouthes (ſaith *Apollon. in the Argon.*) by five, (according to *Diodorus* and others,) three ſaith *Artemidorus*, in *Strabo*, *Plinius* and *Ammian.* But *Strabo* ſaith that Polybius held but two onely. Ptol. and Tit.


ANGLIAE
PARS
BRITANNICUS
OCEANUS
AQUITANICUS
OCEANUS
GALLIÆ
supra omnes in hac
forma editiones locu
pletißima et exactißi
ma descriptio.
auctore
Henrico Hondio
Notarum explicatio
Archiepiscopatus hoc signo
Episcopatus hoc signo
Parlamentus vero
Academiæ denique
Milliaria Gallica communia Leucæ communes
Milliaria Germanica communia
Amstelodami
apud H. Hondium
Anno 1631.
London
Bristol
Pictones
Bordeaux
Les Lanes
Bigorre
de Bearn
Comingeois
Monts
HISPANIE


Maris Germa
nici Pars
I. Walcheren
Middelb.
Dort
Wesel
INFERIOR
GERMA
NIA
Antwerpen
BRABANT
Bruges
VLAEN
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Ypres
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Namur
HAIN
NAULT
Arras
TOIS
Cambray
Amiens
Liege
Maestricht
Colen
Juyck
Limburg
Francfort
Mentz
Lutzen
burg
Trier
Lutzeburg
Worms
Zweibrucken
Heidlberg
Spier
Lorraine
Nancy
Champaigne
Reims
Paris
Strasburg
ALSA
TIA
Basel
Orleans
Langres
Chastillon
BOURGUIN
DIA
Bourges
Comma
HEL
VE
TIA
Alpes Montes
SAVOYE
LOM
BAR
DIA
Milan
Italia Gallica PARS
JAUÆ
Segalaun
DAUPHI
NE
Grenoble
Vivyers
Turin
PIEDMONT
Ciseron
Digne
GIVAUDAN
GUIENNE
Albi
Rhodez
Auch
Narbonne
Carcassone
Nice
PROVE
NCE
Genua
Savona
Corsica I.
PARS
RANEI
MEDITER
Mare de Erra

I Have gone about *Spayne* diligently, & the Principall Provinces, Now being past the *Pyrenean* Mountaines I meet with *Gaule*, a part of *Europe* said to have ben sometimes called *Galatia* of *Gala* wich signifieth milke becauſe it produceth white men or men of a whitiſh colour, the mountaines there hindring the heate of the Sun from entring, & blackning them, *Diodorus* deriveth this name of *Galata Hercules* his daughter; Others otherwayes. *Ptol. lib. 2.* and other Greeks, termeth it *Celtogalatia*. Diverſe men beleeve that *Gallia* (*Gaule*) was named frō *Galatia*, though others draw it from elſewhere. But all that, is not ſo important, as that it ſhould impeach us. Sure it is, the terme of *Gallia* was very farr extended under the Latin writers, as it will appeare; *Poſtel* and *Arrias Montanus* ſay that the *Hebrewes* call it *Tzarphat*. At preſent it is called *France* of the *Franci*, a people of *Germany* neare the *Rhin*, that toke it by force of armes, and there erected the State, which hath ſince ben called the Kingdome of *France*. The *Grecks* tearmed generally the *Gaulois* Celtas & Galatas; which were alſo called *Gomerita*, as *Ioſephus* is of opinion. Thus much for the name. Next follow the ſite and quantity which I will repreſent by its limits, *longitude*, *latitude* and *circuit*. As for the limits, to take France in the ſtate wherein it is this day. On the North whence it regardeth the *Lower Germany* they limit it with a line drawn from *Callice* unto *Strasbourg* that leaveth on the left hand the Country of *Artois*, *Haynaut* and *Luxembourg*: and at the right hand *Picardie* and *Lorraine*, and on the ſide that it looketh towards. *England*, with *Oceanus Britannicus*, On the Weaſt it is bounded with the *Ocean ſea*, caſting a great golphe in *Aquittaine*. On the South (the ſide with which it joyned *Spaine*,) it is limited with the *Pyrenean* mounts, and where it is leſſe ſtraitned and larger it is bownded with the *Mediterranean ſea*. Laſtly on the Eaſt the *Alpes* doe ſever it from *Italie*, like as the mountain *Iura* divideth it from *Suiſſerland*; and the *Rhin* from *Germanie*. And all this Kingdome, if taken in a right line from Eaſt to Weſt, from the Iſland of the French Iuriſdiction *Heÿſſant* (ſometimes called *Sena*) oppoſed to the laſt ſhore of *Brittaine* in *France*, unto the brims of *Rhin* hath ſom what more then 300 French leagues in length. Or elſe if men will meaſure the length thereof according to ſome, taking it from the Weſt to Eaſt South-Eaſt, from the Iſland *Aldernay* of Normandy, unto *Nice*, they will find it 330 leagues, The breadth thereof, to take it from the moſt Southerly parts which are towards the *Mediterranean* ſea as farr as the towne of *Calais*, is about 220 leagues, and the compaſſe of all *France* is above 1020 leagues. The quality followes, the greateſt cauſe whereof are the *Climates*. It lies under part of the fifth, under the whole ſixth and ſeventh and part of the eight between the degrees of latitude 41 & 52, of longitude the 20 and 38. And al though it be moſt commonly ſubject to the North winds, it ought notwithſtanding to be accompted for one of the beſt Provinces of *Europe*, for the wholeſomnes and good temperament of the aïre thereof. *Claudianus* ſaith *it is of a moſt happy conſtitution*: Cæſar (*lib. 3. Coment. Civ. Bell.*) *moſt wholleſome*, and (*2. Belli Gall.*) a moſt fruitfull mother of people. *Strabo* ſpeaking of the *Auvergnats* and others, *That land is for the moſt part plaine, now & then ſwelling with litle hils, & between them of moſt pleaſant valleys, both very admirable, for the plenty of fruites and other things found there: The fields well laboured doe luxuriale with the aboundancie of corne & wheat*; *Strabo* ſaith moreover that it *produceth great ſtore of Corne, Millet and Acorne*. Nothing is there reſting except that which forreſts, & fennes doe hinder. It aboundeth in good wine which is communicated partly to the *Brittons, Normans & Picards*, partly to the neighbours, the *Germans, Netherlanders, Engliſh* & others, unto whom the couldnes of the aïre, hindreth the fruitfulnes of vines. *Strabo* and *Athenaus* ſay *It hath had mines of gold & ſilver*; They are thought to be exhauſted at this time; The ground which is not otherwiſe imployed, produceth all kinds of flocks of Beaſts, & of paſturage to feed them, which is the reaſon that here is allwayes ſeen ſo great quātitie of fleſh, milk, butter, cheeſe, wools & every other like things: The *French* had all the Gaules peaceable, under King *Clouis*, who was the firſt Monarck of all *Gaule*, and did firſt of all profeſſe the *Chriſtian faith*, and firſt uſe in his Armes and Enſignes the three *flowers de Luice*, ſent frō heaven (as is reported, to make his ſucceſſors carry them; His ſucceſſors were, either by a right or collaterall line, Childerick Clotaire the firſt, Cherebert, Childerick 2. Clotaire 2. Dagobert the Great, Clouijs 2. Clotaire 3. Childerick the 3. Theodoric 1. Clouijs 3. Childebert 2. Dagobert 2. Clotaire 4. Chilperick 1. Theodorick 2. Chilperick 2. who in the 12 yeare of his reigne, and of Chriſt 751. by the authority and command of Pope *Zacharias*, unto whom Pepin had accurately repreſented the ſhamefull, unworthy, and vituperable life of this King, was deprived of the right and power of Royalty, and ſhutt up in a Cloiſter there to end his dayes: In whoſe ſtead was præferred to the Crowne his accuſer, Pepin, ſonne to Charles Martel, Grand-child to Pepin ſurnamed the ſhort; of Great Maſter or Major of the Palace, that he was before: His followers were Charles the Great, Lewis the Meek, Charles the Bald, Lewis the ſecond ſaid the Fambling, Lewis the third, and Carloman. Charles the fatt, Eude, Charles the ſimple, Raoul of Burgundy, Lewis d'Outremer, Lothaire, and Lewis the 5 laſt of the race of Charles the Great: who being poiſoned, the Crowne was by his death transfered to Hugh Capet, the firſt French, Earle of Paris, & titular Duke of the French & Burgūdy. Unto Capet ſucceded Robert the Devout, Henry 1. Philippe 1. Lewis 7 yet yōg, Philip 2. Godgiven & Auguſt, Lewis 8. S. Lewis 9. Philip 3. Philip 4. Le Bel, Lewis 10. Hutin, Philip 5 le long, Charles 4 le Bel; unto whō (dead without iſſue male) was ſubſtituted Philip 6 de Valois ſonne to Charles Earle of Valois; who had for his ſucceſſors Iohn of Valois, Charles 5 the wiſe, Charles 6 le Bien-né, Charles 7. Lewis 11. Charles the 8 ſurnamed Crook back, Lewis 12 ſonn to Charles d'Orleans, Frācis de Valois 1. ſonn of Charles Earle of Angouleſme, Henry 2 de Valois, Francis 2. Charles 9, Henry the 3, who being murdered with a litle knife by one Iaques Clement Iacobin as he preſented him a letter, had for his ſucceſſor publiquely & lawfully pronunced Henry the 4 of Bourbon, ſonn to Antony de Bourbon, Earle of Angouleſme, King of Navarre, moſt Chriſtian King of the Gaules; unto whom (maſſacred by Francis Ravaillac) is ſucceded his ſonne Lewis 13. Now the French are active, and ready to the warres, of whoſe warlike valor, it will not be amiſſe to heare what *Strabo* writeth who was a moſt learned man, a Capadocian borne, bred a Grecian; of a grave judgement ſavouring the Antick, a Romā Citizen, & a great Travellor. *All the Nation* (ſaith he) *of them who are now called Gaulois & Galates, incenſed to the warre, is of a couragiouſe ſpirit, ready to the combate, of a mind otherwiſe honeſt, ſimple, & abhorrent of evill maners*; And *therefore provoked by ſome diſpleaſure, doe unite themſelves & fall couragiouſly on the ennemy without feare or regard of any danger*. None is ignorāt in what terror the Romans, Greeks, & Aſiaticks, had the name of Gaulois ſince they went out of their Country to wards *Apollo Pythius*, whoſe Temple & Oracle, (ſo famous throughout all the world) they ran ſacked at pleaſure, took, ſacked & burned Rome; belea-

beleagred, & ranſomed the Capitole, builded diverſe towns in Italie, Milan, Come, Breſſe, Bergome, Trente, and Vincenze: Even in our age the Duke of Bourbon tooke Rome. But now, Gaule is not ſo farre extended as formerly, for that part of Italie, which is ſited betweene the Alpes & Ancone, was ſometimes called the Ciſalpine Gaule, at preſent, Lumbardie. And a great part of Belgick, is this day attributed to Germany, which belonged unto Gaule, according to the deſcription of *Ceſar*, *Ptolomee*, and other auncient. For *Ceſar* divideth the Tranſalpine Gaule, which *Plinii* nameth *Comata*, & *Ptol. Celto-Gallia*, in Celtick, Belgick, and Aquitanicke: and *Ptol.* propoundeth us Gaule divided in 4 parts, that is, in Aquitanicke, in the Lyonnoiſe, in the Belgick, and the Narbonnoiſe. They limited it with the Pyrenean mounts, the Rhin, the Ocean, and the tops of the Alpes: In this time, all that is after Calais regarding the Eaſt is attributed onely to Germany: and the Germans alſo doe appropriate unto themſelves all that is on both the banks of the Rhin. The prime townes thereof are Paris, Marſeille, Narbonne, Lyon, Poictiers, Thoulouze, Bourdeaux, Tours, Angers, Orleans, Nantes, Roüen, Amiens, Bourges, Dijon, and other whereof afterwards. Gaule hath no Lack of Lakes: of which the moſt renowned is that which was aunciently called the Leman Lake, whereof there is an expreſſe Carde, about a quarter of a mile from the towne of Auvergne: Beſſe is a great hill, bearing a large Lake ſo deepe, that it is ſaid it cannot be ſounded, no water is perceived to flow into it, and if any thing be thrown therein, there will inſtantly be heard a thunder, and thunderbolts & lightnings ſeen, accompanied with haileſtones and raine. Not farre from thence is ſeene a Cave, the entry whereof is round, it is called *Creux de Soucis*. As alſo an *Abyſmus* the bottome whereof can not be ſounded, where likewiſe enclining your eare, after you have thrown a ſtone in it, you will ſuddenly heare a deaf ſound, with a mervellous great claſhing ſomwhat like to a thunder heard a farre off: and in Summer, there is heard ſome noiſe, though nothing be caſt therein: it is thought that they are winds that thruſt and ſtruggle together. The *Abitacin* or *Avitacin* Lake, ſo named of *Avitus* againſt *Clermont* in *Auvergne*, it is ſo lively repreſented both on the right and left hand by *Sidon. lib. 2. Epiſt. 2.* that hee ſeemeth to ſpeake of it now newly. As for the Lake *Rubreſe*, ſee *Pomp. Mela lib. 2.* in that chapter where he deſcribeth *la Gaule Narbonnoiſe*. France is likewiſe delighted in Rivers, which (great & ſmall) are innumerouſe in her: the chiefeſt are the *Scine*, the *Loire*, the *Garonne*, & the *Rhoſne*. It ariſeth in the Dutchy of Burgundy in Alſets quarter, drawing a litle above a league to the Northſide of the Dorp called S. *Seine*, by two brooks enterlaced with two Villages *Billij* and *Perriere*. Having viſited and cut out many quarters, townes & villages, Paris alſo, whereunto it formeth a faire Iſland, and then ſerved Roan, the head of Normandy, entreth largely enough in the Engliſh Sea, but yet maketh there ſome currents and tides, ſomewhat dangerous to Seamen, which ought to take great heed thereof, the Normans call it moſt commonly *la Bare*: for as ſoone as it hath caſt it ſelfe into the Sea, it flowes and runnes back on a ſudden againſt the nature of other Rivers, yea aſcendeth with a terrible noiſe unto the height of a pike. Ignorant, and unexpert or idle mariners, can not but looke for great dangers there. The *Seine* receiveth in her courſe many Rivers, the moſt renowned whereof be the *Marne*, *Oyſe* or *Ayſe*, the *Ayne* or *Eſne*. The River of *Marne*, to the Latins *Matrona* iſſueth out of the *Faucilles* (a hill a litle above *Langres*) and paſſing by *Iarville*, *S. Didier*, *Chalon*, *Dormant*, & *Meaux*, and receiving ſome Rivers of leſſe fame, as le *Saut*, *Boiſe*, *Ourk*, and *Treſme*, mingleth it ſelfe with the waters of *Seine* at *Charentons* bridge neare unto Paris. *Oyſe* (*Eſia*) ſprings of a place above *Guiſe* towards the Eaſt, not farre from the Village of *Oigny*: It paſſeth through *Picardie*, and watering *Guiſe*, *la Fere*, *Compiegne*, *S. Maixant*, and ſome other townes. It doth exonerate it ſelfe into the *Seine* neare *Poiſſy*, a litle below *Pontoiſe*. The River *Aiſne* (*Aixona*) is unto *Ceſar* a River of the Belgick Gaule, upon the skirts of the Dioceſe of Rheims. It ſpringeth in Barrois below Clermont neare the Dorp Souilli. I mentioned the Loire in the ſecond place, called by Cæſar and Ptol. *Ligeris*, at preſent *Loire*, and *Leire*; the head thereof is in the Village of Velay, at a place termed *la Font de Loire*: it is greater then the other, & therefore with reaſon called the Father of the Rivers of France. The waters thereof are cleare and pure, having traverſed a great deal of land, (*Strabo* ſaith, it did ſometimes ſeparate the Celtes from the Aquitaines) looſeth it ſelfe in the Weſterne Sea, neare Nantes, by an overture of allmoſt eight leagues broad, yet dangerouſe by reaſon of ſome ſmall banks of ſand, which encounter there: About a league and a halfe more inward. are the Rocks, called Porcelets. This River receiveth many navigable ones: the Rivers of *Allier*, *le Chair*, *Vienne*, and *Maine*. Th' *Allier* (*Elaver*) ariſeth above *Clermont*, and breedeth a greater quantity of fiſh then the *Loire*, though it be not ſo great. The *Chair* paſſeth thorough *Poictiers*, *Vienne* fitteth *Chaſtelerand*, ſome call it *Viane*, others *Vignane*: *Maine* is called in Latin *Mediana*. The Garonne followeth, which ſeparateth the Gaules from the Aquitaines, *Strabo* 4. calleth it *Garunni*, Ptol. *Garina*, Frontin *Garonna*. It retaineth yet this name from the head thereof unto Blaye, a Caſtle where the Roman tongue beginneth, but from thence it is called *Gerunde* & *Gironde*. Having run through diverſe Countries, & paſſed thorow *Tholouze* and *Moiſſac*, & from thence to *Bourdeaux*, it caſteth it ſelfe in the waters of *Oceanus Aquitanicus*, with a mouth allmoſt two leagues broad: At the opening, whereof the Mariners comming from Sea, are ſaid to be preſented with Rocks called *Aſſes of Bourdeaux*, becauſe that their noiſe and lowing are ſomewhat like the braying of thoſe beaſts. The Shippers of the Netherlands name the North part of thoſe rocks, *Noorder-Ezel*, the South, *Zuyder-Ezel*. Over againſt the land of Medock, a tower is elevated ſomewhat neare the old by the command of Henry the 3. at the Country charges. Which ſerveth of a nightly fire and Lanterne to direct the ſhippes to avoyd thoſe Aſſes, and hold the right courſe, to enter well this River, wherein els too many ſhips are loſt. It is called *la tour Cordan*, whereon is ſet a Sentry (thereunto appointed & waged) to make & maintaine the whole night a great fire for a ſignall to the travellors and mariners. The Garone receiveth many Rivers navigable as the *Tarn* to that Country people, *Tar* to the French: the *Gers*: *Oldt*, *l'Old*, or *l'Olt*: la *Dordoigne*, or *Dordonne*, a great navigable River, which cedeth but litle to the Garone and other. The laſt place I appointed for the Rhoſne, to the Latins and Greeks *Rhodanus*, the naturall name is *le Ros*. *Plinius* ſaith it to have ben named of *Roda*, a Colonie in thoſe parts: The ſource of it, is not very farre from that of the *Danube*, the *Rhin*, *Arole*, *Ticin* and other, which are ſeene to iſſue of the Mountaine *Briga*, it entreth in the Lake of *Geneva*, at the Dorp Neuf-ville, and paſſeth through without looſing ſcarce any thing of his colour, then commeth foorth at the towne of Geneva, whence this River is varied according to the diverſity of the places it covereth, untill that (increaſed with ſome Rivers and Brookes,) it doth precipitate it ſelfe into the Mediterranean Sea neare unto *Arles* in Provence, diſburthening it ſelfe therein by ſeven mouthes (ſaith *Apollon. in the Argon.*) by five, (according to *Diodorus* and others,) three ſaith *Artemidorus*, in *Strabo*, *Plinius* and *Ammian.* But *Strabo* ſaith that Polybius held but two onely. Ptol. and Tit.

Livius, many; very advisedly least they might be reprehended of a lye: those of that Country reckon five and more: *Gras Neuf, Gras d'Orgon, Gras Paules, Gras gram, Gras d'Enfer, Gras de Passon*: the last whereof is called by Plinii *Massalcotick*, because it draweth nearer unto *Marseille*: by Polybius, *Massaliotick*, and maketh it the first, by reason of *Marcellinus* and *Antoninus* their degrees, by whom also the other mouths were named degrees. The Rhosne receiveth the *Arva*, *Soane* or *Sone*, (*Araris*) the *Isere*, *Droume*, and *Durance*: but let this suffice for the Rivers. France hath on the Northside the Norman or English Sea, and on the Weast the same, said *Aquitanick*, on the South the Mediterranean Sea: both which have made there diverse gulphes: on the Weast the Aquitanick, is greater and more remarkeable, Lucanus calleth it *Tarbellicus Ancon*. In the bayes of the Norman Sea, are the townes of *Dieppe*, *Constance*, *Caen*, *Cherbourg*, and other. In the Mediterranean is the *Sinus Gallicus*, or *Gallaticus*, which is twofold, great and small. The great is that where the Rhosne powreth his waters. M. Porcius Cato calleth it *Angulus Gallicus*, Gaulish Angle, or Corner, Titus Livius, Iustin. and others, *Gallicus Sinus*. The lesse is set by Strabo, at the Promontorie or Cape of the Pyrenean hills named *Aphrodisium*, or of *Venus*, Mela calleth it *Salsus*, *Saked*, Antoninus maketh also the *Sinus Camblacitanus* towards the Narbonish Gaule: It had likewise formerly, and hath yet now sundry good havens and harbors, whereof Lucas Carterus speaketh amply in the fifth and following cardes. The chief be *Stalioeanus*, *Vindana*, *Brivates*, and other knowne, & mentioned by ancient writers. Ptolom. *Staliocan*, is held by some to be *S. Paul de Lyon* in Brittaine, by others *Roscon*, which I thinke the truest, because this is the most commodious and surest. For though it hath an Island before it, called *Iste de Bas*, the entrance and roade (notwithstanding) are the easiest, and more then seven fathomes deep. The other is empeached, and as it were barred by Taurus (it is an Island with her Castle named the Bull at the mercy of whose Gardes they must passe,) encompassed with infinite rocks, as well hidden as discovered very dangerouse, if men be not acquainted with the entry. Not farre from thence in the same Country towards the South, you meet with having doubled the Cape Gobee (S. Mathieu) *Vindana*, Port and harbor, called at this time *Fenstiers* or *Conquest*, *Brest* by *Iovius*, but not rightly, *Ptol.* seateth there the port *Brivate*, which beareth almost the word *Brest*, and afterwards placeth the port *Secor*, now *Lusson* or *Luxon*, then *Santonum portus*, the haven of the *Santons* or *Santongeois*, which *Ville-neufve* nameth *Rochelle*. The hills and Forrests follow: as for the first, France is more hilly in some places then other, the highest Countries, be the Dauphiné, Provence, Savoye and Burgundy. Anjou's Mountaines are extended so farre as Brittaine and Poictou. The most remarkeable of Gaule are to the Auncients *Cebenna*, *Vogesus*, and *Iura*: *Cebenna* (quoth Cæsar) separateth the *Arvergnes* (those of *Auvergne*) from the *Helvians*, (those of *Vivaretz*.) To Plinii it is *Gebenna*, to Lucan. and Auson. *Gebenna*: *Gebennici* to Mela: the right name saith Scaliger *in Epist. ad Merulam* is *Cebenna*, per *C*. and that now it is called *Montaignes de Cebennes* and *Cevennes*: so that it were better read in Ptol. and Strabo *Cemmeni*, and *Gebenna* in some Latins, *Cebenna* to Vinet, to Nozoren, to Ville-neufve, (Mountaines of Auvergne.) Part whereof make that of *Tarara*, which men must passe by, going to Lyon; at the top of which there is a stone hewed, and thereupon the Merchants sett those that have not yet ben at Lyon, commonly called *la Chaire de verité*, (the Seate of truth) for they are forced to speak truth whether they were ever there before, or no; and therefore pay their welcome to their company. *Vogesus mons* to *Cæsar 4. de bello Gall. Lucan. 1. Pliny* and others, (the Mountaine *Vauge*.) It is said *Vocetus* or *Vocetius*, but falsely in Tacitus 1. Histor. & elsewhere, as others have allready noted it. Under the name of Alpes, Strabo describeth it lib. 4. at present Mountaine of Faucilles, and yet otherwise. It separateth Burgundij and Alsatz from Lorraine. And giveth us the Maze, saith Cæsar, and many other Rivers, which flow into the Rhin. The place whence the Mosselle doth issue, is called *Kratzer*, which Ortelius saith he hath out of a small book of Great Grubertus, where the Rhin is described: Adding that this quarter is called *Eslaye* in French, and *Auff der Stay*, in the Chorographick card of Lorraine, seduloufly guided and atchieved by John Scyllius at the charges and by command of that Duke, and that nothing, quoth this Scyllius, is produced in those places, besides the herbe named in French *Cabareth*: This Vogesus beareth pure silver in the Valley Lebetie, but not in great quantity saith Munster. *Iura* if I make it of France or Germany, is said to begin its raise, in the confines of Basle neare the Rhin, over against *Waldzhut*, very high and upheld by many great Rocks; Cæsar, Plinius and others mention it. Ptol. calls it *Iurassus*, Strabo *Iurasius* and *Ioras*, the Naturalls name it diversly according to the places where they find it. Neare the Castle of *Hasburg*, hard by *Bruges*, (a small towne thus named in High-dutch, of a bridge seene there with one onely Arche, on the River called *die Arr*) it is called *Botzberg*, of the Dorp *Botzen*, seated with many other at the foot of the Mountaine. Munster, Scadus, Lazius and others, are of opinion that this portion of Jura, is the *Vocetus* or *Vocetius* of Tacitus. Yet Ortelius doubteth not to read it *Vogesus*, of which wee have spoken: in this same part of the Mountaine is a great Valley, said *Frick-thal*, of the next Village. There are yet other dales, *Lauffen-thal* and *S. Imers-thal*, and other like, of all which notwithstanding none passeth, beyond the Mount: If you are minded to goe thorow that way, you must every where goe up a great height. Now betweene the *Saone* and *Farspurg*, this hill is called *Schaffmat*, which signifieth sheeps medow. Betweene the towne *Olten*, and the Provostship of Humberg, it is tearmed *Nider-hauwenstein*, Low-heuwed-stone; for the way there, is traced by the intercutting of the Rocks and stones. Betweene *Walnburg* and *Balstal* it is called *Ober-hauwenstein*, upper-hewed-stone, where the wagons and carrs loaded are led down this Mountaine, with great cables that keepe them up. Drawing towards the Weast, it is called *Waser-fal*, that is, fall of waters. Going further, the Savoyards call it allmost by the old name, *Iurten*. The branch of it extended towards Basle about a mile from the towne against the River *Byrse*, is called *Blomven*, and waxeth much in height and difficult accesse, so farre as *Delsperg*, where it reassumeth his plaine: Proceeding yet further towards the French Monastery called Bellele, it groweth yet, then is lower and more remisse by the space of a mile, from whence retaking its horrid and most irsome slopenes, it extendeth it selfe on this manner from East to Weast, which (it is said) Iulius Cæsar hath made passable through the hole that he caused to be digged thorow the rock in forme of a gate, which *Pierre Port*, others *Pierre portuz*, accurately described by Munster, teste Merula, who saith he hath past that way.

By this Fontein, the Poët meaneth the River *Byrse*, which there issueth out of a rock with great aboundance of waters. On that side, the Mount Jura drawing to the South-weast, advanceth betweene the Suissers and Savoyards, whom he looketh towards at the South-east, and the Burgundians, whom he leaveth at the North-weast; hence it is that Cæsar in two places lib. 1. saith, that this Mountaine separateth the Burgundians from the Suissers, accoasting many and sundry Lakes, the chief whereof is that of Geneva, where

where farre and wide, called the Mount *S.Claude*, it doth finally reſt, at the meeting of the Rhoſne. I have ſpoken of the Pyrenean Mountaines in the deſcription of Spaine; I will ſpeak of the Alpes, when I ſhall treat of Italie. There be many Foreſts, yet not bigg nor too thick, much leſſe, hideous with bryars, thornes and buſhes. In the Country of Maine, are the Foreſts of *Verſay, Longoulnay, Perſi, Sille, Charnay, Andain, Maine, Conciſe.* In the Low Brittany, the Foreſts of *Boſſblanc, Toriant, la Guierche.* In Poictou theſe woods *Moulieres, Dine, Breſſe, Ligne,* and other: In Berry *Roberts* Foreſt, &c. In Anjou, thoſe of *Lourſaye* and *Marſon.* The whole Boulonnois is almoſt covered with one Wood: the Pavells whereof are the woods of *Surene, Celles, Hardelot, Dalles, Bourſin.* In the Vermandois not farre from Peronne, are *Recoigne* and *Bouhan.* In Picardie, the woods of *Raine, Beauvien, la Fere, Couſſi.* Lorraine hath no want of them: *Warned Walds, le Banbois, Bois de Mondon, Heyde, S.Bevoiſt, la Voyge, Mortaigne, Doſeyne.* Burgundy beareth ſundry Foreſtieres, and ſmall Foreſts, the names whereof have miſſed mee, as likewiſe of the other of Gaule: But above all the Foreſt of Orleans is of beſt eſteem, it being of a larger extent, then any other of France, and that of *Fontaine-bleau* paſſe-time of the French Kings, as is not ſeldome that of Montargis. Ardenne is for the moſt part ſeated in the Netherlands, and therefore is to be deſcribed there. Claudian. calleth it *Gallicam*, and Cæſar lib 6. de Bello Gall: *the greateſt Foreſt of all Gaule*: becauſe it ſtood ſometimes in the Belgick Gaule. As for their devotion, not only old manuſcripts, and ancient tokens: but the Churches alſo and other places, deſtined to Religious ſervice, as it were ſowed in ſundry parts of the Kingdome, ſufficiently decleare, that the Gaulois have ever ben addicted to Religion, and the French were of the firſt that embraced the Chriſtian faith, which of all others, have ever kept and maintained it with their beſt power. In Paris alone are ſeen 69 Churches, the chief of all which is the Cathedrall, named *Noſtre-Dame* the foundation whereof was layd by Philippus Auguſtus, anno 1091, and animouſly proſecuted anno 1257, under King S.Lewis, ſo that it became one of the moſt famous wonders of France: it is upheld with 120 pillars, the length thereof is of 74: the breadth of 60 the height of 100 paces. The Quire is all of freeſtone, artificially expreſſing divers ſtories of the Old and New Teſtament, the circuit of this Church conteineth 45 Chappells, all latticed of yron: It hath 11 gates. In front, there are three, having two doores, out of which are ſeene imboſſed the auncient pourtraitures of the French Kings. At ſides, are erected two mayne Towers, ſquare, repreſenting rather Forts, then Steeples. The greateſt bell named *Mary*, takes op twenty men to ring it, and in a calme, and ſtill weather, is heard 7 leagues of. It were an infinite buſines to ſpeake of the Churches of this Citie, & other parts of France: as likewiſe of the Abbays, Commonalties, Monaſteries, Hoſpitalls, Spittles, and other Retreats of Poore and Orphans. As for the Caſtles, Palaces, Howſes of pleaſure, and the like belonging to great men, it is better to paſſe them by, then to ſpeak too little of them. The Univerſities are numbred by Mercater, of all which have iſſued and iſſue dayly, (as of ſo many Troian horſes,) innumerable flocks of Divines, Lawyers, Phyſitians, Philoſophers, and other Profeſſours, which were tedious for me to ſum up; in a word therefore: The Freuch Nobility (which is at preſent very numerous) plyeth ſo cloſe to learning, yea excelleth ſo much in all arts and diſciplines, that there is no Province in the whole world to be preferred unto them herein: You will ſee there ſome children of the greateſt and moſt eminent, labour diligently night and day, without intermiſſion, in their ſtudies: There be ſome that will diſcourſe ſome houres together (to the amazement of men) of any ſubject whatſoever ex tempore, without any delay, by a wonderfull order and methode. There are alſo many and ſundry Libraries, the chiefe whereof is the Kings, and that of *S.Victor* at Paris; to omit the other, furniſhed with ſtore of moſt rare books printed and manuſcripts. Concerning their manners, and cuſtome, Diodorus, Strabo and others, witneſſe that the Gaulois are of a quick ſpirit, and not averſe from learning: Simmachus praiſeth them in ſundry places, for their ſtudiouſnes. M. Porcius Cato lib. 2. Origin. in Charifius Soſipater: *Moſt part* (ſaith he) *of the Inhabitants of Gaule purſue after two things, with great care and induſtry, Warre and Eloquency.*

Strabo makes them of a ſimple nature, neither inclining nor bending to any wickednes (a remarqueable vertue of the ancient Gaulois) Iulianus the Emperour an Eye witneſſe herein, aſſured, they knew not what flattery was, but lived and haunted ſimply and freely with all men alike, acknowledging only Venus the Goddeſſe of Matrimony, and Bacchus the Merryblade, for the ſame buſines; As for the contraryes unto theſe, wee ought not to heare them, but as raylings, ſcoffes, and meere injuries, the fruits of wicked ſoules: For who (having compared the ancienteſt writers report, & the manners of theſe French at this time) will admit of what Servius ſaith, that the Gaulois are dull, and heavy? that, as Julius Firmicius reports, they are fooles and dizzieheaded; Iulianus himſelfe, forgetting in a manner what he had ſaid before, calls them ſots, beaſtly, clowniſh, rejecting all civility; and Polyb. that they care not for arts, or learning; and that himſelfe with Diodorus, Athenæus and Clemens Alexandrin, ſaith they are of litle faith, addicted to gluttony and drunckeneſſe. Titus Livius with Polyb. brands them with the note of ſoft, and effeminate, Mela of covetous of gold and ſilver, proud, ſuperſtitious: Solin. of Lyars, vaine men and idle-praters; Plutarch in Pyrrho, tearmes them unſatiate of ſilver. Nevertheleſſe, it is to be confeſſed that many vices are crept among the French by the Commerce and haunt of other nations. Florus lib. 3. cap. 10. ſpeakes thus: No man will ſay Gaulois doe fight according to the meere naturall vertue, miſcent Fraudem. Amian. lib. 15. ſaith, they are quarrelſome; Diodorus reprooves them for intemperancie of ſpeech, and that they ſpeake ſhort, and words ambiguous of purpoſe, and were delighted to preach their owne vertues, paſſing by other mens: full of threatnings, revilings, and ſelfe conceit. This glorioufnes was alſo noted by Strabo. Such was the bragging of Divico the ſuiſſer, who extolling the Helvetians warlike valour, reproached unto Cæſar their victory over the Romans, & bad him take heed, he were not an occaſion that the place where they were then, might not be denominated of his defeat. Thus Vercingetorix vaunted openly, that he would make an aſſembly of Gaule, unto which the whole world would not be able to reſiſt. As for the Religion and ſacred Politie of the old Gaulois, wee ought not to make aſtand to that which Cicero ſpeaketh, *that the Gaulois have not any zeal to religion.* Livius is rather to be credited, who profeſſes them *not to be negligent or idle in matter of Religion.* And *Ceſar*, who beſt knew this people, ſaith it *to be much addicted unto Religion. Above all other Gods they worshipped Mercury* (ſaith the ſame Author) whom they held to be the firſt founder of Arts, and guide of Travellers, as alſo that he had an eſpeciall power over all traffick, and was preſident in the Lucre. Max. Tyrius makes the *Celtes* to have worſhipped *Iupiter* whom they honored, and marked with the higheſt oake, *Str.* writeth that Diana had a Temple in Marſeille, & *Plut.* ſay that *Diana* was reverenced by the *Gallo-Greeks*, but a marble found ſince, ſhewes that the Gaulois worſhipped yet another Diana, vvhich they

d'Ardenne. Lucan. & Min. Felix report that they had other Gods, named *Eſe*, or *Heſe*, *Teutate*, and *Tarana*. But many learned men hold that they were the ſame with *Mars*, *Mercury*, and *Iove*: Auſon. nameth one *Belenus* for God of the Gaulois, who is called by Herodian in Maximinis Belis: which was happily the Tibilene of Tertullian. in his Apologetick, called by the Greeks *Apollo*. They adored alſo one *Abellio* of whom Ioſeph Sclaliger in Auſon. lib. 1. cap. 9. noteth, there was ſome monuments in the Covents of the 9 Nations. Lucian likewiſe in Hercule Gallicano, ſays they worſhipped *Hercules Ogmianus*. They adored (ſaith *Atheneus*) turning themſelves at the right hand, they ſacrificed men to their Gods, namely to *Mars*, as Cæſar witneſſeth in theſe words: *When they are reſolved to fight, they allots him, what they ſhall take in the warres, they ſacrifice all the Cattell taken, and bring all the reſt in one place: Mountaines may be ſeene in ſome Countreys covered with heapes of ſuch things conſecrated, and it hapneth but ſeldome that any one in contempt of Religiõ dares hide in his owne houſe things thus taken, or take away that which is there ſett: there being a grievous punishment againſt thoſe that infringe this cuſtome.* Wee read allmoſt the ſame things in Diodorus Siculus, Minutius Felix averreth likewiſe that the Gaulois offred human ſacrifices to *Mercury*: in ſo much that it had ben better if they had not had any knowledge at all of the Gods, then to take thoſe for Gods, who were onely appeaſed by mens bloud, which ſacrifice they held moſt ſolemne. Now this uſage of men among the Gaulois, hath not onely ben in their ſacrifices but in Divinations alſo: Strabo ſaith that the Gaulois were wont to ſmite with the ſword the back of him that was to be ſacrificed, & that upon his ſtarting they preſaged of the future accidents. *Tertullianus l. de Animâ* ſaith, they were wont to paſſe whole nights by vaillant men: ſo to receave the Oracles: But there was not among theſe ancient Gaulois, any Lawfull ſacrifice, without their *Druydes*, ſaith Diodorus: they were the moſt famous Prieſts of Gaule. Thus much of the manners of theſe men in religiouſe matters, ſee wee now their cuſtomes in prophane. *Titus Livius* writeth, they were wont to goe armed to their Aſſemblies. *In them* (ſaith he, ſpeaking of the Gaulois) *was ſeene a new & marvellous ſight, they came to the Counſell armed, for ſo is the manner of that people.* *Plutarch* writes, that the women deliberated of peace and warre, and that their reſolution was followed: And *Strabo*, that they had this cuſtome, if any one interrupted him that was ſpeaking in the Aſſemblie there was an officer that came to threatne him with a naked ſword, and bid him keepe ſilence, which if he did not for the firſt time, he did the ſame the ſecond time, and likewiſe the third time, and if the Officer found this Interrupter obſtinate, he would cutt away ſo much of his Caſſock, that the reſt was of no uſe. Cæſar obſerveth that upon ſome remarckeable Accident, they cauſed it to be knowne ſtraightwayes all over the Country, by great cryes, and hootings from one place to another, by men ordained to that end. *Diodorus* makes the Gauloiſes faire and of equall ſtrength and height with the Gaulois. fruitfull, and well-bred, happy as well in the bringing foorth, as in the bringing up of children: Like ſervices were among them as in other Nations. *Many* (ſaith Cæſar lib. 6. *laded with debts or too many impoſts, or overwhelmed with the rigour of great men, make themſelves Servants of ſome Gentlemen, who have the ſame right over them, which they have over Slaves.* But yet they were more kindly dealt withall by them, then by the Romans, for the Gauliſh Lords had theſe in ſome reſpect neare their perſons, and were well ſerved by them in time of warre. They uſed earthen diſhes ſaith *Diodorus*, thick, and ſtrewed of ſundry flowers therein peinted. They ate their meales, not ſitting upon ſtooles, but on the ground, upon Wolves or Dogs-skins, or (as *Strabo* ſaith) upon beds, & were wayted on by children. They ſate commonly by the fire, where were pots, and ſpits full of good meat, eſpecially Porck & bacon, as well ſalt as freſh, and all other kind of fleſh: but for the moſt part (ſaith *Strabo*) milk was there intermingled. *Plinii* (ſaith *lib. 22. cap. ultimo*) that they made a kind of Potion, with fruit diped in it, to foxe themſelves: *Diodorus* affirme that they made a drink of Barley, which they called *(Zithum) Biere*. And another with water and hony. As for their clothes: they wore Caſſocks or Coats ſaith Strabo, heavy and woven of thick wooll, and called them *Lanes*. And *Plinii lib. 8. cap. 4.* ſaith, they divided thoſe coats by certaine plaits, to make more ſhew. Now thoſe plaits, or rounds, of *Plinii*, are *Plimbiâ* to *Diodorus*, by which is underſtood, as Ioſephus Scaliger meaneth, that which the French call at this preſent *Lauſanges*, quaſi *Laurenges*, of the leaves of Bay-trees. They wore alſo very large and round Britches, which *Tacitus* calleth a Barbarous clothing. Wee read in *Strabo*, that in ſtead of a gowne, or caſſock without ſleeves, the Gaulois had one opened with ſleeves hanging downe to their very bottocks and privities, of which kind of apparell there is yet ſome reliques, which the vulgar call *Palletrock*, or *Palt-rock*. Hee ſaith alſo they wore rings on their fingers: whereupon *Diodorus* alledgeth nothing, but *Pliny* ſaith onely, they wore them on the middle finger. Finally, the French people give themſelves at preſent, to all kind of trade, liberall and mechanicall arts, they are adventurouſe, and hardy, and goe all the world over, either for trade or warre.

THE COVNTIE OF BVLLOIGNE,

With the Earledom of Guynes, and the Baronies of Ardres & Fiennes, Together with the Bishoprike of Terouenne or Morins, which in Spirituall matters acknowledge the said Lordship.

The Meridians are placed according to the Parallele 50.45.

Name. THE Countie of Bulloigne (*Bononia*, & *Bolonia* in Latin;) is indifferent large, all sandy, of a sand & gravell, said burning, whence some suppose it to be derived of *Bouillir* to seeth; which is ridicoulous. This Countie is named of the towne of Bologne, Vpper & Lower, and hath her beginning at the Montaines of S. Ingleveft, 'tis extended in length, unto the river Canche; in breadth, unto the Lake of Tournohen. It was entitled an Earl-dome in the reigne of Charles the Bald King of France, and at the same time, S. Paul, Oye, Guines, and Artois were honored of the same titles. In this County, are many townes and villages, amonst other, Bologne, the Vpper & Lower; The Vpper situated on a high place, was but a Dorp before the English besieged it; The Lower sited on a plaine is bathed some times with the sea, they are far asunder about 100. paces. Diverse name *Bononia*, in this part of the Gaules. *Bononiense oppidum* (saith a Panegyrick author to the Emperour Constantin,) is noted among the Provinces and Cities of the second Belgique. At this time it is comonly called in French *Bouloigne*. The Netherlander come somewhat nearer the old name, calling it *Beunen*. Yet in the oldest times Scaliger (in Epistola ad Merulam) for in *Ausonio* he sheweth that in some quarter this towne reteyneth yet the name of *Gessoire*, and with him Papire, Masson, Leland, Ortel & others, are of opinion it was called *Gessoriacum*; which is confirmed in Peutingers mapps, in which wee read Gessoriacum, now Bononia; and in Antoninus, who assigned unto it the fifteenth Legion, & else where Gessoriacum Portum, & *Portum Gessoriagense*. In Ptolomee Gissoriacum, a haven of the Mourins: The Panegyrick unto Maximilian calls it, *Gessorygia*, and allmost in this manner, in some Exemplaries of Antoninus, t'is teatmed *Gesoricia*. Hereof writheth Pompon. Mela. They are extended unto the utmost Morins, a people of the Gaules, and know nothing better then a port named Gessoriacum; Thus Sueton. in Claud. cap. 17. where he speaketh of the Princes expedition in Britany; And therefore being gone from Marseille, unto Gessoriacum by Land, &c. Others beleeue this haven not to be that Gessoriacum. Iohn Talbot rather thinks it Calais, others S. Omer, Turnebus, Vicus Soaci, Boetius, Sluyce; Hermolaus Barbarus, Bruges; Bilibaldus, Gant; Cenal maketh Gessoriacum Portum to differ from Gessoriacum Navale, saying the first to be Bouloigne, the Latter Cassel. But to leaue this, Godefroy first Christian King of Hierusalem was of Bulloigne, sonne to Eustatius Earle of Bulloigne, & Duc of Loraine. Neare Bulloigne was the port & haven of Itium. Those that hold that unto Ptolomee it be Calais, are sufficiently disproued, for hee having put the Ouverture of Seine into the Sea, first of all, brings in *Itium Promontorium* or Cappe Itium, then *Gissoriacum*, a haven of the Morins; whence the towne of Calais is about twenty miles distant.

Site.

Velserus is of opinion that Gessoriacum is the Port Itium, which some beleeue to be S. Omar, as well for the old name thereof *Sitieu*, quasi *Sinus Itii*, as for the site of that place, which being low, & other coasts notwithstanding closing the towne, intimate this place to haue ben some times a very large Baye, or gulphe of sea: Learned Camden, a man well versed in the knowledge of this History, shewes in his Britaine, that the Port Itius was sometimes in the place now called *Withsan* neare Blavet; Others may indge of it. To this County of Bulloigne succeedeth the County of Guynes, divided from the County of Oye by a great Channell, that passeth thorow the towne of *Guynes* and makes the Country allmost impregnable; Guynes is the chiefe towne of this Countie, divided in two parts, the one seated in marishes, the other in dry plaine, strong & munished by the nature of the place, which King Herry the Second toock from the English, having sent his Army there under Francis of Lorraine Duc of Guyse Anno 1558. Meierus is very large in his Annales of Flanders touching the right & pretensions of the Danes upon this land of Guines. There be also other townes, *Hartincourt*, *Peuplinge*, *Conquelle*, *Port Nealy*. This Countie hath within her two Baronies, to wit that of *Ardres*, & that of *Courtembrone*, thus called of their townes; then the Baronie of *Fiennes*. Two leagues from Ardres drawing towards the sea, you may see *Calais* a strong towne both by art & nature, ever held one of the keyes & gates of France; first walled (as they say) by Philip of Bouloigne, Vncle to S. Lewis. It hath a good Castle, with a great & strong Tower which defendeth the haven and other places; This towne was taken by Edward the Fifth King of England the fourth of August, eleven moneths after that famouse battaille which Paulus Æmil. lib. 9. described against Philip the Sixteenth King of France, at Cressi in Ponthieu, Anno 1347. It was possessed by the English for the space of 211. yeares, (& had ben in vaine besiedged by Philip le Bon Duc of Burgundy, whom the Flemmings forsook there Anno 1431.) and as the Key of France, which the English were wont to say they carried at their girdle, carefully look't to, till that the French took it againe in King Henry the Seconds reigne, onder Francis Duke of Guise Anno 1558. in February. Allmost at the same distance, towards the Continent & firme land, Terroane is remoued from Calais & Boulogne, holding her old name, though sometimes ransacket by Charles the Fifth Emperour. It was formerly the Metropolitane & chief towne of the Morins, mentioned by Cæsar in his Comentaries, 'tis seated neare the head of the river

Guynes.

MARIS BRITANNICI

COM. DE B O

Com. S. Pauli pars

ARTESIÆ

PARS

Meridies

Bricque
S. Ioße
Merlimont
Eſſy
Verton
Eſtaples
Frencq
Fernenſem
Courteville
Bacq de Authim
Breqneſen
Marville
Monſtreul
Haudenthun
Premier
Maſſpan
Imelle
Lionne
Beaurâ cha
Marenla
Beaurain
Loiſon
Eſquien court
Hoſmen
Oſſus
Bamberg
Embry
Rainbeval
Weſt
Bain
Royon
Wauburg
Caroche ſtaw
Eren
Aibaſtes
Nouviller
Cormont
Eyzamiſart
Seune
Sampy
Humbergh
Hendenthun
Engnemberle
Buiguimont
Bernieulle
Parent
Engeniſen
Anesnes
Enequin
Beſingen
Courſes
Cour
Harly
S. Michel
Rumely
S. Riquier
Vergeque
Henneville
Feſque
Gouverning
Rimay
Renty
Courcy
Wiſſamme
Lobinghen
S. Martin
Wandrigz
Vieux Coupele
Fauquenberg
Ourbe
Court lemerque
Blequin
Nielles
Viſnes
Hoſtrey
Eaſex
Rouſſeville abb.
Monterque
Audenthun
Dennebroeck
Rumely
Vlincourt
Aurenlle
Capelle
Ribelz
Meſſiel
Clery
Donhen
Breeg
Belle
Famez
fontaine
Rodinghem
Maringhem
Denlet
Upen
Herbel
Igheu
Helfaut
Meſſeque
Radomez
Boncourt
Terogne
Crequi
Bouny
S. Iulien
Guimegat
Felſin
Fontaine les marez
Lugny
Weſtrehem
Cremery
Cuhen
Eſtrez
Lillre
Felſinet
Quiernes
Witrez
Reſly
Fontaine au vray
Baillru en ternois
Nedon
Fermantz
Roubly
Ames
Arien
Lambrez
Elcau
S. Lenart
S. Eſtie
Le pont de Bricque
S. Ferrien
Hardelot
Dannes
Camiel
Neuf Catel
Niellez
Les monts Le Neuf Catel
Welinthan
Hedinghen
Manty
Letarſe
Engerſen
Dalles
Dalles
Longoſſe
Deſurenz
Courſes
Lobinghen
Bollem berg
Hoſtimen
Hoſtimlahe
Caux
Grebide
Campſahy
Bainthun
La Capelle
Boulon

Occidens

PARS

VLONI

OISI

COM. DE GVINES

GERMA:

NICI

MARIS Septentrio

PARS

Terre d'Oye

PLRS

FLANDRIÆ

Oriens

BOLONIA & GVINES
Comitatus

Milliaria Gallica communia.

Milliaria Germanica communia.

Amstelodami
Judocus Hondius
excudit.

Boulogne
Hesdene
Ardres
Guines
Hames
Calais
Greuelin
Borborch
S. Omar

Lis, that paſſeth by the walls thereof. This towne after a long ſiege, & wonderfull aſſaults given by the Imperialiſtes, was taken par force from the French Anno 1553. The Netherlanders call it *Terrenneberg*; Antoninus *Terronana*, or *Tarvenna*, The Wayes mapps, *Teruanna*, Ptolem. *Taruana*. Bouille ſaith it is named by ſome *Tarubanum*; Tritem. in his French Hiſtory maketh mention of the Terrubans, ſome call it *Tervanna*, as it were Vaine-ground, for the barrennes of her ſoyle. In the Wayes Note, among the Townes of the ſecond Belgick there is alſo made mention of *Civitas Morinorum*, id eſt, *Ponticum*, the Biſhoprick of Theroane. It is happily the Colonie & Plantation of the Morins (whereof in the old ſtone found vvithin theſe few yeares in Gelderland in the Lordſhip of the Sugambres, vvithin halfe a myle of Nimeghen.) The Land of Oye, extendeth ſo farr as Dunkerque in Flanders. Some other tovvnes there be, but leſſe famous. The *Rivers.* Boulonois (country of Bologne) is vvatered vvith many rivers & brookes; Among other the river *Arque*, paſſing by the tovvne of Arque & *S. Omar*, goes directly to Graveling & thence into the ſea. Not far from thence is an arme of Sea called *Sealenſe* vvhich continueth foming unto the Caſtle of Ardres. There are ſeen likevviſe tvvo Channells or brookes of Salt-vvater named the *Marquiſan* & the *Bolonois*; And vvith this *Hautia* or *Heſdin*, a river vvhich giveth name to the tovvne of Heſdin. Novv follovv the Pontiues, & moriſh Brookes unto the River of Canche: Some of theſe Rivers & Brookes, make Pooles & Ponds full of fiſh denominated from the tovvnes they are neareſt; As are the Vivers of Hames, André, Ardres. All this tract is couered of Sandy hills as it approachet the ſea; In the Inland are the *Hils.* Mointaines of S. Ingelvert, the hills of Nero-Caſtel & Dannes. The vvholle land is full of Forreſts & *Forreſts.* darke vvoods, as the vvoods of Surene, Celles, &c. The Natives are held frovvard, hard to be pleaſed, and men vvhich doe not promiſe litle of their perſons.



THE DESCRIPTION OF PICARDIE.

Name. THOVGH the name of *Picardie*, be not very ancient: yet the originall thereof is not kowne, for there are diverſe opinions about it. *Robert Cenalis* ſaith, that the *Picards* are the right *Gaules*, and tooke their names from Hereticks called *Begards*; but are indeed much ancienter then the *Begards*. Others againe thinke that they had the name of *Picardie* giuen them from Lances, and Pikes, which were firſt made in this Countrie. Some againe fetch this name from the towne of *Pequigny*, or from a famous knight or gentleman named *Pignon*, the firſt founder of *Pequigny* and *Amiens*, who after the death of *Alexander* the great with an army of Souldiers ſubdued, and conquered diverſe Countries, and Lands.

Bounds. *Picardie* is bounded on the Weſt with *Normandy*, and the Brittiſh Sea, on the North with *Artois* and *Haynault*, the Countries of *Gallo-Belgica:* on the Eaſt with *Luxenburg* and *Lorraine*, and on the South with *Compiegne*, and the Iſle of *France*. It is a very pleaſant and a fruitfull Countrie, which for the abundance of Corne, that groweth there is called the *Garner*, and Storehouſe of *Paris* and *France*. But they make noe Wines there, which they impute rather to the negligence of the inhabitants (as ſome imagine) who plant there no Vines, then to the nature of the Soile, which is a hot Climate, and fitt for the bearing of Grapes.

Soile.

Diviſion. *Picardie* then is devided into three parts, namely, the Right, the Lower, and the Higher. Of the laſt, wee will make here no mention, becauſe the moſt part of it, is comprehended and deſcribed in the Mapps of the ſeuenteene Provinces. That part then which is properlie called *Picardie*, beginneth at *Crevecœur*, and comprehendeth under it the *Vidames*, or Lordſhips of *Amiens*, *Corbie*, & *Pequigny*, alſo the Counties of *Vermandois* & *Rhetelois*, and the Dutchie of *Tiraſche*.

Amiens. The Vidamie of *Amiens* taketh its name from *Ambianum*. Many learned men are of the opinion, that it was heretofore called *Samarobrina*, and by Ptolemie *Samarobriga*. In ſome of Anthonines coppies, it is *Samorberiva*, or *Samarabriga*; For *Briga* in the old Spaniſh and Thracian tongue, ſignifieth a towne. Other write it *Samonobriga* from the Bridge, which lieth over the Soame which runneth trough it, and devided himſelfe into two braunches. Some againe ſay that the Emperour *Gratian*, called it *Abianum*, becauſe it is environned round about with water, which is very likely. This Citie is accounted one of the ſtrongeſt, and beſt fortified townes of *France*, and is indeed the Key of France for that ſide, which in regard of her ſituation, deepe Moates, high Walls and Bulwarkes will giue place to none. Within this Citie there ſtands a very faire and a goodly Church, which is built with ſuch cunning architecture, and curious workemanſhip, as any Church in Europe. They ſay they keepe in it *S. Iohn Baptiſts* head for a relique. The Countrie about *Amiens* is a Baily-wike. There is held Preſidiall Seſſions. The Major hath the managing of the politique affaires, and the Towne houſe. They hold a guard in it, called the Guard of *Buffroy*, with Sentinell, and Watch-houſes for the Burgeſſes, who keepe continuall watch among the Religious houſes. The firſt Biſhop of it was called *Saint Firmin*, borne at *Pampelune*, from whoſe time till Cardinall de *Crequy* deſcended from the houſe of *Canaples*, there were LXIX. Biſhops. The Inhabitants are much commended for their honeſty and loyaltie, and therefore haue no garniſon of ſouldiers impoſed upon them. Here were borne the famous Phyſicians *Silvius* and *Fernelius*, alſo that great Oratour *Silvius*, who made diverſe Commentaires, and expoſitions upon *Cicero*, and other learned men: The firſt Founder of *Amiens* (as many imagine) was that braue Captaine *Pignon*, who ſerued under *Alexander* the Great. Anno 1597. this Citie was ſurpriſed, and taken in by the Spagnards in this manner: They had ſent before ſome ſoulders in peſant cloaths, with piſtolls and ſhort ſwords hidden about them, and baggs of Apples and Nutts: they willingly ſcattered them coming in at the gate by the guard, and while thoſe that had the guard were a ſcrambling for the apples, and a loade of hay coming in, they interim kept up the perculis where the diſguiſed ſouldiers fell a cutting of their throats, and gott ſo much time, that they were inſtantly ſeconded with ſome horſe troopes, and other ſouldiers, which made the gate good, and ſo entring the towne before the Citizens could gett into armes tooke it in, & became Maſters of it, while *Henry* the Fourth had an other entreprize, with his Armie upon an other place: who afterward made the Spagnard ſurrender it over to him againe.

Corbie. The Vidamie of *Corbie* tooke its name from *Corbia*, which is a towne lying upon the Soame, where the river which runneth by it, falleth into the Soame. This is alſo one of the Keys of France for that quarter, and perhaps the ſame, which *Antonine* calleth *Curmuliaca*, and that which lay betweene *Samarobriva* (or *Amiens*) and *Caſaromagnum* now called *Roye*.

Pequigny. The towne of *Pequigny* was peradventure ſo named from *Pignon* aboue ſaid, and well knowne becauſe William Duke of *Normandie* ſurnamed Long Sword, who through the ſubtility & treacherie of the faction of Earle Baldwin of *Camerick*, was drawne thither under the colour of making of a peace, where they maſſacred him. The French writters report alſo, that after they had overthrowne the Engliſh there, all thoſe which could not perfectly pronounce *Pequigny*, but *Pequeny* were putt to the ſword.

Vermand. The Countie of *Vermandois*, which yet retaineth the ancient name, comprehendeth in it, as the French Hiſtorians, and *Coſmographers* withneſſe *Le Soiſſonnois*, *Laonnois* & *Tartenois*; likewiſe the townes of *Noyon*, *S. Quintin*.

Soiſſons. The ancient *Sueſſones* are called at this day the *Soueſſons*, or *Soiſſonnois*, which *Ptolemie* calleth *Auguſta Sueſſonum*. It hath a ſtronge Caſtle in it, built of huge ſtone. It is the prime towne of *Gallique-Belgica*, belonging unto *Rheims*, to which *Cæſar* gaue the title of a Kingdome, it was long under the Commaund of the *Romans*; but *Clodivus* turned them out of it, and his Succeſſours poſſeſſing it made it the *Metropolis* of that Kingdome. The *Soiſſons* haue allwaies bene held for good, and valliant

PICARDIA

Maris Britannici pars

BELGII PAR

Baillage de Heſdin

VIMEVX

COM.

NORMAN

DIAE PARS

OCCIDENS

SEPTENT

MERIDIE

BEAVOIS

Abbeuille

Crotoy

Cayen

S. Eſperit

Boeuille

Blangy

Senerpent

Maiſnil

Inual

Borona

Poies

Miramont

Mellien le Vidam

Hangiers

Eſpagne

Wefemont

Hupit

Camberg

Cocquerel

Loupre

Fresne

Eſpinoy

Longuette

Pont de Remy

Chaſteau

Eaucourt

Gapen

Mareul abb

Watteuille

Beauuart

Dompierre

Rue

Crefty

Anuille

Meulers

Eames

Forencuez

Blanche tache

S. Valery

Treport

Nourpont

S. Firmin

Remy

Lanoy

Berny

Yuregny

Auxy

Chaſteau

Maiſons en ponthieu

Nouuion

Mouſtier

Rambure

Maſſeolles

Nouuion

Rinuel

Le Saloye

SANT

Vicellatre

Surdon

Ayly

Bonneul

Vendeul

Capeley

Fohuille

Paillards

Mondidier

Pierrepont

Belleze

Grapans

Locully

Le Rameaulx

Roſſignolle

Contre

Walle

Flouery

Villers

Ver

Saloez

Le mont nostre Dame

Clery

Tigny

Ermitage

Pont de Salea

Amiens

Cagny

Corbie

Folye

Pont de Rhoſne

Bacceul

Paraclet abb

Plaſſy

Bonz

Saint

Ailly

Le Caucher

Pequigny

Brehy

Drualle

Remy

Loupre

Iſſeux

Almuille

Choiſy

Cramelle

Buiſſy

Reyuille

Bertrange

Vignacourt

Flaſſelles

Halley

Pernay

Vaulx

Paſſelle

Berlincourt abb

Fiſſeux

Camaples

Agnieres

Oiſemont

Renuille

Pellain: uille

Pierregoſſe

Villers Boccage

Arquiſe

Verſille

Orbende

Hangeſt

Rubempre

Fouilloy

Beauual

Beauchamp

Fiſmuillers

Baillencourt

Berthauay

Longuillers

Vathry

Dompmart

Nort

Talma

Serles

Carda

Ribaurcourt

Monſtrelet

Auxy le

S. Marguerite cenſe

Bouuresis

Grena

Pommera

Camiamille

Fouchen

Thiuers

Villers Buſſuel

Mainy

Bretelle

Cerest

Chaſteau

Onlerbes

Beauuoir

Rumigny

Ocquille

Maſſeolles

Arnpleis

Nouuion

Monſtrelet

Vrigny

S. Legier

Auelus le

Beauuois

Lucy

Cardonnois

Manſſeolle

Coulle

Bouuresis

Grena

Pommera

Camiamille

Fouchen

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Verſille

Arquiſe

Villers Boccage

Pierregoſſe

Orbende

Hangeſt

Renuille

Pellain: uille

Reyuille

Bertrange

Choiſy

Cramelle

Buiſſy

Almuille

Iſſeux

Loupre

Riuiers

Le Caucher

Pequigny

Brehy

Drualle

Ermitage

Pont de Salea

Amiens

Cagny

Corbie

Folye

Pont de Rhoſne

Bacceul

Paraclet abb

Plaſſy

Bonz

Saint

Ailly

Flouery

Villers

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Saloez

Le mont nostre Dame

Clery

Tigny

Walle

Contre

Rinieres

Le Rameaulx

Locully

Roſſignolle

Belleze

Grapans

Vicellatre

Surdon

Ayly

Bonneul

Vendeul

Capeley

Fohuille

Paillards

Mondidier

Pierrepont

Nouuion

Rinuel

Le Saloye

SANT

Damencourt

Bretteuil abb

Eſpagne

Gapen

Mareul abb

Watteuille

Abbeuille

Eaucourt

La Planch

Pont de Remy

Domart

Longuette

Vers

Longs

Chaſteau

Camberg

Boeuille

Hupit

Cocquerel

Loupre

Fresne

Eſpinoy

Hangiers

Blangy

Wefemont

Eſpagne

S. Larme

Senerpent

Maiſnil

Inual

Borona

Poies

Miramont

Mellien le Vidam

Crotoy

Cayen

S. Valery

S. Eſperit

Treport

Nourpont

S. Firmin

Remy

Lanoy

Berny

Rue

Crefty

Le Tail

Anuille

Meulers

Eames

Forencuez

Blanche tache

Abbeuille

Watteuille

Mareul abb

Eſpagne

Gapen

Yuregny

Auxy

Chaſteau

Maiſons en ponthieu

Nouuion

Mouſtier

Rambure

Maſſeolles

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Folye

Pont de Rhoſne

Bacceul

Paraclet abb

Plaſſy

Bonz

Saint

Ailly

Le Caucher

Pequigny

Brehy

Drualle

Remy

Loupre

Iſſeux

Almuille

Choiſy

Cramelle

Buiſſy

Reyuille

Bertrange

Vignacourt

Flaſſelles

Halley

Pernay

Vaulx

Paſſelle

Berlincourt abb

Fiſſeux

Camaples

Agnieres

Oiſemont

Renuille

Pellain: uille

Pierregoſſe

Villers Boccage

Arquiſe

Verſille

Orbende

Hangeſt

Rubempre

Fouilloy

Beauual

Beauchamp

Fiſmuillers

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Berthauay

Longuillers

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Beauuoir

Rumigny

Ocquille

Maſſeolles

Arnpleis

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Reyuille

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Cramelle

Buiſſy

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Rinuel

Le Saloye

SANT

Damencourt

Bretteuil abb

Eſpagne

Gapen

Mareul abb

Watteuille

Abbeuille

Eaucourt

La Planch

Pont de Remy

Domart

Longuette

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Camberg

Boeuille

Hupit

Cocquerel

Loupre

Fresne

Eſpinoy

Hangiers

Blangy

Wefemont

Eſpagne

S. Larme

Senerpent

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Poies

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Remy

Lanoy

Berny

Rue

Crefty

Le Tail

Anuille

Meulers

Eames

Forencuez

Blanche tache

Miliaria Germanica communia quorum 15 gradum unum Latitud. constituunt

Miliaria Gallica communia quorum 20 gradum unum Latitud. constituunt

ARTESIAE PARS

Cambresis

TERRACHE

TARTENOIS

VERMANDOIS

LAONNOIS

Amstelodami.
Apud Ioannem Ianssonium.

valliant men. The Church and Abbey called our *Ladies*, was founded in *Soiſſons* by the Tyrant *Ebroin*, Majour of the Palace of *France*. There haue bene 75. Biſhops of *Soiſſons*, ſince *Sixtus* the Firſt, till Mathew the *Pariſian*. *Laonnois* taketh its name from *Laon* which is an ancient towne, ſeated betweene the rivers of *Ayne*, and *Oyſe*, lying upon a hill, and is the Capitall Towne of this territoire. It was built, as *Sigebertus* ſaith, by the Biſhop and Duke *Clodivus* Anno 100. who ordayned *Genebauld* Biſhop of *Laon*, ſince whoſe time till *Ian Bourſier* there haue bene 72. Biſhops ſucceeded him. *Laon* is at this day a Bailywike, having under the juriſdiction thereof theſe townes, *Soiſſons*, *Noyon*, *S. Quintins*, *Rybemont*, *Coucy*, *Chauny*, *Guiſe*, *Peronne*, *Mondidier*, and *Roye*. *Compiegne* is an neighbour towne, called in Latine *Compendium*, and by ſome *Carapolis*, after the name of *Charles* the Balde, who enlarged, and fortified this towne unto the forme of *Conſtantinople* 1396. and founded in it the Abbey of *Saint Cornelia*. His Daughter *Iane* was carryed away from *Compiegne*, by the Engliſh, who was ſould unto them by his owne people, which was a foule reward for the benefits, which France had receiued from him. This Lady was kept priſonner a yeere long and endured a great many miſeries, and at laſt 1331. in the month of Maye at *Roan*, being accuſed of Hereſie was burnt in that place, where now *S. Michels* Church ſtandeth, then ſhee was uniuſtly accuſed, and condemned for Hereſie, and Sacriledge by *Peter Cauchon* an Engliſh man, Biſhop of *Beauvois*, & a great Ennemy to the French, for which fact he was excommunicated by Pope *Calixtus*. After the death of this *Iane*, who was carryed away by William *Flavy* a Captaine of *Compiegne*, this traitour by the permiſſion of God, was ſtrangled by his owne wife called *Blanche*, and the helpe of a barber. Shee procured the Kings pardon, upon condition that ſhee could prooue, that her huſband ſought to drowne her. King *Lewes* founded at *Compiegne* the Curches of the *Iacobine* and *Cordelier* Fryers. *La Ferre* is the chiefe towne in *Tartenois*, very ancient, and a ſtrong towne, lying upon that place, where the *Oyſe* and the *Serve* meete together; having alſo a good Caſtle in it. *Anthonine* calleth *Noyon Noviomagus*, and placeth it betweene *Soiſſons*, and *Amiens* where the eighteenth Legion was quartered. *Ptolemie* nameth it *Noviomagus* from the *Vadicaſſes*, the vulgar people, and writters call it *Noviomus*: it is ſeated upon the *Oyſe*, and is one of the ancienteſt townes in all *France*. There are many antiquaries in it. It is alſo a Biſhops Seate, the Biſhops thereof are entituled *Comte de Noyon*, and *Peere* of France. The firſt Biſhop of *Noyon* was *S. Medard*, from whoſe time, till Iohn de *Hangeſt* there ſucceeded ſeuentie Biſhops on an other. *S. Quintin*, where the Earles of *Vermandois* held their reſidencie, is the chiefe towne which tooke its name from *Saint Quintin*, who was burnt there for the profeſſion of the Chriſtian faith. *Auguſta Veromanduorum*, that is, *Auguſt* of the *Vermandois* was the *Metropolis* of that Countrie, which the Romans, to gratifie their Emperour, called *Octavianus Auguſtus*. This Citie lieth upon the Soame, and hath many Moores and Pooles lying about it: in ſo much that it is held the Key of France for that part, which in the time of warrs muſt endure the firſt brunt. Anno 1557. upon S. Laurence day the Spagnards tooke it in by an aſſault, but afterward was yeelded up againe, by a compoſition made betweene the *French*, & the Spagnards to Henry the Second, and thus much concerning *Vermandois*.

Laonnois. *Laon.* *Compiegne.* *Tartenois.* *Noyon.* *S. Quintin.*

Retelois lyeth betweene *Hainalt*, *Lorraine* and *Barrois*, the principall towne is *Retel*. *La Tirasche* is the chiefeſt towne in *Guiſe*, and hath a ſtronge Caſtle, which lies as a Fortreſſe againſt *Luxenburgh*. It is the ancient patrimonie, belonging to the eldeſt Sonne of the Duke of *Lorraine*, and thus much for the Right Picardie.

Retelois. *La Tirasche.*

Baſſe or *Lovver Picardie* conſiſts of diverſe parts, as of *Santerre*, the Counties of *Ponthieu*, of *Boulogne*, of *Guynes* and of *Roye*. *Santerre* is ſhut in with the hill called *Saint Deſiderius*, or in French *Mont Didier* from *Peronne Roye*, and *Neſle*. *Mont Didier* is a ſtronge place. *Perone* is a towne lying upon the river Soame, in which *Hebert* Count of *Vermandois* kept *Charles* the Simple King of France priſoner, he dying there, left his Kingdome full of troubles, and broyles. *Roye* is alſo a prettie towne, which hath a ſtronge Caſtle. There haue many famous men bene borne in this towne. The Marqueſſes thereof, are deſcended from the houſe of *Courtenoy*, which came of the bloud royall of France. *Ponthieu* is a Countie ſo named from the great number of bridges, that are in it; for it is a tract of land, which lyeth betweene the Soame, and the Authie, in which there are many ſtanding Waters, and Moores. The principalleſt towne in this Countie is *Abbeville* lying upon the river of *Oyſe*, where their is a Preſidiall ſeſſion and a Baily-wike, which is under the juriſdiction of *Paris*. The other townes are *Crottoy*, *Rue*, *Treport*, and *Crecie* famous for the bloudie Battle, fought betweene *Edvvard* the Third King of *England* (being Sonne to *Iſabel* the Daughter of Philip the Faire) and the French King *Philip de Vallois*, the Engliſh army being not aboue 27000. and the French ſome ſeuentie thouſand: yet God ſo bleſſed the King, that by the valour of the Prince & the Engliſh, there were ſlayne that day eleuen great Princes, 80. Barons, knights and men of armes, to the number of aboue fifteene hundred, where of the chiefeſt of them, were the old King of *Bohemia*, the King of *Majorca*, Charles Earle of *Alanſon*, brother German to King *Philip*, the Duke of *Lorraine*, the Duke of *Burbon*, the Earle of *Flanders*, the Earle of *Savoy*, both great Princes, the Dolphin of *Viennois* Sonne to *Himbert* Earle of *Sancerne*, and *Harecourt*, the Earles of *Aumarl*, & *Nevers*, ſixe Germane Earles. And the next day the Grand Priour of *France*, and the Arch-Biſhop of *Roan*, and other Gentlemen, and common Souldiers aboue thirtie thouſand, and then the King marched victoriouſly to *Calis*, and beſieged it and tooke it in.

Lovver Picardie. *The Battle of Crecie.* *This Battle was fought the 27 & 28. of Auguſt. 1346. See Greſſi, Ian de Serres, and Mr. Speed.*

There are alſo in this Countrie two other Counties, the one called *Monſtruel*, the other *Saint Paul*. Monſtruell (ſome ſay) ought to be called *Mount Royall*, others imagine that it was ſo named from a *Monſter* that was ſeene there. *Lovver Picardie* comprehendeth in it, the Countie of *Bouloigne*, whereof wee haue ſpoken before. The chiefe rivers are the *Soame* (which is a ready paſſage by water to *Amiens* & *Abbeville*) alſo the *Oyſe*, the *Marne*, the *Ayne*, the *Scarpe*, and the river called the *Eſcaus* &c.

Rivers.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVTCHIE OF NORMANDIE.

Name. NORMANDIE tooke this name from a Northerne People, for the word *Norvvegia* signifieth all that Region, which lyeth Northward, from whence the *Danes* & *Norvvegians* came like ſwarmes about the yeare of our Lord 900. & ſeizing upon this part and Province of *France*, taking it in, called it after their owne name *Normannia*, or the habitation of Northerne men. What great irruptions and invaſions theſe nations made in *Germany* & *France*, is ſufficiently knowne to all men, and therefore is needleſſe here to repeate.

Bounds. *Normandie* is bounded on the Weſt with the river *Grenõ*, which ſeparateth it from *Bretagne*, on the North with the *Ocean*, on the South with *Maine*, and on the Eaſt with the Ile of *France*, wherein *Paris* lieth, and is ſeuered from the ſame by the river *Oyſe*.

Fertility. It is a very fruitfull Countrie, as well for all manner of Graine, as for all kind of Fruits, eſpecially it ſo abounds in Apples & Peares, that they make in it great ſtore of *Cider* & *Perry*, which they tranſport and vent in other Countries. Beſides this they haue abundance of all kind of Cattell.

The *Norman Rollo* was the firſt Duke of it An. 900. who by his fearefull invaſion, tooke in the chiefeſt maritime Countries and townes of *France*, and made his incurſions into the inmoſt parts of this Kingdome, which ſtrooke ſuch a terrour and anxiety into *Charles* the Simple, that to make his peace and reconciliation with him, after he was converted to the Chriſtian faith, gaue him his Daughter *Gilla* in marriage, and all that tract of land called *VVeſtenryck*, with all *Bretagne* and the Countrie lying beyond the *Loyre*. From this Duke *Rollo* was lineally deſcended *VVilliam* the *Conquerour* Duke of *Normandie*, and King of *England* Anno 1067. After this *Normandie* continued *Engliſh*, till the daies of King *Iohn*: when *Philip Auguſtus* ſeized on all his eſtates in *France*, as forfeitures Anno 1202. The *Engliſh* then poſſeſſing *Normandy*, *Guien* & *Aquitaine*. The Earledomes of *Anjou*, *Toureine*, *Maine*, *Poictiers* & *Limoſin*.

Townes. *Roan.* The chiefeſt towne of *Normandie* is ſeated upon a fine running river called the *Seyne*, which by reaſon of the navigableneſſe thereof, and the great ſhipping which comes to it, bringeth no ſmall accommodation and profite to the Inhabitants. On the Eaſt ſide of it *Site.* lieth *Rubec* & *Aubert* two ſmaller rivers. On the North ſide there are pleaſant Meddowes & high hills, there was once a great faire ſtone-Bridge ouer the *Seyne*, which of late yeares is decayed and falne downe. It is famous in regard of the Parliement held there, & the Arch-Epiſcopall Seate. Here is the Sepulchre of *Iohn* Duke of *Bedford*, Regent of *France*, whoſe monument when a flattering Courtier perſuaded *Charles* the Eight to deface; *God defend* (ſaith he) *that I ſhould vvrong him dead, vvhome living all the force of France could not reſiſt.*

The other townes are *Aurenches*, *Eurex*, *Bayeux*, *Saiz*, *Conſtance*, *Liſieux*, *Alençon*, *Aumale*, *Longueville*, *Eu*, *Harcourt*, *Tancarville*, *Malevrier*, *Mortan*, *Montgomery*, *Thoringny*, *Diepe*, *Giſors* and *Caux*.

Deviſion. *Normandie* is devided into the Vpper and Lower part. In the Vpper part there are three Dukedomes, namely *Alençon*, *Aumale* & *Longueville*. Alſo the Earledomes of *Eu*, *Harcourt*, *Eureux*, *Tancarville*, *Maleurier*, *Mortain* and *Montgomery*, likewiſe that part of this Countrie called *Vaux*, in which *Giſors* is the Capitall Towne, & the free Lordſhip of *Aigle*. The Lower part is alſo devided into ſmall parcells, as into *Caux*, *Beſſin*, *Conſtantine*, *Hovivet*, Royaume *d'Ivedot* and *Le vaux de Vire*. Within Lower *Normandie* lieth alſo the Arch-Biſhoprick of *Roane*, unto which the Biſhops of *Saiz*, *Conſtance*, *Liſieux*, *Aurenches*, *Bayeux* and *Eureux* are ſubject.

The nature of the Inhabitants. Touching the nature of this people, they are not ſubject to any forraine lawes, but keepe ſtrictly their ancient cuſtomes and manners, they are much giuen to ſedition, and uprore, howbeit they are affected to Arts, Sciences and Religion.

The Territoire of *Maine* is ſhut in with *Bretagne*, *Normandie*, *Vendoſme*, *Toureine* and *Anjou*. It is full of high trees and woods, and hath many goodly Paſtures and Lands, which beare much Corne: and in ſome parts thereof yeeldeth good Wines. The Inhabitants are craftie, frugall, & will not lightly be couſſened. The *Cenomanni* were an anciẽt people, knowne *Ancient people.* by Cæſar, Ptolomy and others. The invaſion of the *Cenomanni* in Italy, is mentioned by Polybius, Livius, and other Authours.

Rivers. There are three principall rivers in this Countrie, as the *Mayne*, the *Loyre*, and the *Satre*. This Territoire in old time was devided into two parts. For *Mans* was annexed to the Gouvernment of the French King, & the towne *Maine*, called in Latin *Mania*, with the Marquiſate belonging to it, is now honoured with the title of a Dukedome, & acknowledged none but the houſe of Guiſe for their Lord.

Mans. The City of *Mans* is the *Metropolis* of *Mayne*, it is a very rich and a populous towne, ſeated in a moſt pleaſant ſoile being waſhed with the rivers of *Haigne*, *Orne* and *Satre*. There are beſides theſe ſome leſſer townes, namely, *Fronay*, *Chaſteau du Loir*, *Champenay*, *S. Aignan*, *Beneſtable* and ſuch like.

Havens. The chiefe Haven townes are *Hareflevv*, *Deepe* and *Nevv haven*. The firſt of theſe our King *Henry* the Fifth of immortall memorie tooke in (the 22. of Sept. 1413.) after a ſhort ſiege, and gaue them honorable compoſition, and leaving his Vncle *Thomas Beaufort* Earle of *Dorſet*, Gouvernour of *Hareflevv*, marches him ſelf with 2000. horſe & 13000. foote towards *Calice* through the Counties of *Caux* and *Eu*, aboue ſaid. King *Charles* the VI. the *Dolphin*, his Brother the Count of *Ponthieu*, the King of *Sicil*, the Dukes of *Berry* & of *Bretagnie* with the moſt part of the nobility & gallants of *France*, had aſſembled an army at Roane of ſome 52000. with reſolution to cutt of the Kings paſſage to Calice, and to giue him Battell, to that ende brake downe all the bridges, plaſhed the woods, caſt up trenches in his way and ſtrooke ſtakes into the Foords, & confrounted him with their mighty army on the other ſide of

The Battle of Acincourt, fought by King Henry the Fift of England, the 24. of October. 1415.

NORMANDIA
DUCATUS.

Henricus Hondius excudit.

O C E

B R I T A N N I C U

BRETAIGNE

BESSIN

AU

S. Malo

S. Michel

Pont Orſon

Auranches

Coutance

S. Lo

Texe

Caen

Bayeux

Falaiſe

Viré

Arte six pars

PONTHIEU

S. Valery

VIMEUX

COM.

A N U S

S.

Feschamp

L E P A I S D E C A U X

ARTIE

DU

BEAU

VOI

SIN

Le Havre

Seine Riviere

Honfleur

Pont-Audemer

Vulxin le

Fran

cois

Normand

Meulan

HURE

POIX

PERCHE

LA BEAU C E

CONTE

DUCHE DE MAYENNE

Alleria Germanica communis.

Alleria Gallica communis

See Mr. Speed in the reigne of King Henry the Fifth. & Iohn de Serres in the reigne of Charles the Sixth.

the *Soane*. But the King at laſt hearing by his Spyes, that the river was paſſable at *Bethencourt*, by the negligent guard of them of *S. Quintins*, he gott ouer the river. His ſouldiers being weary & faint, many of them ſick, and their proviſions ſpent; were forced to feede upon nutts, roots and betries, and to drinke water. The day they ſpent with long marches and the nights being cold & wett, they found every where bad quarters: in ſo much that they were driven to ſtand upon their gards, becauſe the Ennemie entertayned them with continuall ſkirmiſhes.

King *Henry* ſeing himſelfe thus farre engaged, and many of his men ſick of the Fluxe, ſent unto the aſſembled Princes his profers, to ſurrender *Hareflevv*, & what elſe he had wonne: ſo as without diſturbance they would ſuffer him to march to *Calice*. But theſe young Princes diſpiſing the ſmall number of their adverſaires (puffed up with the vaine glorie of victorie) refuſed all conditions of peace, and were not onely negligent, in the duty of Commaunders: but alſo with an aſſeurance of victorie devided the pray, diſpoſed of priſoners, and prepared a Chariot to carry the Captiue King in Triumph, commaunding the cities and townes adjoyning, to ring their bells, and to render thanks unto God, who had delivered their Ennemies into ſuch a place of adventage, as an aſſured victorie muſt preſently follow: and ſo confident were they thereof, that they ſent to King *Henry* to know what ranſome he would giue. Hereupon King *Henry* ſent them word he was reſolved not to bouge out of his way, but to keepe on his march to *Calis*, and ſo having ſpent ſome times in prayer, in the ſtrength of the Lord of Hoſts, who is able to help with a few, aſwell as with a multitude: he committed the iſſue thereof to God, and ſo on thurſday the 24. of October he came to *Azincourt*, where the French in a field of advantage purpoſely choſen in the County of *S. Paul*, and neere unto *Azincourt*, had pitched their *Banner Royall* with an infinite hoſt. Whereof the Conſtable of *France* had the Conduct.

The Battells being ordered King *Henry* reſolved to breake through, and to open his way for *Calis* over his Ennemies boſome, or elſe to dye: and thereupon with a cheerefull Countenance & words full of Courage, he conforted his followers and ſaid: *My moſt faithfull Companions, and vvorthy fellovv Souldiers, vvee novv goe into the field of honour, and to the vvorke of manhood, vvich your great valours haue ſo long exſpected and prayed for, Loe the day is novv come, and your vvorke the nobleſt in the VVorld: povver forth therefore your utmoſt forces, that ages may knovv vvhat the Lance, the Axe, the Svvord and the Bovv can doe, in the hand of the valiant: vvhoſoever therefore deſires riches, honour and revvards here he ſhall finde them,*

Nimirum hac medio poſuit Deus omnia Campo.

In Kings oration.

More over after the army had cõmitted themſelues to God, the King commaunded his Standard to advance, ſaying, *Becauſe our injurious Ennemies doe attempt to ſhutt up our vvay, let vs upon them in the Name of the moſt glorious Trinitie, and in the beſt hovver of the vvhole yeere.*

The Engliſh then ſeing the French ſtand, advanced forward, and giving a ſhoote fell on, when immediatly the Archers, which were layd in a meddowe darkned the aire, with a ſhower of ſharpe arrowes moſt fearefull to the ſight: but more deadly to be felt, and with all charged their Battell with an admirable courage: yea with ſuch a courage, not withſtanding their wants, as he that erewhile could ſcarcely bend his bow, is able now to draw his yard-long-arrow to the very head, whoſe roaving marke was the flanck of the French, ſo rightly aimed at, and ſo ſtrongly ſtuck on, that their ſides were altogether larded with arrowes, whereby the *Avantgard* was inſtantly diſtreſſed, and diſordered into ſuch a confuſed preſſe, that they were not able to uſe their armes at any advãtage. Their wings likewiſe aſſayed to charge the Engliſh, but *Monſieur de Lignie* in the one not well ſeconded by his troupes, was forced back, & *Guilliaum de Surreres* charging home in the other was ſlaine. The *Battallions* being broken for ſafetie fled to the *Maine*, where they bred both feare, and confuſion by the unrulyneſſe of their wounded Horſes; ſo galled with arrowes as they could not be gouverned. The French Horſe charging the Engliſh Archers, came on upon the Spurr, and that in ſuch a heate, as the Earth ſeemed to tremble under their thundring feet, and being forced forward without forſight of danger, carryed their proud Riders into the lawes of diſtruction, for after the Engliſh Archers had giuen back, they fell by troupes upon thoſe goaring ſtakes (*vvhich vvas purpoſely layd in ambuſcado for them*) upon which they where miſerably ouerthrowne & paunched to death: the tempeſt of arrowes ſtill whiſling in the aire, ſparkled fire in their falls from the helmets of the French, & with their ſteeled heads, rang many thouſand their knelts. That dolefull day, who like to Corne cutt downe with the ſith, fell by whole plumps in that fatall field, the Engliſh ſtill following the advantage: againſt whome *Anthony* Duke of *Brabant* hoping by his example to encourage others (followed with a few) turned head and brake into the Engliſh Battell, wherein manfully fighting he was ſlaine.

With the like manhood Duke *d'Alenzon* a luſtie French Lord preſſed into the Battell, where King *Henry* himſelf fought, & encountring *Humfrey* Duke of *Gloceſter*, the Kings Brother; both wounded, and overthrew him, to whoſe reſcue if *Henry* had not come, he had dyed more honorable then afterward he did: for King *Henry* beſtriding him delivered his ſaid brother from daunger, and wanne himſelf much honour by the deed. *Alenzon* then coped with King *Henry* in fight, and with his axe cutt a part of his Crowne, which blowe was ſo ſurely layd on, that therewith his helmet was battered unto his brow, but the Lyon enraged with redoubled ſtrength, ſtrooke the French gallant unto the ground, and ſlew two of his men that ſeconded their maſter. The Duke thus downe cryed to the King, I am *Alenzon*, whom *Henry* ſought to haue ſaved, and ſo had done, had not the deafe eares of revenge ſtopt all ſound of life, againſt him that ſo had endaungered their Soveraigne Lord.

The French *Rerevvard* ſurpriſed with feare, at the diſaſter of the *Avantgard*, and the maine Battaile fled and ſtruck not a ſtroake, and ſo it pleaſed God to crowne King *Henry* with victorie: In which where ſlaine and taken priſonners, *Charles D. Albert high Coneſtable of France, Geofry Bouciqualt Marſhall of France, Iaques Chaſtillon Admirall, Guiſard Dolphin of Arragon, great Maſter of the Kings Horſe, Edvvard Duke of Barre, Authonie Duke of Brabant, Duke d'Alenzon, Count Nevers, Count de Marle, Count de Vaudemont, Count de Blaumont, Count de Grandpre, Count de Rouſſy, Count de Taurquembourgh, Levves de Bourbon, Sig. de Preaux, Robart de Barre, Iean de Barre*, and ſome 20. other great Lords, and as Iohn Tillet ſaith about 4000. Princes, Nobles, Knights and Eſquiers ſlaine that day, beſides ſome ten thouſand private Souldiers, & as many taken priſoners, and the King acknowledging God to be the giver of this victorie marched the next day towards *Calis*. Thus much briefly out of Mr. Speed.

Deepe is a famous Citie for its fidelity, and unmoveable allegeance to King *Henry* the Fourth of *France*, euen in the midſt of his troubles: at that time when the Confederate Papiſts of the *Guiſian* faction calling themſelues the Holy League had beaten him almoſt out of all his other townes, and in deriſion called him King of *Deepe*. *Deepe.* *See Mr. Heylin.*

Newhaven is called by the French *Havre de Grace*, in Latin *Franciſcopolis*, becauſe it was founded by *Francis* the firſt. This towne was in the firſt Civill warres in *France*, about Religion, yeeldeth into the hands of *Elizabeth* Queene of *England*, by the Prince of *Condé*, and his faction, as a towne of *Caution*, for ſuch forces as ſhe ſhould on their behalfe levie for them. Whereupon, the French King not liking a Neigbour ſo potent, made peace with the Proteſtants upon condition that the Engliſh might goe home, and thus much of Normandie. *Newhaven.*

THE DESCRIPTION OF LITLE BRETAGNE.

THe Dutchie of *Bretagne*, was first called *Amorica, quasi ad mare sita*, and now Bretagne from the *Bretagnes*; which in the raigne of *Maximinus*, came hither, and seated themselues, to whome there flocked infinite others at the Saxons tyrannizing in Great *Bretagne*. These people both conquered, and new named the Countrie, according to these verses cited by Maister Heylen. *Name.*

Victis Aremoricas animosa Britannia gentes,
Et dedit imposito, nomina prisca, jugo.

That is,

The ancient Brittaine by Saxons chased,
From's native Albion, soone the Gaules displaced,
From Amoricke, and then victoriously,
After his name, surnam'd is Britanny.

The Brittish, or Welch language in part remaineth here still, for such as came out of Brittaine hither first, and married the Women of this Countrie, are said to haue cutt out their tongues, least they should corrupt the language of their Children.

Limits. *Brittaine* hath on the East the *Normans*, the towne of *Maine*, and a part of *Anjou*: on the South *Poictou*, the other sides are environned with the Sea. It is the furthest Province of *France* towards the Sea coast, and shoots out so farre into the Sea, that it seemeth to be a *Peninsula*, so that it is not unfitly termed in some ancient histories of France *La Corne de France*, for the forme thereof is like unto a horse-shool, because the utmost part, is rounded with the Sea, and the inmost towards the continent, groweth lesser and lesser. *Greatnesse.* *Bretagne* is six daies journey in length, & three in breadth. *Fertility.* It is a most pleasant, and fruitfull Countrie, for there are many goodly meddowes and pastures in it, for the feeding of Cattaile and the getting of abundance of Fourrage. The Sea lyeth very commodiously upon it for navigation, and trading. The Inhabitants make good stoore of Salt there, which they dry & harden in the Sunne. Within the Countrie there are some *Ancient Inhabitants.* Silver, Iron, and Lead Mines. The Inhabitants are not in euerie part of alike abilitie, capacitie, and humanitie, but are for the most part craftie, and gripple, trading much in Wine, and other Drinkes. They speake three languages, according to the situation, and Bishopricks of their Countrie: for seing there are nine in Brittaine, those which liue in the Bishoprick *Different speeches.* of *Cornvaille* speake the ancient Brittish tongue, and the Inhabitants thereof are the *Cornubians*, those in the Countie of *Saint Paul*, where the *Treguiers*, the *Alleans* as those of *Dol*, *Rhenes*, and *Saint Malo* speake French: but those of *Nantes*, *Vannes* and *Saint Brieu*, speake the Brittish and French tongues commixed together.

This Dukedome is called *Litle Bretagne* to distinguish it from *Great Bretagne* which is England & Schotland. The ancient Inhabitants were the *Redones* as appeareth manifestly by the Abbey of *Redon* so called, which lieth within this Dioceese. The *Nanmetes*, or *Nannetes* are those, which dwelt in the Bishoprick of *Nantes*. In the Bishoprick of *Cornovaille* inhabited the *Curiosoliti*, which others called the *Coriosopitenses*, *Curosopiti*, and *Crisopotes*. The *Veneti* and *Ciantii* dwelt in the Bishoprick of *Vennes*, or *Vannes*. The *Osismi* and *Ostisni* were those people, which were called after the names of the townes of *Trignier*, and *Landtriguier*. The *Diablintes*, *Diablintres*, or *Diablindi* inhabited formerly in that place, where *Leondoul* lieth. The *Ambibari* are supposed to be those, which dwelt about *Saint Michels* mount, and were anciently called the *Veneli*, *Venelli*, and *Vnelli*, but are now the *Ambians*. The *Ambiliates*, *Ambialites* are now the *Lamballois*, or as some imagine those people, which dwelt at *Amblie* in *Normandie*. The *Biducesi* are called now the *Buocenses* of *Saint Brieu*. The *Limovices* or the *Lemovices* of *Aquitanie*, were called by *Cæsar* the *Leonenses*, are those of *Saint Paul* de *Leon*. The *Cadetes*, or *Caletes* were those of *Calice*, as *Fulvius Vrsinus* altereth it: but others maintaine, that the *Cadetes* were those of *Chasteau Brient*, which lieth in Higher *Bretagne* under the jurisdiction of *Mommorancy*.

Litle Bretagne. *Redones.* *Nannetes.* *Curiosopiti.* *Veneti.* *Osismi.* *Diablintes.* *Ambibari.* *Ambiliates* *Biducesi.* *Limovices.* *Cadetes.*

This Countrie is divided into *Haults*, or *High Bretagne*, which lieth to the Eastward, and *Basse* or *Lowe Bretagne* to the Westerne parts. *High Bretagne* is parted from Lowe *Bretagne* by a line, which runneth through the Castle of *Andron*, where the Inhabitants speake partly the *Brittish*, and partly the *Gallike* tongues, & from thence reacheth forward betweene *Saint Quintins*, and *Corlay* towards the side of the Golfe of *Vannes*, and then to the river *Villaine*: yet so, that the towne called *Saint Iohn* standeth in Lowe *Bretagne*. The *Metropolis* of this Countrie is *Nantes*, *Name.* where heretofore the Dukes of *Bretagne*, had wont to keepe their Court, which in those dayes was called but a Countie, being the title of the Dukes eldest Sonne. *Nantes* is seated upon the *Loire*, and by two other small rivers in a very commodious place, lying not farre from the Sea side. The Bishop keeps his residencie there, and sometimes in those foure places following. The Citie of *Renes* taketh the first place in the Parliament, and high Court of *Bretagne*: it is the *Rennes.* ancientest towne of France, and one of the prime Bishopricks of Bretagne. Here is kept the chamber of Accounts.

Higher Bretagne.

Dol or *Doul* was heretofore a Castle & the Bishop of *Dol.* this place is allowed to weare a cloake, and therefore taketh place among the Arch-Bishops. *Saint Brieu* is *Brieu.* a hansome towne, lying upon a cliff, which serves Marriners for a Sea marke, to come into the Haven, upon the topp of it lieth a Castle, for the defence and

L'OCEAN BRI

L'OCEAN

OCCI

DEN

TAL

BASSE

BRETAIGNE

Heïsant

Peches de Sardines

DUCHE de BRETAIGNE

Desiigné par le Sieur Hardy Mareschal des logis du Roy.

Avec Privilege de sa Maieste

Amstelodami *Apud Ioannem Ianssonium*

Eschelle des Lieux Françoises.

PARTIE DE LA NOR:

TANNIQVE

MAN:

DIE.

Partie du Duche de le Mai: ne.

HAVLTE BRETAIGNE

POICTOV

Et se vendent aussy a Paris chez Melchior Tavernier demeurant sur l'Isle du Palais a la Sphere.

Explication des notules

Ville ou il y a Eveschè

Ville cloſe

Bourg

Et ou il y a un A. et M. auprez.

S. Malo. Safegard of the towne. *Saint Malo* is the fourth Bishoprick, and is the same towne as some thinke called *Aletum in Notitia Prov. Gal.* and lieth upon the shoare of *Neroica.* That *Aletha* was a Sea towne in France where the river *Rinctus* runneth not farre from the Iland of *Aaron. Surius de Gemblours* describeth in the life of *S. Machlevius*, who was the first Bishop of this towne. In *S. Malo* was borne the braue Admirall called *Iaques Cartier*, who by the commaund and order of the King of *France*, found out first *Comada*, and other Lands, lying in the Northerne Ocean. In this Bishoprick there are many rich Abbeys, as the Abbeys of *Beau Lieu, Montfort*, and de *Prez. Dinan* is a very fine pleasant towne, where the Dukes of *Bretagne* had wont to take their recreation. *Rieux* lieth upon the river *Villaine. Chasteau Briant* is a prettie towne with a strong Castle in it, lying upon the Confines of the *Bretans, Amoricks*, and *Angevins*, being under the commaund of the illustrious house of *Montmorancy. Lamballe* whence Lambalois was named and peradventure the ancient habitation of the Ambliates. Here are many shopps of parchement, *Vellum*, & tared Sheep skins. *Vitrayrs* is a towne lying betweene *Croisille*, and a litle river, which separateth the Brettaines from those of the *Maine*, where there standeth, not farre from the Castle of *Hermes*, a great Elme tree, which parteth these territoires one from an other. In *High Bretagne* lie other townes, as *Iugon*, where there stood some ancient great Castles, the ruins whereof are yet to be seene: also *Saint Aulbin de Cornier* in whose fields was fought a great battle. *Montcontour, Plerel, Iocelin, Malestroit, Pontigny, S. Iulian* & *Encenis* and others. Finally upon the utmost confines of *Poicton*, are these places, which were commonly called *Clissonnois, Raiz* &c.

Dinan. *Chasteau Briant.* *Lamballe* *Vitrayrs.*

Low Bretagne. *Vannes.* *Trigvier.* *Blavet.* *Brest.* *Guincamp.*

Lovve Bretagne hath on the West side of it the Sea, which shutteth in three parts of it. The chiefest townes: and villages in it are these: *Vannes*, which is now a Bishoprick, and was called by *Cæsar* in his third booke of his *Commentaires* of the Gallique warrs, the Capitall city of the *Veneti*, & the chiefe place of the *Armoricks.* There is in it a Castle called *l'Hermine*, where the Dukes of *Bretagne* held in old time their Court. It is a question whither the Castle tooke its name from the Armes of it, or the Armes from the Castle. *S. Paul de Leon* was called by *Ptolomy Portus Saliocanus*, & *Canalis*, which was so named, in regard of the Salt that was made there. In this Bishoprick lye the Abbeys called *Gerler de Religieux, S. Mathurin du fin terre, S. Marie de Gerler, Triguier, Landtriguier*, which hath a fine haven. *Blavet* is a towne lying within a nooke of the Sea where two rivers meete together traversing through it: that which runneth Eastward is called by the same name of this towne, the other is the *Ella*, esteemed one of the best Havens in this part of France, which *Iosephus Scaliger* supposeth to be *Brest*, from which some imagine *Bretagne* tooke its name. There are other townes besides, as *Morlaye*, which was a very commodious Haven for the English, also *Guincamp* gouverned heretofore by the heires of the ancient Earles of *Stampes*, which were descended of an English house.

Peter the seuenth Duke of *Bretaigne* was Lord of *Guincamp*, he was the Sonne of *Iohn* the Fifth, and the fifth Duke of this *Dutchie.* Besides, *Quimpetra*, *Conquerneaux*, *Quinpercorentin*, *S. Rognaut des Bois*, and some others. There are also besides these places some good Havens as *Ancray*, lying not farre from *Vannes*, *Homebont* and *Pontsecrot*, where they take good store of Oysters.

The Lords of Bretannie first stiled themselues Kings, but afterward Earles about the yeare 859. and so continued till the time of *Iohn* the red Earle of *Bretagne*, who by *Levves* the Ninth was made a Duke An. 1250. In his posteritie it continued till the daye of Duke *Francis* the Second, who joigning himselfe in league with *Charles* Duke of *Berry*, and *Charles* Duke of *Burgundie* against *Levves* the Eleuenth, drew a ruine on his head, which he could not possibly avoid. *Charles* Duke of *Berry*, as it was thought, was poysoned. *Charles of Burgundie* lost his life at the battle of *Nancie* 1476. and his Countrie was conquered by the French King. And *Francis*, this Duke having embarqued himselfe in the same troublous *Ocean*, must suffer shipwracke with his Copartners. The King of France invadeth *Bretagne.* The Duke ouercharged with melancholy dies 1488. leaving *Anna* his daughter and heire in the power of *Charles* the Eight, who contracts a marriage with the *Orphan*, and Vnited *Bretaigny* to France. There were many impediments, which might haue hindred this marriiage; but *Charles* breaketh through them all. First, Charles himselfe had bene formerly contracted to Archduke *Maximilian* his Daughter: But this he held voyd, because the yong Lady was not of age at the time of the Contract. Secondly, *Anne* the Dutchesse was also contracted to *Maximilian:* & this he held unvalid; because the Dutches being his homager, could not bestowe herselfe without his licence. Thirdly, *Maximilian* had by *proxie* married her, which mariage he consummated by a ceremonie, in those daies new. For his Ambassadour attended by a great traine of Lords, and Ladies, bared his legg up to the knee and putt it into the Dutchesses sheetes, there by taking possession of her bed & body. But Charles consulting with his Devines, was tould, that this pretended consummation, was rather an invention of Court, then any way firme by the Lawes of the Church. Certainely God blessed not this wedding: for the children, which they had betweene them, not one lived. *Charles* being dead his Successour *Levves*, on the same policie, divorced himselfe from his owne Wife, and married this Dutchesse. And so this Dukedome, by the marriage of *Anne* Dutchesse of Bretagne with *Levves* the twelfth King of France her second husband, fell into the lapp of the Crowne of France, Anno CIↃ CXXI.

Vnto the illustrious house of *Bretagne* belongeth the Countie *Montfort*, the *Vicount Rohan Ponthieuvre, Rieux, Raiz, Blossac, Avoulgour, Clisson, Leon, Vitre, Foulgeres, Ancenis, Grello* and some others, whereof some of them are descended from the ancient Dukes of Bretagne, as appeareth by their Genealogies.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVTCHIE OF ANIOV.

THE Dukedome of *Anjou* amonge other Baronies & Seigneuries, which belong unto the vaſſalage thereof are theſe foure Counties, *Maine*, *Vendoſme*, *Beaufort*, & *LaVal*. The Hall of Iuſtice is in *Angiers*, unto which other benches, as *Samur*, *Bauge*, *Beaufort* & *Vallée* are ſubordinate. It hath but one Biſhoprick, namely, the Biſhop of *Angiers*, who is Suffragan to the Arch-Biſhop of *Tours*. Cæſar calleth the ancient Inhabitants of this Countrie, the *Andes*, and Plinie the *Andegavi*.

Limits. This Dutchie is boundeth on the South with *Poicton*, on the Eaſt with *Toureine* and *Vendoſme*, on the North with the Counties of *Maine* & *LaVal*, & on the Weſt with *Bretaigne*.

Fertility. Though this Countrie be not great, yet is it very fruitfull and pleaſant, the hills being decked with Vines, and the Vallies full of greene Woods, fine Meddowes, and Paſtures for the feeding of Cattel. The Wines are much commended by the name of *Vin d'Anjou*. In briefe, there is abundance of all things neceſſarie for the ſuſtentation of man. Out of the hills alſo they digg great ſtore of Slates, called *Ardoiſes*, where with they tile Churches and houſes.

Ancient Princes & Gouvernours. It is related that *Childerick* King of *France*, after he had made away Count *Paul*, became maſter of *Angiers*, and left the ſame to his Succeſſours. And that *Charles* the Balde, gaue the Vpper part of it to *Torquato*, (by ſome called otherwiſe) reſerving the right of Soveraignity to himſelfe, & the Lower part to Count *Eude* of *Paris*, and that *Hugo Magnus*, his Nephew, the Sonne of his Brother Earle of *Anjou*, reſigned it as a portion to *Foulke*, the grand Child of *Torquato* afore ſaid. After him ſucceeded theſe: *Foulk* the Second, *Geofrie Griſgonelle*, *Foulke* the Third, *Geofrie* the Second, *Foulke* the Fourth, *Foulke* the Fifth, who after *Baldvvin* was King of *Ieruſalem*, whoſe Daughter he married. Then *Geofrie* the Third, ſurnamed *Barbatus*, who eſpouſed *Maud* the Widdowe of the Emperour *Henry* the Fourth, the onely Daughter of *Henry* the Firſt, King of *England*, who had iſſue *Henry* the Second, and in the right of his Mother the *Empreſſe*, ſucceeded in the Kingdome of *England*, and by inheritance, by *Geofrie* his Father, added the Provinces of *Anjou*, *Touraine*, and *Maine* to the Engliſh diadem, and by *Eleanor* his Wife the Dutchie of *Aquitaine*, & the Earledomes of *Guyen* and *Poicton*. Afterward *Godfrey* the Fourth, and *William* Earles of *Anjou*, being vanquiſhed by their Brother the King, were chaſed out of that Countrie. King *Henry* the Second left his third Sonne *Richard* his Succeſſour to the Crowne of *England*, and *Geofrie* married *Conſtantia*, the Daughter and heire of *Conan* Duke of *Brittanie*, who did homage to his Brother *Richard*. Now he had iſſue *Arthur*, who in the right of his Mother was Duke of *Bretagne*, he did homage, fealtie, and tooke the oath of allegance to *Philip* the French King. *Conſtantia* his Mother out of a violent, and womanlike paſſion, and that becauſe of ſome emulation, betweene her & Queene *Eleanor* her Mother in lawe, without any juſt cauſe flies to *Touraine* to the French King *Philip* (to ſeeke a wolfe to whome ſhe might commit her lambe) to whoſe protection ſhe wholy ſurrenders his perſon, his cauſe, and his Countries. *Philip* pretending (as Princes uſe) a tender care of his neighbour Princes ſtate, (but thinking it was good fiſhing in troubled waters) forthwith without regard of truth or truce ſworne to King *Richard*, renforceth all Arthur Cities, & Caſtles with French Garniſons; ſome of which had ſcarce put their foote into *Maunz*; but King *John* was at their heeles, ſacking that City, and demoliſhing it to the ground. The like alſo did Queene *Eleanor* to *Angiers* (while the King was at *Roan*, and girt with the Ducall ſword of *Normandie*, and crowned with a coronet of golden Roſes) as a terrour to all others, which after fealty once ſworne, ſhould dare to revolt. After this *Arthur* being exaſperated by his Mother, and ſtirred up & ſett on by King *Philip*, was proclamed Lord of theſe Dominions, and joyned with the Leaguers Armie. Queene *Eleanor* the Regent of theſe Provinces, having but a ſlender guard, betooke her ſelfe into *Merabeau*, one of the ſtrongeſt townes in all *Poitou* (ſending to King *John* her Sonne for aide, who was then in *Normandie* and *Maine* to hinder and prevent *Philips* attemps, which could not ſo ſpeedely come) but Arthur knowing that upon the ſeiſure of ſuch a prize as Queene *Eleanor* was, he might drawe her Sonne to any conditions, beſieged her, and poſſeſſing himſelf of the towne, ſhee retreated into the Caſtle. King *John* (hearing this) marching night and day with his Armv, encountreth *Arthur*, and the Leaguers Armie on a ſuddaine, beginns a terrible fight with them, overthrew them, entred the towne, relieued his Mother, and tooke King *Philips* two chiefe Confederates, *Arthur* and *Hugh Brun*, *Raymund* Father to *Guido* the huſband of *Conſtantia*, all the Peeres of *Poitou* and *Anjou*, aboue two hundred French Knights and others of commaund, beſides a multitude of priſoners. And ſo through the proweſſe, and valour of the King and his Engliſh, after a bloodie fight, he repoſſeſſed this towne, cacht his ennemies in this trap, & recouvered all the Provinces, which had revolted from him. And *Arthur* was carryed priſonner to the Caſtle of *Roan*.

The King being returned into Eng'and, his Enne- *Pariſ. Hiſt. mss. M.S.* mies had layd a foule ſlander, and a bloodie aſperſion upon him, that he ſhould haue made away *Arthur*. *It vvas* (ſaith one) *by certaine perſons avovved, that Arthur attempting to eſcape out of hold vvas by caſualtie drovvned in the river Seine (on vvhich the Caſtle of Roan is ſeated) and yet the French men, the Kings mortall Ennemies (and therefore plenarie credit not to be giuen them) giue it out, that he vvas murthered by the Kings commaund: yea and by his ovvne hands: thus by the malice of Slanderers Englands Kings became defamed.* This imputation ſprang from the French malignitie, and gaue life to King *Johns* troubles and King *Philips* hatred, which yet once againe muſt goe maſked under the Roabe of Iuſtice. For *Philip* cits *John* as Duke of *Normandie*, to appeare at a ſett day, to be tryed upon point of treaſon by his Peeres; *Conſtantia* Arthurs Mother (well brooking her name for her immutable hatred to King *John*) is

Septen

Occidens

Milliaria Gallica communia

Milliaria Germanica communia

Amstelodami Apud Ioannem Ianssonium.

LE DUCHÉ D'ANIOU

Amstelodami
1630.

Partie de la Septentrio

Tou: rai: ne

LVDO NAIS.

Mirebalais

POICTOU

Orliens

Meridies

Tours
Le Port S. Cyre
Colombiers
Cher fl.
Mallay
La Pile S. Nicolas
Langres
S. Mars
Maigne
Luble
S. Laurès de lain
Courcelles
Chauvigny
Rille
Savigne
Hommes
S. Siphorien des Forceaux
S. Nicbau
Valere
Le Pont Hunault
Mouthasen
Isle Bouchart
Belle Croix
Bougnay
Chinon
Champigny
Ceaux
Grazay
Richelieu
Chavignes
Le Sablon
Razine
Faye la vineuse
Marnay
S. Christofle
Maulevrier
Maulay
Ioue
Nueil
Ponan
Breye
Viviers
Monthemesems
Derfsay
Riviere
Princay
Sarigne
S. Gervais
Mandiru
Aurigne
Chastelherault
Douffay
Sauefay
Savigny
Puygarreau
Foulle
Ciervans
Scorbe
Girvande
Ambiere
Marsay
Bressuire
Columbiers
Lasry
Marigny
Bessmont
S. Legier
Celiers
Bouffayeau
Griffe
Chenache
Boumiers
Lounay
Taubais
S. George
Chastellerault
Migne
Orbrec
Biars
Poictiers
Anzeme
Migualon
S. Sabran
S. Cyprien abb
S. Benoist abb
Nueille abb
Lodun
Trion
Chalais
Seures
Marlaize
S. Clair
Didessigne
Verrue
Moncontour
Billazay
Oiron
Loury
Argenton
Verines
Noize
Touars
Tray
Missé
Sauzay
Cherpgodin
Colonges
Luche
S. Generoux
Iumeaux
Avalle
Souliere
La Bataille de Moncontour
Cherues
Airuault
Assay
Rodil
Airon
Cramort
Tour de gennes
Vouaille
Champigne
Cisse
Nouille
Milly
Quinsay
Lepin abb
Bruges
Crotelle
Ligugé
Vouille
Fontenay
Evon
Mazeuil
Auberre
Blaiay
Chabronnay
Bellefaye
Charvy
Tillou
Liaigne
Bourneuf coubé
Marconnay
Grimaudiere
Mazeuil
Vernoil le fourier
Gizeux
Cizay
Bougneuil abb
Chapelle blanche
Vernantes
Brain
La Brouille
Blou
Allonne
Donzay
Cande
Vienne flu
Loyre Riviere
Choze
Varanes
Mont Soreau
Pierre de Rez
Fronte naulx
Charigny
Villebernier
Turcan
La Croix verd
Parne
Souzay
Dampierre
Samur
Nantille
Varanis
Couziers
Lernay
Sayz
Breze
Trois moustiers
Chiseay
Synais
Antonigne
Montreulbolay
Suilly
Curfay
Montercille
Onzille
Courtenay
Pas Dieu
Brie
Mage
Brian
Pont de Verines
Chambes
Iean de Chaumont fl.
Dive flu.
Le Mable flu.
Lathe flu.
Vienne flu.
Vigny
Nueil
Longue
Varanes
Donzay
Cande
Vienne flu.
Loyre Riviere
Choze
Allonne
Blou
Brain
La Brouille
S. Philibert
Vernantes
Gizeux
Cizay
Vernoil le fourier
Bougneuil abb
Chapelle blanche
Aurille
Gorleon
Parcay
Lamarsson
Pontigny
Noyant
Brueil
Chauvigny
Rille
Savigne
Maigne
Luble
S. Laurès de lain
Courcelles
Chastellon
Chauvigny
Le Lude
Villiers au bovin
S. Germain darezay
Cosmes
Aubigne
La Chapelle aux Choux
Chasteaulx
Chouze
Brayre
Marcille
Broc
Savigne
Genetay
Dissay
Torree
S. Mars
Luche
Morril
Mahorne
Pontalin
La Bruere
Chenus
Vas
Le Lude
Aubigne
Cosmes
Chasteaulx
Chouze
Maigne
Rille
Chauvigny
Brueil
Savigne
Hommes
S. Siphorien des Forceaux
Aurille
Vernoil le fourier
Gizeux
Cizay
Bougneuil abb
Chapelle blanche
Brain
Blou
Allonne
Donzay
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Vienne flu
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Mont Soreau
Pierre de Rez
Fronte naulx
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Villebernier
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Dampierre
Samur
Couziers
Lernay
Sayz
Trois moustiers
Chiseay
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Antonigne
Montreulbolay
Suilly
Curfay
Montercille
Onzille
Courtenay
Pas Dieu
Brie
Mage
Brian
Pont de Verines
Montbron
Moncontour
Billazay
Oiron
Loury
Argenton
Verines
Noize
Touars
Tray
Missé
Sauzay
Cherpgodin
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Liaigne
Bourneuf coubé
Marconnay
Grimaudiere
Mazeuil
Mirebeau
Lusignan
Coussay
Verrue
Taujeau
Sally
Poligny
Sauves
Chenevelle
Marsay
Briffay
Chaffet
Loudun
Trion
Chalais
Seures
Marlaize
S. Clair
Didessigne
Verrue

made the *Plaintife*, requiring iuſtice of *Philip*, as both their Soveraignes: King *Iohn* not appearing is condemned *of a traiterous outrage, for being careleſſe of his oath made to the French, he, though an Vncle, had murthered his eldeſt Brothers Sonne, being a homager to the French, and that vvithin the French territoires, vvithout any legall courſe, nor by cognoiſance of thoſe to vvhome it appertained, vvhere upon he is adiudged to be held an ennemy to the French State, to forfeit all his Signories, vvhich by homage he held of the French, and thoſe to revert to the Crovvne of France, and a reentry to be made by force of Armes if any deny poſſeſſion.* Thus now the ſecond time by a ſolemne, but moſt uniuſt ſentence (as the *Pope* himſelfe did ſtrongly and truely plead againſt *Philips* unprincely, & unjuſt proceedings) the French King & his Peeres diſinherited and condemned King *Iohn*, though abſent, unheard, neither confeſſing, nor convicted of the Action. Albeit at that time he ſent them his Royall promiſſe to come (if they would giue him publike faith and ſafe conduct for his comming, & returning) and anſwere at *Paris touching the death of Arthur, though he vvas his liege man, had ſvvorne him fealtie, had violated the ſame, had raiſed a rebellion, and vvas taken in Battel.* Hitherto M^r. Speed, of the taigne of King *Iohn*, pag. 558. and 559. After this *Philip* getting thus *Anjou* gaue it to *Levves* the Eight his Sonne, then it fell to *Saint Levves* his Succeſſour, who gaue it as an *Appennage* to *Charles* his Brother. Then *Charles* the Second ſucceeding him, he gaue it as a dowrie to *Charles de Valois*, who marryed *Clementia* his Daughter. Afterward it fell to theſe Kings, *Philip de Valois*, and to *Iohn* his Sonne, who raiſed this noble part of the Kingdome to a Dutchie, Anno 1350. and transferred it to his Sonne *Levves*, and then in a right line to *Levves* the Second & *Levves* the Third, who dying without iſſue, it fell to his Brother *Rhene*, his children dying, he ſubſtituted *Charles* his Brothers Sonne (or as ſome imagine his owne Brother) his heire, who made *Levves* the II. the French King his Succeſſour, and ſo this Dutchie was annexed to the Crowne of *France*, till *Francis* the Firſt gaue the uſe of it to the Mother *Louiſa* of *Savoy*, and returning againe to *France*, *Charles* the IX. gaue it as an Apennage to his Brother *Henry*, afterward King of *Poland* & *France*. The chiefe citie was called by *Paul Diaconus*, *Andegavenſis Civitas*, now *Angiers*. By Ptolomy *Iuliomagus Andicavarum*, ſeated on both ſides the river *Meduana* or the *Mayne*, having a ſtone bridg over it. It is well gouverned and honoured with an Epiſcopall Seate, a Seneſchalſhip, and a Baliewike. Beſides, it is a very famous Vniverſity erected by *Levves* the II. Duke of *Anjou*, Anno 1389. There are many fine townes lying in it, as *Samur*, ſeated upon the *Loire*, adorned with a Caſtle, heretofore an Vniverſity, alſo *Montreneau*, *Bauge*, *Beaufort*, *Briſac*, *Monſtruel*, *Belay*, *Maleuvrier*, *Chantonceau*, *Villiers*, *Duretail*, *La Fleſche*, *Chaſteau-Gontier* and *Segre*. There are alſo in it many Meeres, Marets, Pooles, and aboue fortie Rivers, Brookes and Springs. The chiefeſt are the *Loire*, *Vigenne*, or *Vienne*, the *Maine*, the *Sarta*, or *Sartra* & the *Leorius*. Without *Angiers* are the remnants of many ancient buildings & ruines, called *Grohan*, where they ſay the Romans had a Theater, for many antiquaries & meddalls haue bene digged here out of the ground.

Jean de Serres. Paul Aemil. in Phil. II. The Peeres Sentences upon King Iohn M^r. Paris. pag. 379.

Le Landais Brit. in Richmondia. Comit. M^r. Paris ſaith Philip graunted for comming, but not for returning.

Angiers.

Townes.

There are (as is ſaid) diverſe Counties, Baronies, & Signories in this Dutchie, as *Maine*, *Vendoſme*, *Beaufort*, and *La Val*. The chiefeſt whereof is *Comitatus Cenomanenſis*, or *La Comte de Maine*. In Ptolomies times it was inhabited by the *Cenomanni*, and was one of the firſt Provinces, which they poſſeſſed in *France*. The Confines of this Countrie in ancient times extended further then they doe now, as is ſeene in Livius, Polybius, and Iuſtinus, who relate the incurſions of the *Cenomanni* into *Italie*. Part of this Countrie is fruitfull, and part is waſt and lieth barren: ſo that the Inhabitants, had rather entertaine one with *Venaiſon*, then with Bread & Wine: yet is it not altogether deſtitute of ſuch proviſions, for in ſome part thereof, it is fertill & yeeldeth Corne & Wine, for the goodneſſe whereof, neither *Anjou* nor *Touraine* can putt it downe. Beſides, they haue many goodly Paſtures, wherein they feede great ſtore of Neate and Cattel.

Counties now Dutchies.

Maine.

This Province (as Hiſtories mention) belonged heretofore to *Aquitaine*, and continued ſo under the Dukes of *Aquitaine* and *Gaſcoigny*, till a compact and an agreement was made, betweene *Levves* the XI. & *Henry* the III. King of *England*, upon the condition, that the Engliſh ſhould hold *Aquitaine*, as it was bounded on the North, with the river *Carenton*, and on the South with the *Pirenean* mountaines, and ſo quitting *Normandy*, and the territoires of *Anjou* and *Maine*, ſhould haue in lieu thereof XV. thouſand Florins. The French King *Iohn* gaue *Maine* & *Anjou* Anno 1360. to his ſecond Sonne *Levves* by Charter, who held it by feif. After him ſucceeded (as is ſaid) his Sonne *Levves* the II. and *Levves* the III. his Nephew. Theſe three bare the title of Kings of *Naples*. *Levves* the III. dying, his Brother *Rhene* ſucceeded him, whome *Ioane* the II. Queene of *Naples* made her heire, aſwell in the Kingdome of *Naples*, as in the Countie of *Provence*. This *Rhene* begatt of *Iſabella*, Daughter to *Charles* the Hardie, *Iohn* Duke of *Calabre*, whome *Rhene* his Father outlived: this *Iohn* had iſſue by *Mary* the Daughter of *Charles de Bourbon*, *Nicolas* Duke de *Calabre*, and Marqueſſe *du Pont*, who dyed alſo without iſſue, before *Rhene* his Grand Father. It is ſaid, that this *Rhene* would not reſigne over his right to the Kingdome of *Naples* and the Countie of *Provence*, to his Nephew *Rhene*, borne of his Daughter *Iolanta*, begotten by *Frederick* of *Vaudemont*, but transferred it to his Brother *Charles* Count of *Maine*, who dying alſo without iſſue, made *Levves* the XI. his ſole inheritour. In formes times this Countrie was devided into two parts, the firſt was *Cenomanenſis Ditio*, belonging to the Crowne of *France*, and the ſecond part was the *Marquiſate*, and acknowledged none but the houſe of *Guiſe*. *Maunz* is the chiefe towne of it, lying upon the *Sartra*, which heretofore was a Baliewike, but was advanced to a Preſidiall Court or hall of Iuſtice, by *Henry* the II.

Maunz.

Vendoſme.

The County of *Vendoſme* was raiſed to a Dutchie, the borders of it beginneth at *Bogency*, betweene the two *Beauſſes*, otherwiſe called *Sologne* and *Vendoſme*, and reacheth to *Zaintogne*, it tooke this name from *Vendocinum*, or the towne of *Vendoſme*, which Ptolomy called *Vindicium Aulerciorum*, *Cenomannorum in Gallia Lugdunenſi*, as ſome affirme: but Scaliger is of an other minde, and that *Maunz* is that ancient *Vindicum*. The Earles of *Vendoſme* ſprang from the Stemme of *Bourbon*, and ſo ſucceeded till the French King *Frances* created it a Dukedome, and gaue it to *Charles* his Sonne. *Anthony* ſucceeded his Father *Charles* Duke of *Vendoſme* & Peere of *France*, in the behalfe of *Ioane* & *Albert* his Wife, alſo King of *Navarre*, of whome was borne *Henry de Bourbon* the IV. that mighty and victorious Monarck, who fought 11. Battles in perſon, who alſo was Prince of *Bearn*, and Duke of *Vendoſme*.

Beaufort belonged once to the Dukes of *Lancaſter*, a towne in which *Iohn* of *Gaunt* delighted ſo much, that he called all his children procreated by *Catharine Svvineford* his third Wife, *Beauforts*, which *Beauforts* were afterward Dukes of *Sommerſet*, and *Exeter*. *La Val* we wil for brevities ſake paſſe over: & thus much for *Anjou*.

Beaufort.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVTCHIE OF TOVRAINE.

BELSIA; or *La Beausse* is a pleasant, and a fruitfull Countrie, which is commonly devided into three parts, that is, the Vpper, Nether & Middle *Beausse*. In the Higher partlie these Dukedomes, *Chartrain* and *Chartres*, with the Counties of *Dreux*, and *Montfort*: also *Anjou* with the Earledome of *Maine* and *Perche*. In the Lower *Orleans*, *Sologne*, and *Loir*. And in the Middlemost *Blois*, *Dunois*, *Vendosme*, and *Touraine*.

Limits. The Dutchie of *Touraine* beginneth three miles aboue the towne of *Amboise*, as ye goe to *Blois*, and endeth in de village called *La Chapelle Blanche*. The Bishop of *Anjou*, and *Chonsai* gouverneth the clergie men. The pleasantnesse of this Countrie appeareth in the sweetenesse, and wholesomenesse of the aire, and therefore is truely called, *Le Iardin de France*, that is, *the garden of France*. They haue plentie of Wine, and Corne, and many braue woods to hunt in. Those of *Touraine* are accounted the ancientest, and chiefest people in *France*. The *Metropolis* of this Dukedome, hath on the one side the *Loire*, which with a crookling chanell runneth to the suburbs of *Richi* by *S. Anns*. on the South and West side it is watered with the river *Indre*. This territoire is not very great, becausse divers other Provinces, and Countries bordet upon it.

Tours. *Tours* is a very ancient citie, heretofore founded by the *Gaules*, and for her antiquitie putts downe all other townes in *France*: so that shee may truely be called the head-towne of many nations. *Cæsar* and some other Historiographers of *Gallia* named those of *Touraine*, the chiefest, and the bravest people of all *France*. Ptol. in his 2. Booke his 8. Chap. and third Map, nameth those the *Turegi*, which inhabited along the *Loire*. And *Cæsar* mentioneth them in diverse places, principally in the end of the second booke of his Comentaires, writeth thus: *These affaires being thus executed, all Gallia vvas setled in peace, in so much that this vvarre caused such an amazement amonge the Barbarians, that the nations, vvhich dvvelt on the further side of the Rhyne sent their Ambassadours to Cæsar, and promised vvith all, that they vvould send Hostages to him, and doe vvhatsoeuer he should commaund them. These Legions, because he made hast to returne back into Italy and Illyricum, he called them back in the beginning of Summer, and left his men in Angiers, Tours, and other townes there abouts, vvhere he had vvarred in their VVinter quarter, and so departed into Italie.* Whence one may gather, that those of *Tours*, were then no Ennemies to the *Romans*, but rather *Cæsars* frends, which is a signeof their ancient magnificencie, and glorie. This appeareth also by the histoire of *Gregorie of Tours*, who writeth that the Citizens of *Tours* are called in diverse places *Senatours of Rome*, and for this cause enjoyed the same lawes, and priviledges, as the Citizens of Rome did, being Confederates, allies, and frends to the Romane Empire. But when the Romane Empire & power began to decline, and to be crushed by the *Gothes*, *Vandales*, *Burgonians*, *Hunns*, and *Gaules*: Then *Tours* among the rest had like to haue lost her libertie, when the Gaules besieged it, and did greatly distresse it: but they having compassion on the Sepulchre of *Saint Martin*, whose bones lay enterred there, desisted from their determination of spoyling this towne, and quitted their siege, and afterward held this towne in such account, that they entrusted it with all their goods and power, and thus the City of *Tours* came under the Crowne of *France*, and after ward, when the *Danes* and *Normans* invaded France, Lewes the third resigned it ouer to *Ingelger*, *Count of Anjou*, that he might chase away the troupes of his ennemies, and defend the *Loire*. It is memorable what a braue victorie that Gallike Prince surnamed *Charles Martell* had in the yeere of our Lord 729. ouer the King of the *Sarracins*, whose army consisting of foure hundred thowsand Souldiers, were defeated just under the Gates of *Tours*. For which the Citizens thereof gott not onely a perpetuall honour, in resisting the *Sarracins*, but also shutt their gates against the Christians, when they sawe the victorie was doubtfull, that they might take away the hope of flight from them, and made them fight the more couragious and breake through the rankes of their ennemies.

The first Archbishop of *Tours* was *Gratian*, who liued in the daies of the Emperour *Diocletian*. After him *Saint Martin* the third Archbishop succeeded, anno 375. Some beleeue that he was borne in *Hungary*, and a souldier under *Iulian the Apostate*, but afterward changing his profession and religion, converted those of *Tours* to the Christian faith, and then dyed in the 26. yeere of his gouvernement. In this city is the Cathedrall Church of *Saint Gratian*, founded and dedicated to his honour by *Saint Martin*, in which there is a clock, that striketh not onely everie houre of the day, but also sheweth the motion of the planets in a globe, and the waxing and the wane of the moone. It hath two great Towers or Steeples of alike height, from the topp whereof one may see a fine prospect round about the Countrie. There is also *Saint Martins* Church in it, conseerated by his posterity in honour of him. In this Church his bones were kept, but afterward burnt in the time of the Gallike warres: yet the place where they lay, is encompassed with an yron grate, having these verses written aboue it.

Les Isles de Loire.

1. Chaumont
2. Des Chams
3. S. Idian
4. La Chasteliér
5. Tribon et du Tanevez.
6. Mahondeau
7. Roche corbon
8. Tizay
9. Pangeasse
10. Maille
11. Bayssen
12. Bretenay
13. Drevineau
14. Buc docher
15. Voletz
16. S. Martin
17. Coppel blanche
18. Petit S. Martin
19. Sanget
20. Les Isles d'chese
21. Monsoreau.

PARTIE du ANJOU

Touraine
TURONEN SIS ducatus

PARTIE DU POIC TOU

Amstelodami
Apud Ioannem Ianssonium.

LE VENDOMOIS

Le Blaisois

PARTIE DU BERRI

Complectitur hic ducatus latitudo ab æquinoctiali versus Arcticum ad 47 gradum. 49. minutos porrigitur. Longitudo vero ab Occidie in Orientem ad 21. gradum et 27. minutos extenditur

Bleys
Chaussy
Loyre flu.
Chaumont
Chailles
S. Gervaisi
La Forest d. Chambour
Le Beuvron flu.
Sellette
Fougeres
Tenay
Oally
Montou
S. Roumain
Tiffes
Angé
Neyers
S. Aignan
Chef flu.
Mansus
Selles en berry
La Vinelle
Paulmiere
Nahon flu.
Bourneuf
Croux
Selles sur Nahon
Pellusan
Lemalsche
Menetrian
Villegry
S. Pierre de lamps
Pulsieux
Songe
Argy
S. Lactancin
Buzancoys
Chambon
Indre flu.
Ville Dieu
Artenaille
Longhomme
Bouché
Ezbrei
S. Martyn d'Abbilly
Vendeuvre
La Barre
Orfeville
S. Michel du bois
Ville Iesus
Scala Leucarum
1 2 3 4 5

The impious brood, Contemners of Gods vvorship & his name,
Haue burnt here to ashes Saint Martins bones vvith fire & flame.

About halfe a mile from this towne ſtandeth an Abbey, by which the Loire runneth, founded by *Saint Martin* aforeſaid. In it is a kings chaire and a cruſe with holy *Vnction*, which they ſay (if you will giue credit to it) *Saint Martin* receiued from an angell, with which unction *Henry* the fourth was annointed King, becauſe that that which was at *Rheims* in Bretaigne could not be gott, by reaſon of the warrs, which yet hangs up there for a monument, where is written, Here was *Henry* the fourth annointed King of France at *Chartres* in *Saint Marie* the virgins Church, after the Biſhop of *Tours* had ſaid Maſſe, and that on the 27. of Aprill in the yeere 1594. This cruſe with the Vnction for his annointing was with the unanime, and joynt conſent of the bretheren, brought to *Chartres* by *Francis Mathias*, *Iacob Duyſeus*, and *Eſaias Ianay* Priour of the Kings Great monaſterie.

Townes. The Smaller townes of this Dutchie are *Amboyſe*, *Langers*, *Chinon*, *Loches*, *Mont-Richard*, *Chaſtillon*, and *Aſay*. *Amboyſe* is a very pleaſant place, lying upon the *Loyre*, and as delightſome as any is in the whole Kingdome, whither the Kings of France oftentimes reſorted to recreate them ſelues, and to take their pleaſure. *Levves* the Eight built here a caſtle, where in Anno 1498. he dyed on a ſuddaine. *Saint Martin* after he had deſtroyed and caſt downe the Idoles, founded the firſt Church in it called *Marminſter* Church. *Saint Florence* his Church was built by *Fulke de Nerra*, *Count of Anjou*, who made it a *Canonization*, and endowed it with yeerely incomes.

Amboiſe. *Amboyſe* was under the Earles of *Anjou*, and under the Engliſh Monarcks, till *Saint Levves* annexed this Dutchie to the Kingdome of France, and that unfortunate *King Iohn* of England, loſt all his eſtate in France by confiſcation, Anno 1202. for then was it giuen to *Charles* Sonne to Lewes the Eight: in the right of his wife Earle of *Provence*, and by the donation of Pope *Vrban*, the fourth K. of Naples, and Sicily 1262. It was raiſed a Dutchie by *Charles* the Fifth Anno 1380. and laſtly giuen by *Rhene* the laſt Duke, to *Levves* the E leuenth Anno 1380. now of late it hath bene the title of the third Sonne of *France*. It hath a ſtrong Caſtle, lying upon a ſteepe and a high hill, which cannot be approched to, or taken in but by blocking up, or famiſhing; whither in the times of the troubles of *France*, the Queene mother & her Children retreated for their ſafety, and better aſſurance.

See Mr Heylen.

Langers is a fine towne, lying Eaſtward a litle aboue that place, where the *Loyre* and the *Indre* meete together. *Langers.*

Chinon is a prettie towne with a Caſtle in it, where the French Kings, eſpecially *Charles* the eight, had wont to come to recreate himſelfe, for which cauſe he was called by ſome in deriſion *King of Bourges*. The Countrie and Soile round about it, is very pleaſant and fruitfull. Here beginns the long miles into *Poitou*, not farre from hence lyeth the *Nonnain bridg*, with faire ſtone *Arches*, & is almoſt halfe a mile ouer. *Chinon.*

Some ſay that *Lodon* ought to be under *Poitou*, heretofore ſome particular Lords gouverned it, but now is the *Kings bench*. *Lodon.*

Not farre from it lyeth *Loche*, which is fortifyed with a ſtrong Caſtle, where were found the bones of a gyant eight foote long, lying upon a ſtone with his hands under his head. *Loche.*

Montrichard is a towne ſeated in a delightfull plaine, environned about with hils, and pleaſant woods, called *Les Foreſts de Montrichard*. In the ſuburbs thereof are Houſes, and Caues made under the Earth, which upon the topps of them haue Gardens, and Orchards. *Mont-richard.*

Chaſtillon is a princely place ſeated upon the *Indre*. *Chaſtillon.*

There are two *Aſays*, namely, *Aſay le Bruſſe*, and *Aſay le Ferrun*. *Liſle Bouchard* lyeth upon the river *Vienne*, which environneth it round about. *Aſay.*

Caude lyeth upon that point, where the *Loyre* and the *Vienne* fall one into an other. *The Caſtle Pauline* is honoured with the title of a *Vicounty*, ſtanding upon the top of a hill, where there is a fiſhe poole encompaſſed with a wall of aboue two miles about. Iulius Cæſar Scaliger in commendations of *Tours* hath made theſe verſes upon it following:

Splendidior nuſquam Gallis opulentia regnis,
Et nuſquam noſtro major in orbe nitor.
Non æſtus nocuit pecori, non frigora pomis,
Nec jam hortis certet Græcia fœta ſuis.
Nunc etiam Phrygiæque nurus, arteſque latinæ,
Atque petunt radios ſericaregna meos.
Aut ergo hic etiam Elyſii ſunt munera cœli:
Aut nullum vidit Gracia vana ſuum.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE COVNTIE OF BLOIS.

BEAVSSE is a dry Countrie: Nevertheleſſe fertill, and rich in Graine. Thoſe of *Chartres*, *Orleans*, *Angiers*, *Maine* and *Tours*, heretofore tilled this region. La *Beauſſe* is devided into three parts. The Higher, the Middle, & the Lower *Beauſſe*.

Higher Beauſſe beginneth at the Village commonly called *Ablys*, and reacheth beyond the territories of *Chartres*. It comprehendeth under it, the Countrie *Chartrain*, the *Dutchie of Anjou*, and the Countie of *Perche*. The Countrie of *Chartrain*, as *Cæſar* obſerveth, lyeth in the very heart or middle of all France, ſhutt in upon the one ſide with the Countie of *Perche*, and on the other ſide with the Dukedome of *Orleans*. The *Metropolis* is *Chartres*, a renowned City at this day, ſeated partly in a valley, and partly upon the ridge of a hill, abounding in faire buildings, girt about with a ſtronge wall, and fortified, with Bulwarkes, rampards, and deepe ditches, flouriſhing with many rich Inhabitans, & Citizens. It had heretofore Earles, who gouverned it. *The Dutchie of Anjou* beginneth at the village of *Chouſay*, and endeth betweene *Montcontour*, & *Herrant*, where *Poitiers* beginneth alſo, which bordereth upon the South-ſide of it, & on the Eaſt lyeth the confines of *Touraine*, & *Vendoſme*: on the North it is boundeth with *Maine* and *La Val*: on the Weſt it butteth upon *Bretaigne*.

There are in this Countrie aboue fortie Rivers, many Pooles, a great number of Lakes, diverſe Brookes, Ponds, and *Maraiſſes*, beſides an infinite number of fine Springs. It is a hillie and fruitfull Countrie, and the hills in every place, are couvered with Vines & grapes, the valleys full of greene Woods, Groues, fine Meddowes and paſtures for the grazing of Cattell. Here are curious and delicate Wines, commonly called *Vin d'Anjou*. Thoſe of *Anjou* had formerly Lords and Dukes of their owne, whereof one of them was called *Dumnacus*, whome *Cæſar* vanquiſhed, as *Hirtius* teſtifieth in his eight booke: who afterward came under the commaund of the *French*, as ſome other *Gaules* did. The Capitall Citie of this Dutche is *Angiers*, a citie built with great magnificencie, on both ſides of the river *Meduana*, or the Maine, which parts are joined together with a faire ſtone bridge over this river: It is well gouverned, and honoured with an Epiſkopall dignitie, with a Seneſchallſhip, and a Baliewike, and hath a preſidiall Hall, and a famous Vniverſitie in it erected by *Lewes* the ſecond Duke of *Anjou*, Anno 1389. and was repaired and enlarged by *Henry de Vallois* Duke of *Anjou*, brother to Charles the Ninth, Francis *Baldvvin* being called thither, to inſtruct them in the civill Lawe. This Dutchie hath many fine townes in it, ſome greater ſome leſſer, whereof the chiefeſt is *Samur*, an illuſtrious Schoole famous in regard of *Philip de Mornay* Lord of *Pleſſy* that excellent Divine and champion againſt the Papacie. The Count of *Maine* bordereth upon *Anjou*, *Toureine* and *Perche*, which is watered with theſe three principall Rivers: The *Maine*, the *Loire*, and the *Sartra*.

The Countie of *Perche*, is devided into two parts, the one is the Lower, commonly called *Le Perche Govet*, and is a Caſtlewike almoſt environned about with the territoire of *Chartres*. The chiefe towne in it is *Nogent*. The other *le Retron*, is the Higher, which is properlie the Countie it ſelfe. Among other townes *Mortaigne* lyeth in it, and is the Court for the Bailife of *Perche*. It is boundeth on the one ſide towards *Normandy* with *Vernueil*, & on that ſide which looketh towards *Maine* with *Mewers*.

Middle Beauſſe lyeth in the very midſt thereof next unto the higher part, which taketh up all that tract, which lyeth on both ſides of the *Loyre*, from *Romorantin*, a towne ſeated upon the *Sauldre* called the Greate, as farre as *Vendoſme*: but on the right ſide of the *Loyre*, it containeth all that Land, which reacheth from *Chaſteau-dun* to *Blois*, & the territoire of *Tours*. This part of *La Beauſſe* is called *Vendoſmois*, becauſe it comprehendeth part of the Counties of *Blois*, *Dunois*, and *Tonnoire*, and part of the Dutchies of *Vendoſme*, and *Touraine*.

The ancient city of *Blois* gaue denomination to the Countrie of *Blois*, one of the faireſt, and flouriſhing townes in *France*, and very famous, aſwell for the ancientneſſe thereof, as that it hath bene the nurcing-mother of many Princes, and noble houſes. It is finely ſeated by the *Loyre* ſide, partly upon riſing hills, and partly in a valley, for which reaſon, it affordeth no good walkes: which diſaccommodation is ſupplyed with a moſt delicate and ſweete aire, which doth ſurpaſſe that defect by many degrees. And it is a moſt wholeſome and a healtfull place, by reaſon of the goodneſſe of the aire, which make many great men reſort hither, with hopes of preſerving them ſelues in good health and longe life. It is ſuch a pleaſant ſoile, abounding in Vine-fields, and all ſorts of Graine, and fruitfull Trees, that it will not giue place to any part of *France*. For it is ſo delightfull to the eye, for the marvaillous beautie thereof, that one cannot deſire any thing, neceſſaire for ſuſtentation, or recreation, but is to be found there. There are ſuch pleaſant Rivers, moſt ſweete Springs, delicate Fountaines, and Brookes, making a ruſſling noiſe & ſpreading themſelues, up and downe this Countrie with crooklings & turnings as ſo many veines, which miniſters great delight, and cauſes a ſweete aire: ſo that many great perſonages and men of quality, as is ſaid, come hither to take phyſick for their health, & this

Dutche of Anjou.

Bounds.

Rivers, Lakes & Poolss.

Fertility.

Samur.

County of Perche.

Site.

Midle Beauſſe.

The County of Blois.

DESCRIPTION Du BLAISOIS. Anno 1630

BEAUCE.

SOLOIGNE.

LA DUNOIS.

PARTIE DU PERCHE.

TOURAINE.

Septentrio

Orleans

Vendosmois.

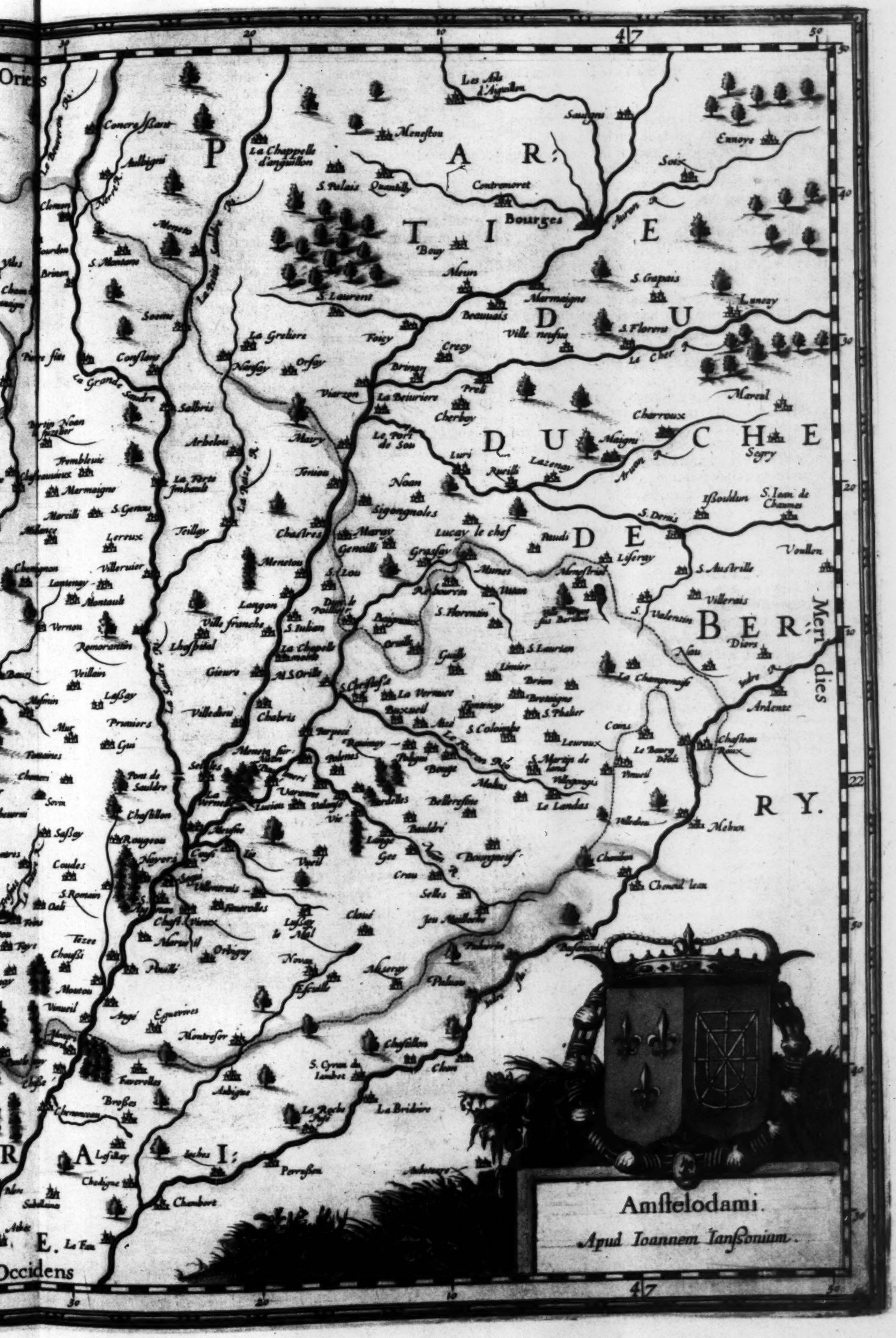
Blois

Baugency

Amboise

Milliaria Gallica communia.

Milliaria Germanica communia.


Les Aix d'Angillon
Sancerre
Menestou
La Chappelle d'angillon
Ennoye
Soiz
S. Palais
Quantilly
Contremoret
Bourges
Bouy
Meun
S. Laurent
S. Gaspais
Lunezy
Marmaigne
Beaunais
S. Florent
Ville neufue
Foizy
Creçy
Brinay
Viarzon
La Briuriere
Preſt
Cherboy
Marcal
Charroux
Maigny
Segry
Lury
Lazenay
Nouan
Sigongnolles
Issoudun
S. Jean de Chaumes
S. Denis
Lucay le chef
Baudi
Liseray
Voullon
S. Austrille
Villerais
Diors
Ardenes
Chaſtres
Marcay
Genaille
Graſſay
Menetou
S. Lou
Longon
Ville franche
S. Julien
Lhoſpital
Giuors
S. Oriles
Villedieu
Chabris
Premiers
Vernon
Romorantin
Veillain
Laſſay
Montault
Lamenay
Villeruier
Cheuigny
Merillé
S. Genou
Lerroux
Teilloy
La Perte Imbault
Marmaigne
Arbelou
Salbris
Marcy
Tenion
Sancerre
Coroſſaye
Orſay
Nançay
La Grelliere
Sauuy
Pont de Saulbre
Chaſtillon
Saſſay
Rougeou
Coulles
S. Romain
Oizi
Toiſi
Tezee
Chauſſi
Montou
Vineuil
Angi
Egueuines
Montroſier
Chaſtillon
S. Cyran du Lambot
Chon
La Bridoire
Taverolles
Broſſes
Abbigne
Chaumont
Chabigne
Chambord
Le Tem
Occidens
Amſtelodami.
Apud Ioannem Ianſonium.

is the reaſon, why diverſe Kings and Princes ſonnes are nouriſhed and brought up here, and ſome times the Kings of France themſelues haue chooſen this place to liue in, for their health and recreation, for which reaſon it is commonly called, *la Cité Royalle.*

Of the antiquitie of the city of Blois.

And though the beautie of this City, & the Countrie circumjacent be ſo great: yet is there no mention made thereof, in thoſe ancient Hiſtoriographers, who haue chiefly wrote of this Nation, and their townes, which was the ſubject of their glorie, in deſcribing theſe people & townes, whome they were conſtrained to beſiege, and to conquere by force of armes. Howbeit the curioſity of thoſe is to be commended, who with great diligence, haue ſought ſo farre into antiquitie, that the towne of *Orcheze*, lying two miles from this citie, ſhould be the *Store-houſe* of *Iulius Ceſar*, in which was kept his warlike proviſion, and amunition, for the maintenance of his armie; as appeareth by the ruines of the great buildings thereof: and though I am of the opinion, that the foundation of this towne was not layd there, becauſe the ancient *Gaules*, had wont allwaies to chooſe a place for the building of their townes, upon the tops of ſome clifts or hills, and difficult places to clime and gett up to, or by ſome rivers ſide, yet without all queſtion, this is a very ancient towne as may be proued by diverſe paſſages in the bookes of *Gregory de Tours*; where it is ſaid, that in the daies of King *Gontran* in the yeere of our Redemption 560. when he ſought to take *Iberulphe*, who for his ſafety and refuge retyred himſelfe to *Saint Martin* of *Tours*: he had commaunded thoſe of *Orleans*, and *Blois*, that they ſhould take heede that he did not eſcape by flight. In this City alſo there is an ancient Caſtle, built upon a rock, lying moſt pleaſantly, ſeparated from the towne, which is the Kings ſeate and palace, from whence there is a moſt fine proſpect into the City, and round about the Countrie, which miniſters great delight to the eye. There are alſo in it two beautifull Churches: the one within the Caſtle it ſelf dedicated to the honour of *Saint Salvator*, endowed with large revenewes by Earles & Kings which haue ſucceeded one an other. The other conſecrated in honour of *S. Iames*. Likewiſe two faire Abbeys, which embelliſheth much this city of *Blois*. The one is *Saint Lomers* founded and beneficed, (Anno 927) with rich incomes, by *Rudolphus of Burgoigne* King of *France*. The other is de Ladie of *Bourgoignys*, whereof no mention is made of the foundation in the ancient writers of monuments. There are alſo in this Citie many other ſumptuous ſtructures, dedicated to divine uſes, which would be to long here to relate. In theſe but eſpecially in *Saint Saviours* Church, are many ſumptuous Tombes of Kings, & Princes, cutt out moſt artificially in *Braſſe*, *Alablaſter*, and rich ſtones upon which *Levves* and *Guido* Earles of *Blois* are moſt cunningly cutt out in Marble. There are beſides in this Citie diverſe Conduits of Water, which make a ſtately ſhewe; having pipes under the Earth which leads and conveys the water unto them; whereof ſome of them haue ſuch high & great Vautes, that three men a horſback, maye eaſely ride in front through them. And in many places of the hardeſt rocks and mountaines, theſe conduict pipes are hewen through them, which haue coſt an infinite charge, & which would be incredible here to rehearſe. The admirableneſſe of which workes, ſhewe manifeſtly the ancient riches of the Romans, anſwerable to their power, though the Romane Hiſtorians make litle or no mention thereof. For they paſſe over in ſilence the famous buildings of *Nemours*, the *Amphitheater* of *Bourdeaux*, the magnificent ſtructures of *Poitiers*, and the Conduicts of *Paris*; Beſides the ancient manner of buildings, & the huge Stones layd in the walls of Caſtles and Townes, demonſtrate planely the Romane antiquitie, as alſo the old peeces of walls & ruines of divers places, and the foundation of them which were layd deepe under the ground.

Nature of the people.

There is a ſweete harmonie & concordancie among the Inhabitants, and Citizens of this towne anſwerable to the goodneſſe of the aire, and the pleaſantneſſe of the fieldes. For they are ſo loving & courteous, ſo full of humanitie, ſo gracious in their ſpeech and manners, ſo decent in their apparell, & ſo cleanely in their dyet & manner of living, having ſuch a familiar converſation one with an other; that all theſe vertues ſeeme to ſympathize with the nature and goodneſſe of their Countrie.

The ancient Earles of Blois.

Among the old Earles of *Blois*, I find that *Theobald* the ancient was one of the firſt, the Sonne of *Gedeon*, deſcended on his Fathers ſide from *Rouland Robert*, the Firſt Duke of *Normandie*. He had a Sonne called *Otho*, who encreaſed aſwell his principalities left him by his Father, as by his owne vertue and power. He was Count of *Champaigne*, *Blois*, *Brie*, *Tours* and *Chartres*. He begat *Thibaud* the Second, and *Stephen*, who ſucceeded his brother, dying without heires. From him and *Alice* the fourth Daughter of *VVilliam the Conquerour*, iſſued *Thibaud* the Third, and *Stephen*. The Sonne of the firſt of them, called after the name of his Father dying without iſſue, left many goodly poſſeſſions behinde him to Stephen his uncle on his Fathers ſide, who had obtained the Kingdome of *England*. Amonge whome wee read, that *Levves* the Sonne of *Henry* the Second, Earle of *Champaigne*, and of *Brie*, the Nephew of Henry the corpulent, & of King *Stephen* was Earle of *Blois*, to whome alſo the Dutchie of *Romania*, was given for his *Heroick*, and braue deeds of Armes at *Conſtantinople*. He alſo dying without heires, as likewiſe Thibaud their ſiſter *Margaret* ſucceedeth them; who was firſt Wife to *Otho* Earle of *Bourgoigny*, and after her firſt huſbands death ſhe was married againe to *Gvvalter* Lord of *Avennes*, of whome was borne *Mary Lady of Avennes*, Counteſſe of *Chartres*, and of *Blois*, who was eſpouſed to *Hugh de Chaſtillon* Count of *Saint Paul*.

In the yeere 1588. the 22. of November, was maſſacred at *Blois* by the commandment of *Henry* the Third, *Henry de Loraine*, Duke of *Guiſe*, and the next day his brother the *Cardinall*.

The *Countie Dunois* hath for its Capitall City *Chaſteau-dun*.

The Countie du *Tonoire*.

Sim.

The Dutchie of *Vendoſme*, is environned with la *Beauſſe*, with *Angiers*, with *Perche* and *Toureine*: the chiefe Citie is *Vendoſme*, where that famous Poet *Peter Rondſard* was borne.

THE DESCRIPTION OF BELSIA OR LA BEAVSSE.

La Beausse.

The ancient Inhabitants were the Carnutes.



A Beausse, though it be a very dry Countrie, which wants Rivers and Waters; yet never the lesse it is fruitfull in abundance of Graine. *Venance Fortunate* maketh mention thereof. All that tract, which is called at this day *La Beausse*, was formerly inhabited by the *Carnutes, Aurelianenſes, Andicavi*, and *Cenomanni*, and *Turi*. *Cæſar* commendeth highly the *Carnutes*: Ptolomy calleth them likewiſe Καρνῦται. *Plinie* nameth them *Allies, Tubulle Carnuti*, and in *Notitia Provinciarum Gallia* in the fourth Treatie of *Lionnois la Cité des Carnutes*, and as that which we call at this day the Biſhoprick of *Chartres* and the Countrie *Chartrain*. In the time of *Iulius Cæſar*, *Taſgetius*, being deſcended of a good houſe was borne at *Chartres*, whoſe Predeceſſours had bene Gouvernours, and Rulers of this Towne, whome as *Cæſar* himſelfe writeth for his vertue, & the good affection he bore him, comming to him juſt when he had occaſion to uſe him in his warrs, ſetled him in the place, titles, and dignities of his Anceſtours. But in the third yeere of his raigne, his ennemies murthered him publickly by the Councell and inſtigation of many of this towne. For, the ancient *Gaules* had then their Cut-throats and Murtherers in every towne. Ancient Authours make mention very often of the *Carnutes*, and as *Merula* noteth, they had an annuall place dedicated to the *Druides*. Some men imagine that the name *Carnutes* is derived from the Greeke word *Nutts*: in regard of the abundance of Nutts, which growe in the woods of this Countrie.

Thoſe of Orleans.

The *Aurelianenſes* are in *Paulus Diaconus* lib. 5. c. 2. treating of the faſhions of the *Lombards* miſtaken, where ſome read, but impertinently and without diſtinction, *Venientes de Cenomannicorum Aurelianenſium Regione Franci*, as if the *Cenomanni* had bene ſurnamed *Aurelianenſes*, which is a great errour. For theſe were two ſundry people. The Citie of the *Aurelianenſes* in *Notitia Provinciarum Gallia*, Tract. 4. in the Table of *Lion*, & in the Preface to the ſecond Councill of *Orleans*, is called *The Dutchie and Epiſcopate of Orleans*. Thoſe whome Tacitus name *Andecavi* or *Andicavi*, Ptolomy nameth Ανδικαῦοι, are termed & found in the ordinarie coppies Ωνδικαῦοι, but Plinie improperly calls thoſe *Andigavi*, which in ſome coppies are *Andegavenſes*. in Notitia Prov. in the third mapp of *Lyonnois*, they are called *La ville des Angevins*. In *Cæſar Andes*, whoſe Generall as *Hirtius* relateth lib. 8. was vanquiſhed by this Emperour. But now, is commonly called, *The Dutchie of Anjou*, the Biſhoprick of *Angiers*, and the *Angevins*. *Cæſar, Ptolomy*, and ſome other Authours held thoſe of *Mans* (a Gauliſh people) in great eſteeme. As alſo in Notitia Prov. Gal. Tab. 3. of *Lyonnois*, it is called *La Cité de Mans*, or *Pais du Maine, & l'Eveſché du Mans*, &c.

Angevins.

Thoſe of Mans.

The *Aulerces* is thought to haue ben the firſt name of the ancient people of *Gaule* which in *Plinie* are called *Cenomanni, Polybius, Livius, Iuſtinus*, and other Hiſtoriographers ſpeake much of the incurſions and ſpoiles of the *Cenomans* in Italy. *Ptolomy* called them Κενομανοὶ and Plinie *Cenomans*. And Strabo likewiſe tearmeth them *Cenomans*, the Neigbours of the *Carnes*, aboue the *Venitians*, and becauſe they were not content with their owne Countrie, *Plinie* placeth them in his third Booke and nineteenth Chapter of his *Gaule Narbonnoiſe* among the *Volca*. Thoſe whome *Cæſar* and *Tacitus* nameth *Turons*, are called by Ptolomy in his ſecond Booke 8. Chapter and third Map of Europe Τυρώνοι. In the Treatie *De Notitia Lyonnois Civitas Turonorum*, which is now the Dutchie of *Touraine* or the Archbiſhoprick of *Tours*.

Tours

La Beausse is threefould. The Higher, the Middle, and the Lower *Beausse*.

The *Higher Beausse* beginneth at the Village of *Ablys*, and reacheth to the fields of *Chartres*, & beyond them it comprehended under it the Territoire of *Chartres*, the Dutchie of *Anjou*, and the Countie of *Perche*, which as Cæſar noteth is in the very midſt, and Center of all *France*, and bordereth upon the Countie of *Perche*, and hath on the other ſide thereof the Dutchie of *Orleans*. It is called the Village of *Chartres*, by *Nithardus* in his firſt Booke of the deſcentions of S. Lewes his Children. *Chartres* is as good a Countrie as any is in all France for fertility, abundance of all things, and pleaſure, having great ſtore of all kinde of Graine, Cattell, Fruits and Wine. The chiefe towne is *Chartres* as *Roſinus* ſaith. Ptolomy calleth that Ἀυλέρκων, which is now *Chartres*. It is none of the leaſt townes; but famous, ſituated partly in a plaine and partly upon a hill, having many faire buildings in it, girt about with Walls and Bulwarkes, and encompaſſed with a Moate, in which their dwell many wealthie men. At the foote of the hill runns a River, upon which ſtand Watermills, the head whereof beginneth in the County of *Perch*, and is conveyed by the induſtrie of man towards *Louviers*, and a litle aboue *Roane* falleth there into the *Seine*. The great Church is dedicated to our Lady.

The deſcription of La Beausse upper Beausse on which lyeth the territoire of Chartrain & the city of Chartres, Site & fertility.

In ancient times they had their owne Earles. The firſt of them (as is thought) was the Grandfather of *Otho*, whoſe Father was *Theobaud* the Elder, Coſſin to *Rollo* the *Norman*, Count of *Blois*, who tooke in *Chartres* by force of Armes. *Otho* had theſe for his Succeſſours, his Sonne *Theobaud* the Second, who dyed without heires, and *Stephen*, from whome iſſued *Theobaud* the Third his Grand child, and for his Coſſin German *Theobaud* the Fourth, who deceaſed likewiſe without iſſue. After whoſe death no more mention is made of any Earles of *Chartres*. Heretofore the County of *Dreux*, as alſo *Montfort* was annexed to this Countrie. The Countie of *Dreux* tooke his originall from *Robert* the Sonne of *Levves* the Sixth, called the *Corpulent* King of France, who had for his Succeſſour *Robert* the Second the yonger, but *Peter* the Elder of his Sonnes, was created the firſt Prince of *Britaigne*. After him ſucceedeth *Robert* the Third, and then his Sonne *Iohn* the Firſt his Grand child, then *Robert* the

Vandosmois

LE BLESOIS

LE GASTINOIS

LE DVNOIS

LE GATINOIS

LE CHARTRAIN

LE BEAVSSE

Blois
Vendosme
Baugency
orleans
Meun
Lancomme
Roche l'Eueſq
Cruchere
Tourailles
La Chapelle
Freschines
Champigny
S. Bohaire
Villefrancœur
Avendon
Villebaron
S. Victor
S. Denis
Menars
Marolles
Mulsans
S. Martin
Court
Suere
Diſan
S. Claude
Aulnay
Mer
Le Pleſſis
Herbilly
Concrier
Courbezon
Noan
Villabry
Brevriande
S. Laurent
Tavers
Serris
Lucay
Anargy
Lorgery
Meſlien
Ville tuiti
Tournoiſy
Crevant
La Brueve
Meſſas
Laily
Le trois Cheminers
Chaingy
Dhuſſeau
Guimigny
Reſiere
S. Pervay
Columella
S. Simon
Les Barres
Songy les grād bordes
Longy
Les bordes
Marolles
Nipley
Monceaux
Rochefort
Arbouville
Villemōtie
Les Preteaux
Bois commun
Vitry aux loges
Les Bordes
Lemont
Cheman
Le Nallier
Boaume
Gergeau
Chenaille
Nouſlon
Ouzoy
S. Aignan
S. Beaugl
Stela Leucorum
Lancomme
Cruchere
Tourailles
Vendoſme
La Chapelle
Freschines
Pinoche
Villefrācœur
Champigny
Avendon
Sclommes
Champigny
Chesnecurre
Manes
Boiſſeau
La Magdelaine
Vievic
Ongues
S. Maude
Villexanton
S. Lienard
Talſy
Marchenoir
La Coulombe
Ozoner
Orue
Authville
Concrier
La Gabandiere
Bimas
Semerville
S. Laurent
Lucay
Chantoſme
Verde
Lierville
Lorgery
Meſlien
Tavers
Serris
Prilly
La Bourdiere
Ozoner
Machenanville
Tournoiſy
Perōville
Baccons
Lorville
La Brueve
Meſſas
La Iambe
Naiſſeau
Rondonneau
Chaingy
Dhuſſeau
Guimigny
Reſiere
S. Pervay
Columella
S. Simon
Les Barres
Songy les grād bordes
Longy
La Malladerie d' orgeres
Orgeres
Patrie
Goumiers
Guionville
Vilaine
Cormainville
Bazoches
Le Gault
Liſle
Lavilleaux deux
La Chapelle Vicōmteſſe
Pezou
Bullou
Fretevul
S. Lubin
Rongement
Douzay
La Fontenelle
Chevigny
Bourſay
Cloye
Boiſſeaux
Fontenouveaux
Bouſſiroy
Poille
Boigaſſons
Montigny
S. Nilaire
Lange
Romilly
Chare
La Chapelle
Chaundun
Nouzay
La Terte
Chauromain
S. Mamert
Lemees
Molitus
Ville tuiti
Machenanville
Conye
Varize
Pontau
Lolon
Dancy
Nanſur
Syron
Courbehaye
Chanceville
Bignollet
Fontenay
Villemanfus
Viabon
Brunhamille
Le Fenery
Puiſeaux
Guionville
Tringrinville
Bazoche
Germinonville
Alleno
Ternigny
Merveillier
Le Puiſer
Gidy
Pourpris
Lumeau
Boinvil
Sevcotes
Greſel
Tivernon
Ianville
Artenay
Chaumgailliard
Villeneufue ſur aſnieres
Vitry
Tivernon
Tonry
Boiſſeau
Champileri
Gaillerand
Brouy
S Pereany
Anterville
Angerville la gaſte
Orazon
Arquebouville
Endouville
Arbouville
Iarcy
Tranay
Achere
Le Coudray
Gouraine
Rongemont
Le Meneau
Auſy la riviere
Bonne
Chambon
Les Greues
Veure la Ville
Gregermont
Le Liart
Barville
Adolle
Auſy au bois
Villemōtie
Les Preteaux
Bois commun
Vitry aux loges
Les Bordes
Lemont
Cheman
Le Nallier
Boaume
Chenaille
Nouſlon
Ouzoy
S. Aignan
S. Beaugl
Gergeau
Stela Leucorum
Le trois Cheminers
Ingry
Clery
Marcam au grey
La Ferte S. Aubin
S. Meſmin
S. Nillaire
Menetreau
S. Nicolas
S. Prive
Olivet
Meun
Rondonneau
Chaingy
Dhuſſeau
Guimigny
Reſiere
S. Pervay
Columella
S. Simon
Les Barres
Songy les grād bordes
Longy
La Malladerie d' orgeres
Orgeres
Patrie
Goumiers
Guionville
Vilaine
Cormainville
Bazoches
Le Gault
Liſle
Lavilleaux deux
La Chapelle Vicōmteſſe
Pezou
Bullou
Fretevul
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Douzay
La Fontenelle
Chevigny
Bourſay
Cloye
Boiſſeaux
Fontenouveaux
Bouſſiroy
Poille
Boigaſſons
Montigny
S. Nilaire
Lange
Romilly
Chare
La Chapelle
Chaundun
Nouzay
La Terte
Chauromain
S. Mamert
Lemees
Molitus
Ville tuiti
Machenanville
Conye
Varize
Pontau
Lolon
Dancy
Nanſur
Syron
Courbehaye
Chanceville
Bignollet
Fontenay
Villemanfus
Viabon
Brunhamille
Le Fenery
Puiſeaux
Guionville
Tringrinville
Bazoche
Germinonville
Alleno
Ternigny
Merveillier
Le Puiſer
Gidy
Pourpris
Lumeau
Boinvil
Sevcotes
Greſel
Tivernon
Ianville
Artenay
Chaumgailliard
Villeneufue ſur aſnieres
Vitry
Tivernon
Tonry
Boiſſeau
Champileri
Gaillerand
Brouy
S Pereany
Anterville
Angerville la gaſte
Orazon
Arquebouville
Endouville
Arbouville
Iarcy
Tranay
Achere
Le Coudray
Gouraine
Rongemont
Le Meneau
Auſy la riviere
Bonne
Chambon
Les Greues
Veure la Ville
Gregermont
Le Liart
Barville
Adolle
Auſy au bois
Villemōtie
Les Preteaux
Bois commun
Vitry aux loges
Les Bordes
Lemont
Cheman
Le Nallier
Boaume
Chenaille
Nouſlon
Ouzoy
S. Aignan
S. Beaugl
Gergeau
Stela Leucorum

LA BEAUCE.

Occidens

Nogent le retrou

Remollart

Villeruiz

Condeau

Margon

Marchetuile

Lalmalderie

Chefchand

Chauteloup

Manta villier

La Forte au Vidame

Nuly

Bechoiure

Laubleure

Mitmiran

Magny

Brezolles

Pontreuic

Tillieres

Nonancourt

S. Andre

Verneul

Cheneffreun

S. Maurice

La Behardiere

Mouflonvilliers

Armentieres

Les Bouffardieres

Boiffelefec

Reuillon

S. Victor

S. Martin

Pouche

Pacy

Sauz

Berneule

La Malcotier

Lefparvillier

La Pyramiere

La Gaudiere

Le Greffiliere

La Gaudange

Le Perche

Le Gouet

Chartres

Amaau

Gallardon

Voufelas

S. Hilarion

Bechemont

Gazeran

Egremont

Egronne

Bleury

Mlouer

Abby

Grofliers

Abonville

Cheine

Mirainville

Berronvillier

Adeuville

Sonchamp

S. Arnoult

Denisy

Allinville

Gauruiere

Pont Eueres

Ouaroville

Bonnancourt

S. Mefme

Cogerville

Chaumpville

Le Pleffis Corberon

Dourdan

Monmeux

La Forefte le roy

Richeville

Les Granges le roy

Boiffy le fec

Sermoife

Villecrain

Machan

Eftampes

Euroby

Tourfon

Briere les Scelles

Etrainville

Morigny

Orens

Montfortlamauri

Boiffy

Marcoul

Nogent le Roy

Chamarderie

Thiernal

Grignon

Elancourt

Chauenay

Le Chaur

Villepreux

Villaiem

Le Meful S. Denis

Le Tremblay

Les Eſſarts

Chevreuſe

Magny leſart Chaſſort

Dampierre

Rochefort

Limours

Vaugrouſe

Forges

Fontenay

Gomer

Cinq ſoulz

Iauuris

Briere le Chan

Olinville

Marcouſſy

Villebon

Champlant

Pallefeau

Verrieres

Mally

Longeau

Leuville

Bariuillier

Chilly

Freſne

Cachan

Paris

Montlhery

Arpayon

Egly

Gometz

Vauhalent

Igny

Bievres

Meudon

Chatenay

Antony

Sceaux

Vanues

Bourg la Reine

Arcueil

Gentilly

Lay

Nuiſſi ſous

Ballainvilliers

Longjumeau

Iury

Paſſy

Bret de port

Le Breuil

Aunt

Berchere

La Foreſt

Villeneuſue

Abondans

Ormoy

Marcheroux

Gonſſainville

Laforeſt

Monchauvert

Courgens

Pladebert

Villier

Ver

Mantes

Magnanville

Mezy

Meulan

Vaux

Triel

Carriere le Poiſy

Poiſy

Aubers

Maiſons

Maiſnil Maurus

Chaton

Bezons

Sartrouille

Herbelay

Les Marais

Argenteuil

Janois

Genneuilliers

S. Denis

La Chapelle

Paris

Montmartre

Meudon

Chaterleng

Clamart

Iſſy

Vanues

Vaugirard

Auteuil

Madrid

Neuilly

Boulogne

Sureſne

Nanterre

Buzenual

Garches

Vaucreſſon

Vaucreſſon

Vaucreſſon

Fourth, then his Sonne *Iohn* the Second, in the fourth linie. *Robert* the Fifth, *Ionh* the Third, and *Peter* who dyed without heires: after whome his Sister *Ioane* succeeding espouſed *Levves* the Firſt of *Touars*, and afterward *Govin Beauſard*, who was the occaſion that her husbands were ſetled againe in the Countie of *Dreux*, of whome never the leſſe Hiſtorians make no great mention. This towne (as it is reported) was heretofore the ſeate of the *Druides*, lying upon the river of *Evreux*.

The Countie of *Montfort* for nobleneſſe will giue no place unto it. *Robert* the Fourth, Count of *Dreux* (as it is ſaid) was *Lord* of it, whereof wee haue ſpoken before, who marryed *Beatrice* the Daughter and heire of Iohn Count of *Montfort*. The towne of *Montfort* lyeth halfe way betweene *Paris*, and *Evreux*.

Lower Beauſſe. It reſteth that we now come to the *Lovver Beauſſe*, which is a Champian Countrie without hills, and ſo abounding in Graine, that it maye truely be called *The Garner of France*, as *Sicil* was heretofore of *Italie:* lying betweene the Biſhopricks of *Orleans*, and *Chartres*, reaching from the towne of *Eſtampes* Eaſtward, as farre as the *Senons*, and on the South ſide to the bridge of *Orleans*. It comprehendeth under it *The Dutchie of Orleans*, and the territoires and *Domaines* of *Oris* and *Sologne*.

The deviſion thereof. The Dutchie of *Orleans* taketh its denomination from the Citie of Orleans, ſituated upon the *Loyre*, which *Cæſar* in his 7. Booke and *Hirtius* in his eight called *Genabum*, and thoſe which affirme the contrarie ſpeake againſt all reaſon and truth. For as *Scaliger* writeth in his letters: Thoſe are much deceived, who beleeue that *Gia* lay upon this river. *Aimon* in his firſt Booke and fifth Chapter ſaith directly, that *Genabus* is the ſame, which at this day is called *Orleans*. *Vrſinus* and *Manutius* call it in their coppies taken out of Cæſar *Genabin*, and *Anthonine Cenabum*, and *Ptolomie* Κήναβον, if there be not a fault eſcaped in the laſt ſillable Beſides, it is corruptly and againſt the credance of Hiſtorie in *Oroſius* Lib. 6. Cap. 2. read *Senapum*. *Strabo* in his 4. Booke Τλώαβον, πρὸ τῶν Καρνούτων ἐμπόριον. wee read in *Sidonius* Lib. 8. Eſp. 5. to Pope *Proſperus*, and in *Gregorius of Tours* Lib. 5. in his Hiſtorie Chap. 33. and in *Aimonius* Lib. 1. Cap. 6. as in *Iordanus*, treating of the Actions of the *Getæ*, *The Towne or City of Orleans*.

The Dutchy of Orleans in which Orleans it ſelfe lyeth.

Orleans. *Gregorie* of Tours likewiſe Lib. 1. Cap. 7. in his Hiſtorie of S. Gal and S. Anian calleth it *Aurelia*. It ſeemeth to haue taken this name from the Emperour *Aurelius*, if *Otho Friſingenſis* in his 4. Booke & 41. Chap. be not miſtaken: but thoſe are greatly deceived, who giues it this name from the Empreſſe *Aurelia*, *Cæſars* Mother, or from Gould called in Latin *Aurum*. In *Cæſars* dayes this towne was accounted to ſtand in the Countrie of the *Carnutes*. At this day it is a braue, & a gallant towne, which may be raunged among the *Site.* chiefeſt cities of *France*. It is ſeated in an excellent and a healtfull aire: on the North ſide it riſeth a litle more then in the other part of it, where there ſtands the magnificent, and ſumptuous Church of *S. Croſſe:* but of late times with ſome others, is miſerably ruined and demoliſhed, which is a lamentable ſpectacle. On *Bourgoignes* ſide it is much enlarged. Behinde *S. Stephens* his Church, there are yet the ruines of many ancient Walls, where is ſeene an old gate, called yet the *Bourgonian Gate*, and all the buildings beyond it to the New Gate, are called, *La Ville Neufve*, or the New Towne.

The *Loyre* beateth upon the Walls of it, & hath a faire ſtone bridge over the midſt of it into the Iland, upon which ſtands the monument, and Statute of the Virgin of *Orleans Ioane Darck*, who by her valour ſaued this towne in the raigne of Charles the Sixth. Anno 1428 when it was ſtraightly beſieged by the Engliſh and almoſt loſt. *Levves Micquelle* of Orleans compoſed a Booke of this ſubject, where ye may read the Storie thereof at large, and dedicated it to *Charles* the Cardinall of *Lorraine*. The Citizens of any quality in memoriall of their deliverance, keepe a day of prayer euery yeere for it, upon the eight of May. And this day is commonly called *The Towne Feaſt*. At the end of the bridge there lies the Suburb named *Portereau*. And the great Mercate place *Eſtappe*, or the ſtaple, becauſe of the abundance of Wines, which lies in hoggſheads upon it, and which are tranſported into other parts. The place of execution is called *Martroi*, in remembrance of *Martyrs*, which ſuffred there. It is one of the moſt famous Vniverſities of France, which *Philip the Faire*, founded Anno 1312. wherein is chiefly taught the civill lawe, and where they ſpeake the beſt and pureſt french in France. It is alſo honoured with the title of a *Biſhoprick*. There haue bene Kings annointed in it, as well as at *Reims*, as Hiſtories relate. The fields round about it are very fruitfull every where, and yeeld aboundance of excellent Wines, which are tranſported into the moſt parts of Europe, and for their goodneſſe are called *Vin d'Orleans*. They haue had heretofore (aſwell as ſome other Provinces in France) t heir Natiue Princes, and was formerly ſubject to the Romans, which being driuen out of it, acknowledged afterward the Kings of *France*, who honored it with the title of a Kingdome. It is thought that *Cleodomir* was the firſt King of it, who dying without iſſue, *Clotarius* his Brother ſucceeded him, who afterwards, his bretheren being dead, obtayned the whole Kingdome of France, and was then alwayes annexed to the Crowne of France, till the time of the *Valoiſes*. King *Iohn* by the commaud of his Father Philip, created it a Dutchie and joined it to his Kingdome, & than gaue it to his brother *Philip Count de Valois*, ſince which time it hath alwayes enjoyed the title of a Dukedome: but *Philip* dying without heire males, it fell againe to the Crowne of France, & finally was decreed, that the ſecond Sonne of the King, ſhould enjoy (as an *Apennage* or a portion) this Dutchie of *Orleans*, and the *Dolpheny* the title of the Eldeſt. It was once ſhrodly beſieged by *Attilla* King of the Hunes, who was called *Gods flaile*, and hath almoſt bene taken in: yet at laſt partly by the induſtrie and valour of the Citizens, who defended it bravely, and partly by the aide of the mighty Armie of *Aetius Patritius*, of *Merovv* King of the *Franks*, and *Theodoricke* King of the Goths, it was relieued, and the Hunes being routed, where conſtrained to abandon it, and leaue all their ſpoiles behinde them.

See. Anm. lib. 1. cap. 6. Peter Equi. lib. 10. cap. 71. Siegib. anno 453. Greg. de Tours lib. 2. cap. 7. Iournand. chap. 37. & ſome other Authours of that age.

Francis de *Belle Foreſt* hath wrot much in the commendations of this City. *Leon Trepot* Senatour of Orleans, wrote a whole booke of his Countrie. Of late times it hath bene lamentably ſpoiled and ſuffred much by the Civill warrs.

Loris. The territoire of *Loris* taketh his name from the famous towne heretofore called *Loris*. In the Caſtle of *Loris* were firſt eſtabliſhed thoſe ancient lawes, and cuſtomes now held & obſerved in *Orleans*.

Sologne. *Sologne* a part of Lower *Beauſſe* comprehendeth all the tract of land from *Orleans* beyond the *Loyre*, as farre as *Amboiſe*, reaching Eaſtward to the territories, which joyne and lye upon the river *Care*. It hath two parts, the Vpper in which are the Rye-fields, the heathie grounds, and the woods. The Lower part is full of fine rivers, meddowes, and paſtures, which is more ſandie, and not ſo fatt a ſoile as the other. The chiefe towne of it is *Romorantine*, which by ſome marks ſhews the antiquity of it. It may be *Rodrina*, mentioned in the ancient manuſcripts. The Inhabitants, eſpecially the common ſort call their towne *Ancient Rome*, the name thereof comming ſome thing neere that City. Alſo *Chaſteau-Neuf* ſtrong in regard of the Caſtle. It had about it heretofore many fine Gardens, Orchards, & Walkes for recreation. Now it is the Domaine of the Princes of *Melfes*. *Aubigni* was formerly a Royale ſeate, which Lewes the Second had erected. *Cleri* called this day *Noſtre Dame de Cleri*, famous for the Pilgrims, which reſorts unto it. The laſt is *Largeau*, and thus much of La Beauſſe.

Romorantine. *Chaſteau-Neuf.* *Aubigni.* *Noſtre Dame de Cleri.* *Largeau.*

The deſcription of that part of France,

Properly called

FRANCIA,

OR THE

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Name.

THIS part of France, commonly called *Francia*, or the *Iſle of France*, tooke this name firſt from the *Francones*, a people, which lived in the great Foreſt of *Sylva Hyrcynia in Germanie*, who driving the *Vangiones* out of it there ſeated themſelves, and called it after their owne name *Franconia*, which now beareth the name of France; but here it is taken more ſpeciall, & with a leſſer reſtriction, then the whole Kingdome it ſelfe, comprehending theſe parts in it, namely, *The Vicountie of Paris*, *the Dukedome of Valloys*, and *the ſmall territories of Hurepens and Gaſtenois*. Theſe *Francones* Iu-

Ancient Princes & Inhabitants.

lius Cæſar tamed, *Maximinus* ſlaughtered, and Conſtantine vanquiſhed, and *Iulian the Apoſtate* kept under: yet in the reigne of *Valentinian* the firſt, they beganne to ſhake of the clogg of bondage: and changing their name with the encreaſe of their Power, called themſelves *Franci* or *Frankes*, that is, Freemen. Heretofore they were governed by Dukes, till the yeare 420, when as *Pharamond* tooke on him the title of King. As for France the firſt that ever ſet foote there, was *Merovæus*, who ſeing the Romans on one ſide putt to the worſt by Theodorick, and the Gothes invading it with the Burgundians on the other ſide: ſeazed on the Ile of France, ſubdued *Paris*, and made it the ſeate of the Kingdome. Afterward, when they had fully ſeated themſelves heere, the Kings uſed to divide their King dome, according to the number of their Sons. Hence was there a King of *Orleans*, a King of *Auſtraſia*, a King of *Soiſſons*, and a King of *France*, which allwayes was he and he onely that had his ſeat in Paris. At this day the Provoſtſhip, or Countie of Paris is divided into foure parts: the *Pariſian*, the *Goelean*, the *Iſle of France*, and the *Vexin François*. The *Pariſian* is commonly called *le Pariſis*, which contained heretofore all that tract reached from the gate of Paris to *Pontoyſe*, and ſo forward towards *Clay* and *Brie*. The name hereof is almoſt buried in Oblivion, ſaving that there are ſome memorialls left in ſome Villages, as *Louvres*, *Cormeille*, *Eſtova*, & ſome others, which are ſurnamed (*en Pariſis*) retaining ſtill this ancient name, as likewiſe upon the inſcriptions of ſome peeces of coine, called Solz, and Deniers Pariſis, as alſo in the taxations of the Parliaments of Paris. Some beleeve that the Gate, called now Paris-gate, had this name given it, in regard they went out at this Gate into Pariſis.

The *Metropolis* of this *Pariſis*, & of all France is *Paris*, or *Lutetia*, ſo called by *Cæſar*. At this day it is commonly called *Lutetia Pariſiorum*, and *Paris* by the Natives of this Countrie. Some derive this name *Lutetia* from *Lute*, as being ſited in a clayie ſoile, that they uſe as a common Proverbe to ſay, *it ſtaines as the dirt of Paris*, by reaſon alſo of the mirie Pooles, and *Marraiſes*, which lye about it. This City was heretofore much leſſe, then it is now a dayes, lying then onely within the Iſle, which the *Seine* maketh there: This huge, and mighty Citie had at the firſt but a ſmall beginning, and every day growing more Populous, this Iland could not conteyne the multitude of People, which come to inhabite here, but were faine to build, and inhabite on both ſides of the River, and to enlarge it with ſuburbs, in ſo much, that this towne in proceſſe of time grew ſo bigg, that now it is the greateſt Citie of all France, & in regard of the greatnes is divided into three parts, whereof the greateſt is that which lyeth on the right ſide of the River, being the loweſt part, ſpreading it ſelfe Eaſt and Northward, commonly called *Villa*, or *la Ville*: the leſſer part is ſeated on the left ſide of the *Seine*, ſhooting out South, and Weſtward, and riſing a litle by reaſon of the hills, and hillocks is called the Univerſitie. The middle part ſtands in the Iland, which retayneth the ancient name of *la Cité*, being circled about with the River, and joyned to the ſmalleſt part with two, and to the greateſt with three bridges. That part which is named *la Ville*, lyeth in the forme of a halfe Moone, environned with the ſide of the Seine, girt about with walls, Bulwarkes and Moates, & lyeth in the forme of a Demy-circle. *Paris* hath ſeven Gates, as S. Anthonies, the Temple, S. Martins, S. Denis, the Martyrs Mount, S. Honorius, and Newgate. The City is defended from the Violence of the River with foure ſmall Iles, lying in a line as Barrs, and were firſt inhabited by reaſon of the commodiouſneſſe of the ſite, into which part the people had wont to goe over upon wodden bridges, as lying in the heart of the City, where the Kings and the Biſhops Palaces ſtand. The Univerſitie repreſenteth the forme of a Cap, wherewith the head of ſo great a Citie is couvered and adorned. Touching the publike, & ſacred buildings, there are in Paris 69 Churches, whereof the Cathedrall is a ſtately one. Beſides theſe Churches, there are about 13 Chappells, whereof that of the Palace Royall, called *Sainte* is the chiefeſt, founded by Saint Lewes, and is as brave a one, as any is on this ſide the Alpes: for it is built as if there were diverſe Chappells ſupporting one an other with Vaults, being borne up with Pillars onely on the ſides. Moreover there are a great many Cloiſters, Monaſteries, Hoſpitalls, Palaces, & Noblemens houſes, which would be to long here to relate.

Not farre from Paris, lyeth *le Pont Charenton*, where the *Marne* falleth into the *Seine*. There is an Echo, which anſwereth a mans voice 13 times, and which is more wonderfull, if one ſpeakes a word of 4 ſillables, one may heare it foure or five times perfectly repeated one after an other. The ſmall territoire of Goella, or Goelle hath loſt its ancient limits, onely keeping the name of Goelle in ſome places. In it lyeth in the Countie of *Dam Martin*, ſo named from the chiefe towne thereof called *Dam-Martin*, which is now reduced to a Village, lying upon a hill. The Iſle of France containeth all that tract of Land, from S. Denis as farr as Poyſſy, and Montmorancy, in Generall all that, which lyeth betweene the boſome, and the circling of the Seine towards Picardie, and Normandy: but ſome place the limits other wiſe. *S. Denis* in France, is a fine and a pleaſant towne, ſo named after *S. Dioniſius Areopagita*, as ſome unskillfull in ancient hiſtoires give out, relying rather upon the dotage & dreames of Monks,

PARTIE DE LA NORMANDIE

LA BEAUCE

LIA

Milliaria Galliæ communia

Milliaria Germaniæ communia

Vernon

Gisors

Gournay

Dangu

Mante

Meulan

Paris

Dreux

Chartres

Nogent le Roy

Mesfort

Pontoise

Dourdan

Mille

GOUVERNEMENT de L'ISLE de FRANCE

PARISIS

DE LA

PICARDJE

Compiegne

Noyon

Senlis

Meaux

Laon

Soissons

Chauny

Beauvais

Gournay

Bertevil

Creil

then upon the ground of truth. Poiſſy is alſo a gallant town, with a faire Caſtle in it, where the French Kings came often to recreate themſelves, and where their Queens had wont to be brought a bedd before S. Germain, was in eſſe. Here alſo the Kings Children were wont to be brought up, as they doe now at *Bloïs* and *Amboiſe*. Betweene Poiſſy and Paris lyeth S. German en Laye, a pretty towne, which ſhewes the antiquity of it. *Mommorancium* is now called *Mommorency*. After the Iſle of France commeth *Vexinum Francium*, called now *Vexin*, or as ſome will have it *Vulxin le François*, comprehēding within it all that tract, which reacheth from the River *Oyſe* to *Clermont* in Picardie. The memorie thereof is loſt; but onely that now and then in ſome ancient manuſcripts mention is made thereof. Thus farre we have deſcribed the Provoſtſhip of Paris, with the foure parts, or precincts belonging to it. The other part is called *Valeſium*, or *le pays de Valloïs*, which is ſuppoſed tooke this name from the ſweete, & pleaſant Valleys about it. Some fetches the name of it elſwhere: Anciently it was a Countie, but afterward was created a Dukedome. The firſt Count of *Valoys* and *Alençon*, was *Charles*, the Sonne of *Philip* the third King of *France:* he by his Son *Philip* the fourth brought in the royall ſtemme of *Valoïs* into France: the Dutchie of *Valois* reacheth to Picardie. The chiefe Citie hereof is *Silvanectum*, or *Senlis*, ſo named (as ſome imagine) becauſe it lyeth upon the skirt of a wood. It is a very ancient towne, and an Epiſcopall Sea, honoured alſo with a Bailiewike, or Provoſtſhip. This Bailiewike of *Senlis* enricheth the Dukedome of *Valoys* with many Lordſhips. As *Pierrefons*, *Bethiſi*, and *Verberie*, under which are the towns *Angij*, *le Poni Saint Maxence* (being environned with a Marrais, that parts the bounds of France and Picardie) *Pangoing* & *Brenonville* one from another. This Provoſtſhip hath in it *Compendium*, or *Compiegne*, heretofore a Princely habitation, called as ſome ſay *Carolopolis* from *Charles* the balde, who enlarged the towne walls and made them bigger. On the further ſide of *Campiegne* follow the *Sueßones* and *Landunenſis*, a peodle of Picardie. *Magny*, *Thorette* and *Creil* belong to *Campiegne*. And under *Senlis* lyeth the Bailiewike, Provoſtſhip, and Vicounty, Pontes Aſiæ, or Pontoyſe, which *Ivo* in his 105 letter nameth *Ponteſium*, under the royalty whereof are theſe Townes, *Ville neufve le Roy*, and *L'Iſle Adam*. Having paſſed *Pontoyſe* ye come preſently into Normandie. Under *Senlis* is alſo the County of *Beaumont* upou the *Oyſe*, with *Perſang*, and *Metu* belonging to it. The Countie of *Beaumont* acknowledge none but the Princes of the royall ſtemme of *Vendoſme* for their Lords.

Neere unto this town on the other ſide of the *Oyſe*, beginneth the land of *Beauvoïs*, a Countie appertaining to *Senlis*, and *Valoys*, having *Bellovacum*, or *Beauvois* for the capitall towne. In *Cæſar* (as *Ioſephus Scaliger* mentioneth in his Epiſtle to *Merula*) this ſhould be *Bratuſpantium*, which afterward the ſucceeding Emperours called *Cæſaro Magnum*, though *Carolus Bovillus* be of an other opinion, that *Grauviller*, or *Grattopance* was *Bratuſpantium*. The towne of *Beauvoïs* is ſeated very pleaſantly, having many fruitfull hills not very high, lying round about it, betweene which are excellent erreble Lands: neither have they want of Wine. The Women of this towne have many fine priviledges, graunted them in the yeere of our Lord 1472. by King Lewes the ſecond, becauſe they were the occaſion that Duke *Charles* of Burgundie, who had beſeeged it, was driven to quite his ſeige: not farre from *Beauvoïs* lyeth *Claramontium*, or *Clermont*, having a ſtrong Caſtle in it. Next *Beauvoïs* followes the ſmall territoire of *Heurepoïs* which beginneth from the *Seine*, under the litle bridge of *Paris*, and lyeth along the ſaid River, beyond *Corbeil*, *Melun*, and *Moret*, where it is ſeparated by the brooke *Verinas*, (which falleth into the *Lone*) from *Gaſtenors*, and bordereth upon *Brie* about *S. Calombe grande*, and upon the *Senoncíſes*. It hath under it the Vicontie, and Baliewike of *Melun*, whoſe principall town *Cæſar* calleth *Melodunum*, and ſometimes *Metioſedum*, now *Melun*, lying in an Iland of the Seine, juſt as Paris doth, with a ſtrong Caſtle in it.

The Towne called now *Corbveil*, is named in *Vita S. Petri Tarentaſii Corbolium*. It is famous for the delicate fiſh, and luſhious Crabs that are taken there, being alſo fortified with a Caſtle. *Fons Bella Aqua*, commonly called in French *Fontaine-Belle-eau*, (that is, the *Fountaine faire water*) where the King hath a moſt delightfull Palace, like a Paradice; accounted not onely the faireſt houſe of France, but (as they ſay) of all Chriſtendome, where S. Lewes heretofore held his Court, and after him *Philip* and *Francii de Valoïs*, having many antiquaires and rarities in it. The fourth part of this *Francia*, I have attributed to the territorie of *Gaſtinois*, which is parted from *Heurepois*, by the River *Verina*, & comprehendeth within it the Dukedomes of *Eſtampes*, and *Nemours*, the County of *Rochefort*, & ſome others. The towne *Stampæ*, or *Eſtampes* lyeth halfe waye betweene Paris and Orleans, upon the River *Iunna*, held the mother of the delicious crabs, which neere nnto Corbveil falleth into the Seine. The chief Towne of this Dutchie of *Nemours*, heretofore a County is *Nemurſium*, of *Nemours*, ſeated upon the River *Lone*, which a litle way beneath *Moret* disburdeneth it ſelfe into the Seine, this is none of the meaneſt Dutchies in France. *Rupes Fortis*, or *Rochefort*, beareth the title of a Countie, alſo *Milly* & *Moret* (which are accounted the bounds of *Gaſtinois*, and *Heurepois*) both fortified with Caſtles, and among ſome other towns, under the juriſdiction of Gaſtinois lyeth *Montargis*, or *Montargium*, *quaſi Mons Argi*, becauſe of the fine proſpect, which is round about it. This Towne Anno 1518, was wholly burnt downe, but afterward was reedified, & built up againe, and bewtified with a fine Caſtle, where ye may ſee painted the ſtorie of a Greyhound, who revenged the death of his maſter, by byting to death, him that had murthered his maſter. And thus much for the Ile of France, and the circumjacent territories.

The descriptiō of the Earledome OF CAMPAIGNE.

CAMPAIGNE is so called, because it is a *Champion* Countrie, full of large feilds, plaine and levell good for manuring. The Countries, which environ it, are *Brie*, *Burgundie* and *Lorreine*. It hath a very serraine, and a well tempered aire, & the Soile yeeldeth Corne, wine, Cattell, and Foule in abundance. There are also many fine woods and feilds to hunt and hauke in.

Campaigne if it be properly considered, is divided into *Campaigne* it selfe, and into the adjoyning territories, commonly called the upper and lower *Campaigne*. In the last lye *Troyes*, *Ivigny*, *Bassigni* and *Vallage*. The towne now called *Troyes*, lyeth upon the *Seine*. The Countrie round about it, is very fruitfnll, and the Inhabitants drive a great trade in diverse wares, & commodities: there is an Episcopall Sea, with a faire Castle in it, and upon the *Seine* are many Paper-miles; the jurisdiction of *Troyes* extendeth farre: besides there is a presidiall Hall for the Kings Judges. Unto *Troyes* belong *Brie* in *Campaigne*, the Hall of *Barre* upon the *Seine*, the Bishoprick of *Musi*; *la Ferte* upon the *Auge*, *Nogent*, *Pont* upon the *Seine*, *Fruille*, *Chastel*, and *S. Florence*, which are all townes appertaining to *Campaigne*. At *Troyes* was held a Councell by the order of Pope John the eight, and by the helpe of the said Pope, Lewes the Stammerer, was crowned King. The Huns and Normans founded this towne: the Cathedrall Church in it is built very sumptuously, called *S. Stephens*. *Ivigny* is a Countie, which separateth *Campaigne* from *Bourgoigny*, bordering upon those of *Sens*, the principall towne whereof is *Ivigny*, under the jurisdiction of the Baliewike of *Troyes*. It is called also *Bassigny*; because it is seated in the greatest part of lower *Campaigne*. This territoire is environned and encompassed with the *Marne*, the *Meuse*, and the *Mosell*, in so much, that it is watered with more great Rivers, then any Country of France. The principalest towne thereof is *Chaumont*, or *Chaument* in *Bassigny*, which tooke the name from *Mons Calvus*, or *Baldmount*. Upon the top of the rock lyes a strong Castle, within this Castle there is a towre, encompassed with a wall, in which there is a great Hall, where the King used to hold an Assembly of his Peeres, and Nobles: this is also a Balywike, and a Court of Justice; because it is seated in so convenient a place. There is also the Magazin, or Storehouse for Salt, where the Kings Officers receive custome & toule of all passengers, which comes thether by water or by land, where they doe justice, and pronounce sentence in the Kings name: their chiefest trading is in draperies, linnen and weaving: the principall Church in it, is *S. John Baptists*. Under the jurisdiction of *Bassigny* lye *Langres*, *Montigny*, *Goeffy*, *Nogent le Roy*, *Monteclar*, *Andelot*, *Bisney*, *Choiseul*, *Visuory*, *Clesmont*, all of them being hansome townes.

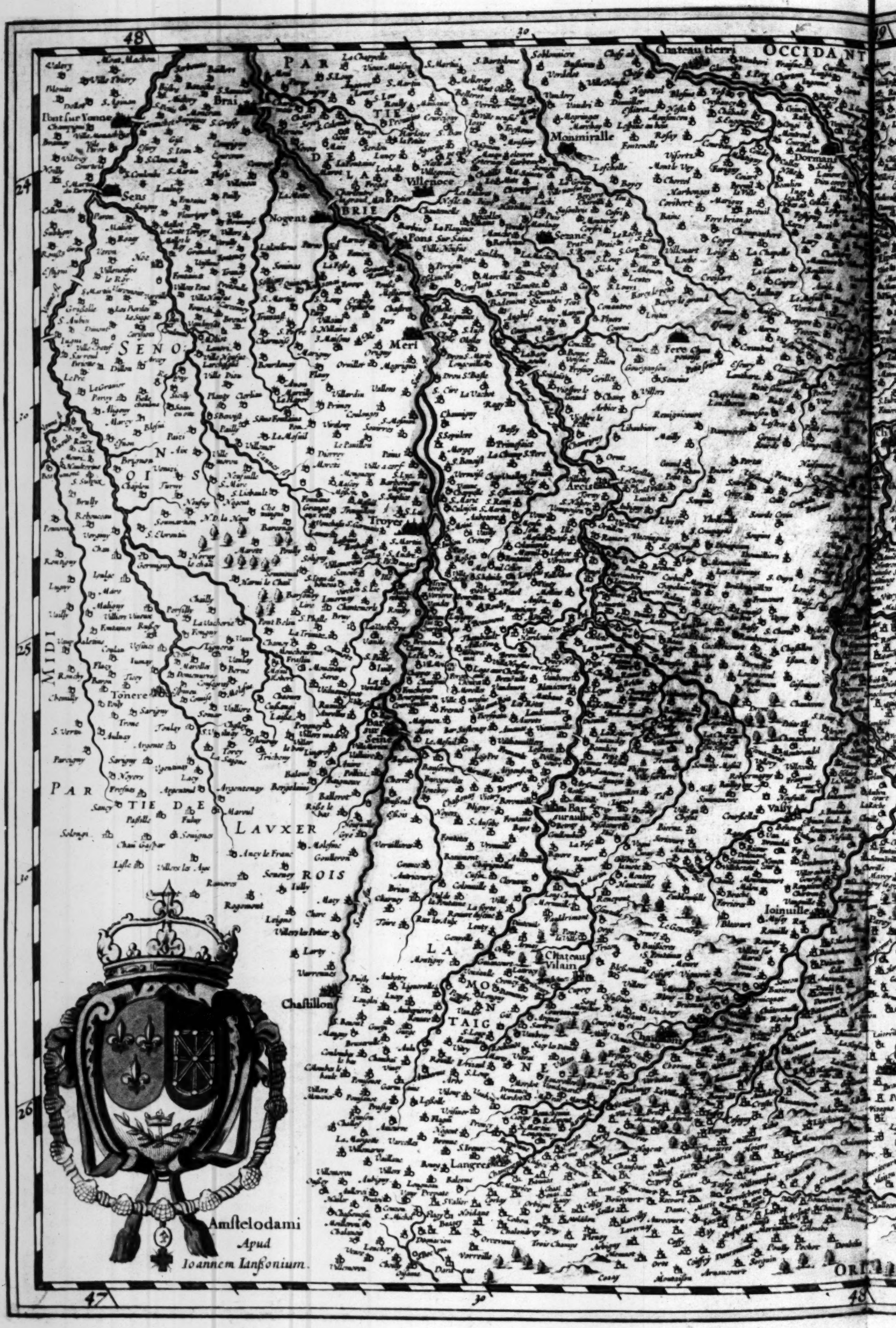
Vallage taketh its name from the fine, pleasant and fruitfull Valleys which are in it, bordering upon *Pertois*, and *Borroü*. The chiefe townes in it, are *Vassy*, *S. Didier*, *Iainville*, *Montirandel*, *Dontlerant*, the Castle of *Forges*, *Esclaron* and *Arsi*: but the principalest place of all is Vassi, lying upon the *Bleyse*, under the commaund of the reformed religion, and for suffring a massacre upon the first day of March 1562.

S. Dedier tooke this name from a holy man so called, in whose honour it was founded. The Emperour *Charles* the fifth tooke in this towne; but after a peace was concluded, was restored againe to the French: afterward for the better assurance thereof, a Castle was built in it.

Iainville or *Ioinville* is an ancient towne, and the appennage, or portion of the eldest Sonne of the Duke of Guise, seated upon the River of Marne, and bordereth upon *Campaigne*. King Lewes, surnamed the Corpulent, caused this towne to be encompassed with a wall. The chiefe Church was dedicated to *S. Landerick*, where the famous, and stately stature of Godfrey of Boüillon, and the magnificent Tombe of *Claudius* Duke of Guise is to be seene: the Lord of Joinville, is heire to the Seneschalship of *Campaigne*. This town in the dayes of Henry the second, was much enlarged the Barenies of *Hailly*, *Doulevant*, *Roches*, *Esclatron*, with other places and Castles belonging to it. In the time of *Charles* the fifth this towne was greatly ruined and destroyed. *Arsi* is a Bourrough lying upon the River *Aube*.

Upper *Campaigne* comprehendeth in it the land of Pertois, which is very fruitfull, and abounds chiefly in corne, hempe & wood. The principalest towne lying in Pertois is *Vitri*, seated upon the confluence of the Rivers *Saux* & *Marne*. Some imagine that *Vitri* tooke this name from the Romane Legion *Victrix*, which lay here abouts to hinder the incursions of the Germans. Here is kept the Court of the Baliewick, under which are eight Provosts and Castellans, namely, those of *Chasteau*, *Thiery*, *Mezenbou*, *Chastillon*, *Fismes*, *Esperney*, *Roveray*, *Passavant*, *Vertus*, & *Lasaincort*. In the yeere 1141, being angry with Count *Thibaud*, Lord of *Campaigne*, for the offence of some of his subjects, sett fire one Vitri, and burnt some 70 men, women and children, which fled into the Church to save themselves, whereupon S. *Bernard* taxed the King of overmuch cruelty. This place was also ruined by the Emperour *Charles* the fifth, and reedifyed in a place called *Montcourt*, by King Francis the first, he endowed it with many great priveledges & mimunities, putting *Argilliers*, *La Saincourt Louvement* & other places under the jurisdiction thereof. Now follow the circumjacent places, as the Dutchie of *Rheims* and *Langres*, with the Counties of *Chalons*, *Signy* & *la Motte*, which are liberties of themselves, and not subject unto *Campaigne*.

The Dutchie of *Rheims* called in French *le Duché Pairie*, and *Archeveschc de Rheims*, tooke the name from the ancient *Durocortorum*. Though *Rheims* be shut in and environned with *Campaigne*: yet nevertheless it hath its owne jurisdiction, and Arch-Bishop, who is also a Duke, and the first Peere of Frauce. It is a custome in France, that the Kings are here annointed with an oyle that was sent from heaven, (as they say) & that *Clovis* was here annointed the first Christian King, is absolutely contradicted by their best and most judicious writer *Du Haillan*, who affirmeth *Pepin*, to have bene the first annointed King, & that there was none, *de la premiere ligne onict*, *ny sacré a Rheims* none of the first, or *Merovigean* line of Kings, were annointed at *Rheims* or elsewhere. How ever, the Frenchmen hold this oyle in wonderfull reverence: and at the coronation of their Kings, fetch it from the Church, where it


PAR
TIE
DE
LA
BRIE
Chateau tierri
OCCIDANT
Montmiralle
Villenoce
Nogent
Pons
Sens
Brai
Ifant sur Yonne
Meri
Troyes
Arcis
Fere
Dormans
SENO
NOIS
MIDI
Tonere
PAR TIE DE
LAVXER
ROIS
Chastillon
Chateau Vilain
Ioinuille
MO N TAIG NE
Langres
Amstelodami
Apud
Ioannem Lanſonium.
ORI

PARTIE DV TARTENOIS.

LA CHAMPAGNE

Comitatus CAMPANIA.

Miliaria Gallica communia

Miliaria Germanica communia

SEPTENTRION

ORIENT

is kept with great ſolemnity: for it is brought by the Prior, ſitting on a white ambling Palfery, attended by his Monkes: the Arch-Biſhop of this towne, and ſuch Biſhops as are preſent going to the Church-doore to meete it, and leaving with the Prior ſome gage, & the King when it is by the Arch-Biſhop brought to the Altar to annoint him, boweth himſelfe before it with great reverence. The Cathedrall Church in this town is called S. *Maries*, dedicated to our Lady

La Duche Pairie and *Eveſche de Langres*, taketh this name from the chiefe towne, which lyeth in it called *Langres*. It is an ancient towne, neatly built, lying upon the hill *Vogeſius*, from which the River Marne ſpringeth, and maketh the bounds of the Countie of Burgundie Eaſtward. Among other Monuments in it, there is an Arcus Triumphalis upon the wall, with a combate betweene men, Lyons and Horſes in it, founded in memoriall of the conquering of the High-dutchies: it is alſo an Epiſcopall Sea, whoſe Biſhops are Dukes, and Peeres of France. The Cathedrall is one of the braveſt Churches in France, founded in honour of S. *Martin*, which afterward was called Saint Johns the Euangeliſts. The Countie of *Ligni* is ſo called from the chiefe towne *Ligni*, which is a very old town, lying upon the *Saux*. On the Eaſtſide of it ſtands an Abbey, upon the top of a hill, with a fine Fountaine by it. Touching the Countie *la Motte*, wee have no great matter to write of. The Countie of *Chalon* called in French *le Eveſché Comté*, and *Pairie de Chalon*, tooke its name from the towne of *Catalaunum*, or as ſome write *Cathelaunum*, now called *Chalon* in *Campaigne*: it is an Epiſcopall Sea, lying upō the Marne, having a ſteeple like a Pyramide. The Soile is very fruitfull, abounding in all things needfull for the ſuſtenſtation of man. *Brie* is an ancient Earledome, ſeated upon the meeting of the Marne, & the Seine: the Marne ſeparateth Brie from Campaigne, and the Seine parteth it from Gaſtinois. So that it lyeth betweene theſe two Rivers, as farre as the Dukedome of Burgundie. The name of this towne of *Brie* or *Bray* commeth from Count *Robart*, who being heretofore Lord of this Countrie dwelt in it, and gave it this name. It is a rough and a hillie land, but very fertill, lyes in a cleare aire, & healthfull. *Brie* was once a Colonie of the Normans, which came and inhabited in this Countrie, but after a long and bloodie warre, they were chaſed and driven out of it: for which reaſon, it is yet in ſome bookes called *Normans Barrois*.

The reſt of the townes in Brie are Chaſteau, Tierri, Meaux, Provins and ſome others. Meaux Iatinum was a towne of the Meldes, or Medes: it lyeth pleaſantly upon the top of a hill, from whence there is a fine proſpect over all the Countie of Brie, & underneath the foote of it, runneth the Marne weſtward. The juriſdiction of the ſaid towne, is the ſecond in the Countie of Brie, having the benches of Meaux, Crecy and Colomiers under it: but the County Robart and Thorcy are under the Caſtellainſhip of Paris. Meaux is a Biſhops ſea, erected in the time of the primitive Church: for S. Denis, who converted many places to the Chriſtian faith. Neere unto Meaux, was the Queens Court kept at Monceaux, and honored with the perſonnage of Queene Catherine of Medices. Provins is an ancient towne, lying upon a nooke of the River Moran, which is famous through all France, for the great and ſweete damask & red Roſes, that grow there in abundance, and are carried from thence to Paris, to make conſerve of Roſes, and Roſewater: there are lying about it many fine Meddowes, paſtures and waters. In this towne is held the ſeſſions of Brie, having a Bailife, a Lieutenant Generall, and particular of this County two Counſellours of Law, an Atturney for the King, and a Recorder. Provins anno 1471 had a great many houſes waſhed away with an exceeding high floud, wch had almoſt endangered, and drowned the whole town. Here ye ſhall finde alſo the Arch-Biſhoprick of Sens, with the ſmall towne of *Pont la ville des Gauloïs Senonois*, otherwiſe called *Agendicum*. *Sens* is a great, faire, and ſtrong towne, lying upon the *Tonne*, not farre from it is a Meere and a Fountaine by it, whoſe waters reſolves into ſtones. One of the chiefeſt ſtructures in it, is Saint Stephens, a brave Church. *Sens* is a Biſhops ſea, hath a Kings bench in it, is a Bailiewike, with a Preſident, & two Counſellors belonging to it. Neere unto this City lyeth *Pont ſur Tonne*: this country breeds many brave and valliant Souldiers. Right over the ſaid City is the towne called *la ville neufve le Roy*: the Kings Court in it, is under Sens. Thoſe of *Campaigne* and *Brie*, though they be ſo neere Neighbours one to an other: yet they had wont not to agree well, but did lightly blame each other, and were very haſtie, headie and bitter one againſt an other; but this fault now is much amended, and have learned this commendable vertue, to moderate their chollar and anger.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVTCHIE OF THE NORTHERNE PART OF LORRAINE.

Name & the ancient Princes & Gouvernours of it.

LOTHARINGIA or *Lorraine* tooke its name from *Lotharius*, whether from the Sonne or Nephew of *Lodovicus* the Emperour and King of France, it matters not. For *Lodovicus Pius* had foure Sonnes, who making warre against their owne Father, put him into a monastery, neere unto *Soissons*, who sharing his Principates amonge themselues erected a *Tetrarchia*, but at last, by the mediation & intercession of the Imperiall Princes, it was ordained, that *Lotharius* the *Primogenitus* and eldest (besides the *Empire*, *Italie*, *Languedock*,) should haue & enjoy afterward this Countrie, which he called after his owne name *Lotharingia*. *Levves* had *Dutchland*, Charles *France*, and the territoires upon the *Meuse*, as farre as the *Ocean*, and *Pipin* or his Sonne so named had *Aquitania* for his part.

This *Lotharius* had besides, *Lodovicus* (who succeeded him in the Empire) an other sonne called after his owne name *Lotharius* King of *Lorraine*. And thus this Countrie, which formerly was called *Lotarii Regnum*, and by the Germans *Lottariick*, or *Lothreick*, gott the name of *Lotharingia*, or *Lorraine*, that is *Loths-realme*.

The French historians witnesse, that Lorraine was heretofore of a larger extention then it is now at this present; being in those dayes called *Austrasia*, *Austria*, *Osterryck* or the *Easterne-Realme*, to distinguish it from *VVestrasia*, *VVestria*, *VVesterryck*, or the *VVesterne-Realme*, which by altering of a letter, was also called *Neustria*, being devided into the Vpper and Lower part, comprehending under it almost all that Countrie, which lyeth betweene the *Rhyne*, the *Scheld*, and the *Maze*.

The Lower part is now devided into many names, and belongeth to diverse Princes. The Higher or Vpper part is under the commaund of one Lord, which is called *Mosellanica*, and *Tullingia*, saving some fewe places in it.

Bounds. The other part still enjoying the ancient name, is bounded on the East with *Alsatia* and *VVesterryck*, on the South with *Burgundy*, on the West with *Campagne*, and on the North is shutt in with the *Forest* of *Ardenna* bordering also upon *Luxenburgh*, *Trier*, and some other territoires. All which in ancient times went under the name of *Lorraine*, and were acknowledged for parts, and parcells thereof.

Fertility. And though this Countrie of *Lorraine*, be full of high-hills and environned with thick woods: yet is it very fruitfull in Graine and Wine, so that it is able to liue of it selfe, without any forraine provisions.

Besides it affordeth diverse Metalls, as Silver, Copper, Yron, Tinne, Lead, & some precious stones, which are found in the bowells of *Mount Vogesus*; among the rest *Lapides Lazuli*, or the Azure-stone, which brings great gaine to the Inhabitants: they finde also there a kind of matter, whereof they make looking glasses, and other glasses, which are not found in any other part of *Europe*. There are also *Chalcedonian* stones of a huge greatnesse, out of the peeces whereof they make Cupps, and Calices. *Metalls & precious stones.*

Amonge other Beasts bred in this Countrie, there are braue Horses, which for mettell & courage, maye be compared to the Turkish and Neapolitan palfreys. *Beasts.*

Lorraine (as is said) was formerly honoured with a Kingdome; yet as the French Historiographers write, had not passing two or three Kings: for *Charles* the Bald, presently after the decease of his Nephew *Lotharius* became master of this Countrie, and tooke it in for himselfe, making it a Dukedome, whose first Dukes are mentioned in some histories. When the *Germans* choose themselues an Emperour (as Mr. Heylin saith) *Lorraine* was the cause of many troubles betweene them, and the French; the former keeping possession, the latter pretending a title. *Charles* Sonne to *Levves* the Fourth King of *France*, being left to the courtoisie of his brother, and by him not regarded, was invested in this Dutchie by *Otho* the Emperour Anno 981. for which cause he shewed himselfe so alienated from the French, and so wedded to the Germans, that the French, after the death of his Cosin *Levves* the Fifth, rejected him and choose *Hugh Capet* for their King. This *Charles* had one Sonne named *Otho*, who leaving no issue male instituted one *Godfrey*, from whome descended *Godfrey* of *Bulloigne*, who having sold the Dutchie of *Bulloigne*, with his two Bretheren *Balduinus* and *Eustachius*, went with a mightie Armie into the *Holy Land*, & having passed victoriously through *Asia*, and *Syria*, taking in *Ierusalem*, was elected King of it. And his Bretheren *Balduin* and *Eustach* succeedeth him in that Gouvernment. But to returne againe to *Charles*; he had also a Daughter called *Hermingrade*. From her descended *Isabel* Wife to *Philip* the Second, who united the bloods of *Pipin* and *Hugh Capet* to the great Contentment of her Grandchild *Saint Levves*; who being a man of a very tender conscience is said never to haue joyed in the Crowne of *France*, till it was proved, that by the Mothers side, he was the right heire of *Charles* of *Lorraine*, whome *Hugh Capet* had so uniustly dispossessed. *Ancient Princes.*

A while after the Emperour *Henry* the Fift gaue this Dukedome to *VVilliam* Earle of *Lorraine*, from whose race descended the *Lorraine Princes*, as *Theodoricke*,


LVTZENBVR GI PARS
Bar rois
Terra de la Vai: ure
Le bois de S. Benoys
Le bois Fruarts
Trevirensis
MESSIN
Metz
Nomeny
Nancy
Toul
Sirick
Koningmachere
Theonville als Diedhoven
Occidens
Mosella fl.
Mosella fluv.
Mosa fl.
Sarra fluv.
Die Wasser Mosel fluv.
Mosharum Gallica communis
Mosharum Germanica communis

LOTHARINGIA SEPTENTRIONALIS
LORAINE
vers le Sept.ion

provinciæ limi
tes
Bipon:
TII
DU:
CA:
TUS
PARS
Oriens
Warnet Walt
Walt
Warne
Walderfang
Beaurains
Sarbrücken
Homborg
S.Ayoult
Guemund
Sar Alben
Mörhanges
Dieuze
Le boys Crehange
Tenestringe Vinstring
Sarwerden
Zweibrücken
Limpach
Homborg
Pitlingen
Bidingen
Amstelodami
Apud
Ioannem Ianssonium
Merid.

Thibauld, Frederick and others, till *Charles* the last, after whome this Dutchie fell to *Frederick* Count of *Vaudemont*, from whome sprange the first stemme of the Dukes of *Lorraine* which are now at this present.

Ancient inhabitants. This whole Countrie is devided by *Mercator* into two Mapps. The first is the Northerne, and the second the Southerne part. The people which in old times inhabited in the Northerne part of *Lorraine*, were the *Mediomatrices*, and *Leuci Mediomatrices*, as *Cæsar, Tacitus, Plinius, Strabo*, and *Ptolomeus*, witnesse.

In *Cæsars* seuenth booke they are also named *Mediomatrici*, whose *Metropolis*, or chiefe towne was *Divodurum* now *Metz*. But *In Notitia Provinciarum, sub Belgicâ primâ*, it is called *Civitas Mediomatricum*, or *Metin*, now the Bishoprick of *Metz*, or the Countrie of *Messin*. The *Leuci Lucanus* describeth in his first booke, & also *Cæsar* lib. 1. *Plinie* calleth them *Liberii*: they are named also in *Ptolomie* the *Leuci*, who maketh *Tullum* to be their chiefe towne. *In Notitia Provinciarum sub Belgica*, it is called *Civitas Lucorum*, that is *Tullum* which goeth now under the name of *L'Eveschè de Toul*, or the Bishoprick of *Toul*: and in *Itinerario* by *Antoninus*, *Tullum Leucorum*, some account the *Tulingi* mentioned in *Cæsar* to be a people of *Lorraine*.

Nancie. The Capitall Citie of *Lorraine* is *Nancie* (of late taken in by the King of *France*) which though it be not very great, is never the lesse pleasantly seated upon the *Murta* or *Meure*, in a fine plaine commodious place, lying in the forme of a *Quadrant*, adorneth with a stately Palace belonging to the Dukes of *Lorraine*, the river *Meure* running by it, which about nine miles aboue the Castle falleth into the *Mosell*.

Petrus Diuæus and some others are of the opinion, that *Nancejum* should be Ptolomies *Nasion*, and Anthonines *Nasium*, making it to lye upon the way, which goeth from *Durocortorum* to *Divodurum*: but those which haue marked this more neerely, maye easely perceiue, that *Anthonies Nasium* lay not in that place, where now Nancie stands, and that *Nasium*, cannot be that towne, which is now called *Nancejum*; but rather a Village lying twelue miles from it, not farre from the *Meuse* or *Maze* in the Province of *Bar Le Duc*, commonly called at this day *Nas* & *Nasiensis*, as appeareth in an old stone found there in the ground. That Nassium was heretofore a great towne is most certaine and appeareth by the old walls, and ruines of it, which *Clemens Treleus Mosellanus* witnesseth in *Ortelius*.

Lesser townes. Next unto *Nancie* is *Saint Nicolas*, lying sixe miles from *Nancie* upon the river *Meuse*, in a plaine fruitfull soile. This towne by the often resort of straungers unto it, was in processe of time so enlarged, that now it is not onely accounted a village any more, but also one of the chiefest townes of *Lorraine*; being girt about with a wall, & now puts downe & excells others both in fine houses, streetes, inhabitants, and good trading, marchandises, and manufactures.

A mile beyond *Nancie* lieth *Fruart*, about three miles from *Ormes*, and a litle further is *Bayon*, and *Luneville*, foure miles from thence are *Pont a Mousson* and *Gerleviller*, and fiue miles from it also standes *Charlestowne*, within sixe miles *Chastenoy*, *Morhanges*, and *Vaucoleur*, and a litle beyond them *Maxen soubs Bresse*, seuen mile from it is *Dompaire*, *Deneuure*, *Hodon*, & *Chasteau*, and within eight miles *Ramberville*, *Raon*, *Bellemont*, *Neuf-Chastcau*, *Mugitat*, *Marchin-ville*, within nine miles *Espinal*, *Bruyeres*, & *Darny*, within tenne *Ormont*, *VValderfing*, *Beaureins*, within thirteene *Vaigny*, and within foureteene *L'Estraye*.

Shire or Counte-Townes. The townes which beare the title of Counties are *Vaudemont*, lying within fiue miles of *Nancy*, also *Chaligny*, seated on the right side of the *Mosell*, within halfe a mile of *Nancy*, *Amance* lyeth seuen miles from *Metz*. Southward, called in Latin *Almentia*, hauing bene in ancient times the Chancerie of *Lorraine*, *Richecourt*, lying not farre from a Meere, commonly called *La Garde Lac*, out of which comes the riveret that runneth betweene *S. Nicolas*, & *Rosiers*, where it falleth into the *Meure*. *Remiremont* lyeth on the left side of the *Mosell*, which maketh an Ile in the Southerne part of *Lorraine*. *Amonius* placeth here *Rumaricum Castellum*, and in *Regionus* is read (but corruptly) *Auromarici*, in stead of *Ad Romarici*, called in Dutch *Rimilsbergh*. Not farre from thence lye the *Vales of Estray*, and *Vaigny*. *La Motte* lyeth upon a brooke, which a litle way from it runneth into the *Meuse*. Here abouts lieth also the royaltie of *Sanctoy*, and also the Imperiall Counties of *Salm*, *Kirchingen*, & *Blanckenburgh*. The towne *Blanckenburgh* is called in French *Blancmont*, which is not very bigg, but is situated in a most sweete and pleasant place, with an ancient, a great and braue Castle belonging to it, where the Dukes haue built a stately Palace. The inhabitants about it are giuen much to husbandrie, and tillage.

Nomeny. On the right side of the river *Sella*, about three miles from *Metz* to the Southward, lieth the Baronie of *Nomeny*: Now wee will come to the particular Lordships. *Lordships.* On the left side of the river *Sella* not farre from the *Linder Lake*, in which the Iland and the towne of *Techemsull* lieth, is the Lordship of *Marsall*, within three miles of *Nancy*: the Lordship of *Remere-ville*, and *S. Bellemont*, *Rumbertville* lyeth on the right side of the river *Mortona*, not farre from a Fountaine where the Forest of *Mortaigne* beginneth. *Rosiers* is not farre from *S. Nicolas* within two miles of *Nancy*. *Homburg* is a long mile from *Sarburck*, seated upon a small river, which a litle further disburtheneth it selfe into the *Sara*. *Mariemont* is so called from the hill, which it stands upon, lying within a mile to the Southward of *Linder-meere*, or Lake. *Sandacourt* is in the mid-way, betweene *Vaudemont* & *Motta*, in the territoire of *Sanctoy*.

Metz. The towne of *Metz* heretofore was an Imperiall towne with *Toul* and some others, but King *Henry* the Second of France brought it under his obedience. This was formerly the Seate of the Kings of *Lorraine*. *Petrus Diuæus* describeth the same very liuely in his travells with these words: *The Citie of Metz lieth* (saith he) *in a large plaine, vvhich is vvatered vvith Aqueducts*, and waters comming out of the *Mosell*, whereof part of them run on the left side of the wall, and the other part spreading themselues through the towne to the great accommodation of the Burgesses, and so braunching out one from an other beneath the city, taking along with them another river calleth the *Sella*, which runneth on the right side of the towne, where they meete together againe. If one markes well the site of this towne, he must acknowledge that it stands most pleasantly: for though it lies in a plaine, yet it rises by degrees with hills, so that one maye here obserue the ancient manner of building of townes, and before ye come to the great Church ye must clime up a hill as if ye went up stares, and them ye come to the Mercate-place which stands upon the very topp of it, and so by litle & litle ye descend to the walls againe, which on the one side of the towne stand upon very steepe hills, where there are two paued waies or streets made in such a manner, as if one went ouer the tops of houses from the one to the other way.

Verdun. The towne of *Verdun* is called by the Latine writers *Virdunum*, and *Verdunum*, by Antonine *Verodunum*: *In Notitia Provinciarum Civitas Verdunensium*, now *L'Eveschè de Verdun*. These three townes *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun* are honored with the title and dignitie of a *County*, and thus much for the Septentrionall part of *Lorraine*.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE SOVTHERNE PART OF LORRAINE.

Meeres & Lakes.

BEfore wee come to the deſcription of the principall Rivers in *Lorraine*, wee muſt ſpeake ſomewhat of the Meeres and Lakes in it abounding in fiſhe. Among the reſt the greateſt is foureteene miles about, in which there are huge Carpes taken, ſome three foote long, having ſuch a ſweete and a delicate taſt, that the like are not found in any Countrie. This Meere is commonly fiſhed every third yeare, of the fiſhe whereof the Duke makes thirty thouſand Frankes. The Rivers which water it are the *Meuſe* or *Maze*, the *Moſell*, the *Saar*, the *Voloia*, the *Mortana*, the *Meurta*, the *Sella*, the *Hida*, and ſome others. Wee haue ſpoken of the *Maze* in the deſcription of the Low-Countries. The others belong properly to this Countrie, namely the *Moſell*, and the *Saar*, which moiſten the greateſt part of them; but the others altogether and wholly. The head of the *Moſſell* ſpringeth out of the mountaine *Vogeſe*, not farre from the head-ſpring of the *Soane*, a litle aboue the village called *Buſſan*, an then taketh his courſe from the Southweſt towards the Northweſt, and having paſſed by the townes of *L'Eſtrage*, *Remiremont*, *Eſpinal*, *Charmes* and *Bayon*, turning from the Eaſt towards the Weſt, runneth directly to *Toul* an Epiſcopall Seate, and then winding Nortward to *Frnard*, having ſaluted thoſe of *Metz*, *Trier*, and other people, at *Confluentia* or *Coblentz* falleth into the *Rhene*. The Germans call this river the *Moſel*, and the French *Moſelle*. *Rhenanus* and ſome others are of the opinion, that *Ptolomy* lib. 2. cap. 9. calleth this river *Obriagum*. But *Iohannes Herauld* is of an other minde, thinking *Obringa* in Ptolomy was not a river, but rather a tract of Land, lying by the ſide of the *Rhene* which is now called at this day *Ober-Rhyn-gauv*. *Clemens Fraleus Moſellanus* witneſſeth, as *Ortelius* writeth, that there is a Countrie about the *Moſell*, which retaineth ſtill the name of *Obrinci*. *Auſonius* commendeth greatly this river, for the cleareneſſe of the water thereof, the eaſineſſe of paſſing over it, for the pleaſant villages and meddowes which ſtand upon & embelliſh the ſides of it, and for the fiſhes wherewith it abounds, as Carpes, Trouts, Barbles, Salmon, Lampreys, Eeles, Perches, Roches, Tenches, Shads, Guggions &c.

Rivers.

The rivers and brookes which fall into the *Moſell* are theſe: *Pronaa*, *Nemeſa*, *Sura*, *Gelbi*, *Erubro*, *Leſura*, *Drahene*, *Salmone*, *Sarano*, and *Aliſontia*.

Vnder the Gouvernment of the Emperour *Domitius Nero*, *L. Vetus* undertooke to bring the Moſel into the *Soane*, by a channell, to the end that the Italian Souldiers comming out of the Mediterranean Sea, and paſſing up the *Rosne*, and the *Soane*, might by this channell come into the *Moſell*, and ſo into the *Rhene*, to eaſe them of their long, and hard marches by land, and ſo might ſaile by ſhipping from the Eaſt to the Weſt, as Cornelius Tacitus mentioneth in his 13. booke. Of this river *Moſelle*, & the *Rhoſne* *Auſonius* chanteth thus in French verſes.

Les Fontaines & Lacs ſaillans avec les Fleuves d'Aurez, Moſell.
Les anciens boſcages, qui ſont des villages l'ornement
Druna, auſſi Druentia, avec leur rives eſcartez,
Et tous les Fleuves Alpennins t'honorent bien reverem̃t.
Le Rhoſne auſſi qui en un coup deux villes ſemble ſaluer,
Donne nom au rivage droit. C'eſt toy qui bien joyeuſem̃t
Avec tes eſtangs criſtalins, je veux ſans fin recommander.
A Garone comme Mer te recoit amiablement.

The river *Saravus* or *Sar*, ſpringeth up not farre from the Countie of *Salme*, and of all other rivers is the greateſt, and moſt navigable of any that fall into the *Moſell*, and is very famous for many other rivers which runne into it. This river taketh his courſe by, and through theſe townes: *Sarbruck*, *Feneſtrange*, *Sarvverden*, *Sar-Alben*, *Gemund*, *VValderſingen*, *Sarburgh*, and ſome others, and at laſt diſchargeth himſelfe into the *Moſell* by *Trier*, not farre from *Konterbruck*.

Auſonius alſo in his *Moſella* remembreth this river, as taking his ancient name from the Inhabitants called *Saar*. It was alſo in old times called *Sarra*, as appeareth by this ancient Inſcription found at *Sarra-Ponts*, or *Sarbridge*, lying upon the ſame river, and which was afterward brought to *Trier*, which is this:

CÆR. RO. EXER. IMP. P.P.
S. C. AV. TREVE INGR-
ESSVM. H. CASTRA SARRÆ.
FLV. PRO. MIL. CVSTODIA.
BIENN. POTITVS EST.

Voloia or *Voloy*, is a river, wherein peerle is found, and falleth into the *Moſell* by the village *Charmeny*. The *Mortana* runneth into the *Murta* by a village ſo called. The *Meurta*, or *Meure*, after it hath receiued many brookes, and rivelets into it, taketh its courſe betweene plaine fields, and meddowes, & after it hath runne along tract, at laſt a litle aboue the Caſtle of *Conde*, lying on the right hand of a rock, by a village of the ſame name, having made a ſharpe point with the Moſell, diſburtheneth it ſelfe into it.

About *Metz* the river *Sella* comming out of the *Linder lake* falleth into the *Moſſell*, which is very famous for Salt, an the abundance of fiſhe, taken in it, as alſo the two *Nides*, the Dutch running Eaſtward, and the French Weſtward, meeting together at the village *Northen*, where they fall into the *Saar*, two miles beneath the Abbey of *Boſſonis-ville*. In the valley of *Deodate*, there is a *Fountaine* which hath an excellent vertue in curing of all maladies: There are alſo Saltpits, wherein they haue moſt fine Salt, very ſavourie, & which in whiteneſſe ſurpaſſeth the *Scythian Snowve*, which yeeld the Duke yearely a hundred thouſand French Crownes.

LORRAINE VERS LE MIDY.

Le Ban boys
Le boys de Mondon
Le boys Doseyne
Le boys de Mortaigne
Le Val de Lesmaye
Le haulte de Ruppi
Alsa:
tiæ
pars
Meridies
Vogesus m.
Voyge
Oriens
Sur
Vaigre
Mihiaria Gallica communia.
Mihiaria Germanica communia.

Mountaines This Province is full of high Mountaines, abounding in all kinde of Metalls and Mineralls, excelling therein by farre the *Pyrenean* hills, especially in some places: they haue Silver mines, which yeelds good store of Silver oare, whereof the Duke makes great gaine. In the Mount *Vogesus*, or *Vogese* about *Lebertha*l is found pure Silver, though not much.

Mines.

Mount Vogesus.

Woods & Forests. Also this Countrie is ombraged with many thick Woods, and Forests, as *VVarne-vvood*, *Saint Benoist-vvood*, *Mortaigne-vvood*, *Boscyne*, *Mondon-vvood*, *Bain-vvood*, *Voyge-vvood*, *Heath-vvood*, and others, where in are good store of Deere, Hare, Phesants, Partridges & diverse other game.

Publike Edifices. Among some other publike buildings neere unto *Saint Nickolas* village, which lieth two miles from *Nancy* upon the river *Meure*, stands a great Church not very bright and transparant, the Pillars wherewith it is supported, are so slender, small and high, that it is almost impossible but that they should sinke under so heavie a burden. It hath a double steeple, in one of them is engraven the *Motto* of the Cardinall Charles of *Lorraine*, who was also Bishop of *Metz*, and Prior of this Church with an *Obeliscus* or a spire going up like a pyramide, with this inscription about it: TE STANTE VIREBO.

By the village *VVasserbilch*, where the Sura, and the Mosell meete together, there stands an other *Obeliscus* called *Igel*, a stately structure as a monument of antiquity upon a high place, the like whereof is not to be seene on this side of the Alpes. So that the Italians themselues admire it much. This monument is built with massie stone, standing upon a footstall of 22. foote square, going up by degrees with a spire 74. foote high, and engraven on all sides with fine Imagerie, and curious workemanship, upon the top of the spire sits upon a Globe some remnants of an Eagle spreading forth his winges, and seemes to haue had a vaile before his brest.

At *Nancy* in *Saint Georges* Church is to be seene the Tombe of *Charles* the Hardy, Duke of *Burgundie*, who on the fifth of Ianuary anno 1477. was slaine in a battell, fought betweene himselfe, the *Svvissers*, and the *Lorraines*, whose bones afterward by the commaund of *Charles* the Fifth in the yeare 1550. in October were taken up by *Boisot Herald*, of the order of the Golden Fleece, & carryed to *Luxenburg*, & from thence by the order of *Mary* Queene of Hungarie, were remoued to *Brugges* in Flanders. The historie of this battell is this: In the yeare 1474. there hapned a great quarrell & a warre betweene *Charles* Duke of Burgundie surnamed the Hardy, and the *Svvitsers*, partly becausse they had consented to putt to death *Peter Hagembach*, and partly becausse the Emperour *Sigismond* had made use of them for the recouverie of the Provinces of *Alsatia* and *Sungovia*, which *Charles* sought to haue detayned: having then undertaken this expeditiō, passed with his army through *Lorraine* towards the *Svvitsers*, and by the waye besieged *Nancy*, tooke it in, from thence he marched through Vpper *Burgundie* into Savoy, where he tooke in by *Granson* two Forts, and hanged all the Germans that were in it upon the snaggs of trees, to the number of fiue hundred. The Switsers to revenge themselues, overcame the *Burgonnians* in a battell, and droue Charles out of the field, in which the spoile and boote they gott was valued to be worth thirtie hundred thousand Crownes. *Charles* having raised an other army, undertooke the siege of *Mursa*, a towne under the jurisdiction of the *Bernois*. The Switsers siding with *Rene* Duke of *Lorraine*, from whome the *Burgonians* had taken *Nancy*, overthrew Charles and defeated him. In this battell Charles lost 17. thousand men, but he afterwards desirous to trye once more the hazard of warre, besieged *Nancy* againe in the very hart of Winter, which *Rene* Duke of Lorraine had before recouvered from him. Rene then comming with an army of Switsers, French, and Germans to raise his siege, gaue the Burgonians battell, routed them, slew part of them, tooke others prisoners, and the rest thinking to eschappe by flight were drowned in rivers & water. The night putting an end to the battell, Charles hoping to haue saued himself by flight, after he had received three wounds, fell from his horse and was slaine, though not without great Suspicion of Treason, that he was betrayed by an Italian Count called *Campo-basse*, who abandoning the right wing of the battaile, committed to his charge, rann away to *Rene* with 400. Italians, and so joyned with the Germans. The *Corps* of Charles layd buried in the snow, till it was melted, and then being found, was so altered and changed, by reason of his wounds, and the extremity of colde, that one could scarcly know him: whose body afterward (as is said) was carryed to *Nancy*, where he was enterred. And so this great Prince who was feared and redoubted in his life time, came to his end: which may teach us this lesson,

Que dés le jour de nostre nativité
Nous sommes tous subjets à la mortalité.
which is,
That from the daye of our nativity,
VVe all are subject to mortality.

In *S. Georges* Church also are the Tombes of the Dukes of *Lorraine*, without any Epitaphs upon them, as also in some other Churches. The last Dukes lie buried in *Saint Francis* his Church, among the rest is to be seene the sumptuous Tombe of *Rene*, who gott this victorie over Charles Duke of *Burgundie:* here lie entombed also *Anthony*, and his Sonne *Francis*, and Duke Charles his Lady called *Claudia Valesia*, Daughter to Henry the Second King of *France*.

The Magazin for ordnance and all maner of armes is kept in *Nancy*. Touching *Saint Stephen* his Church in *Metz*, *Divaus* writeth in this manner: *S. Stephens* Church, who is the Patron of this City, is built with such a structure, as we haue not seene the like in all our travells, being very stately to behold, and fully finished, which is seldome seene. There is a Crucifix in it with the image of Christ hanging upon it, which is overlaid with gold plate, wee sawe there a vessell of purple stone, of a reddish colour some ten foote long, and wide, wherein they kept their holy water.

In this City also are many other fine Churches, and in the Suburbs among the rest is *Saint Arnulphs* Church, wherein are the tombes of *Lodovicus pius Augustus*, his Sonne *Charles*, and the onely Daughter of King *Pipin*, which by the warrs are now so destroyed & defaced, that there is scarce a peece of these Suburbs left standing, and nothing remayning, but the ruines of old walls in the fields. Not farre from *Mets* by the village *Iovy* are some ancient remainders of the *Aqueducts* seene in the *Mosell*, to witt, some arches of white stone, hewen in the manner of Bricks, by the side of the river, the height whereof is sixtie foote high aboue the side of the river, whereout one may easely discerne what a great and a huge worke this was, and how high the Arches were aboue the Water it selfe. Vnder the Court or Hall of *Metz*, are these three Bishopricks *Metz*, *Toul*, & *Verdun*, all being subject to the Archbishop, & Prince Electour of *Trier*, and thus much for the Southerne part of Lorraine.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVKEDOME OF BVRGVNDIE.

Name.

THE name of *Burgundie*, commeth from the *Burgundians* a Dutch people, sprang from the *Vandals*, which were so called from their Castles, & Fortresses, who being chased by the *Allmans* out of their habitation, which is now the *Palatinate*, in the reigne of *Theodosius* the Sonne of *Arcadius*, droue away the *Sequani*, and the *Hedui* with the helpe of the *Nuisoni* (as Tacitus mentioneth) & made themselues master of this ancient part of *Gallia*. *Petrus Sancto-Iulianus* is of the opinion, that *Burgundie*, tooke the name from a certaine place within the Iurisdiction of *Langres*, commonly called *Burgund*. It was formerly a Kingdome, but in the yeere of our Lord 1034. was devided into a Dutchy, and a County, whereof the Dutchy lying Westward was called the Nether & Kings Burgundie; and the Countie Eastward, the Vpper and Imperiall Burgundie. Wee will here onely describe the Dutchy.

Deuision.

Bounds.

This Dutchy, on the Eastside is bounded with *Savoye*, and the Countie of *Burgundie*, the *Rhoane*, running betweene them on the South with *Lyonneys*, on the West with *Nivernois* and *Bourbonnois*, and on the North with *Champagnie*.

Soile.

Ancient Gouvernment.

This Countrie is plaine and euen, and the Soile so exceeding fruitfull, that as *France* may be called the Garden of all *Europe*, so may this be tearmed the *Epitome* of France, or the faireſt flower of that garland. *Richard* Earle of Austun a braue old Souldier, was made by *Odo* King of France, Duke of Burgundie, of all that part, which lyeth on this side of the *Soane*, who gouverned this Dutchy two and thirtie yeeres, and left it to his Sonne *Rudolphus*, who afterward was elected King of *France*, leaving his brother *Hugo Nigro* Successour to this Dukedome.

After him succeeded *Odo* his brother, or his Sonne (for there are two seuerall opinions thereof in historie) and next him *Henricus*, who dying without issue, *Robertus* King of *France*, obtained this Dukedome from *Henricus* (as they say) by vertue of a will: after him came his Sonne *Robertus*, and then *Robert* the grandchild of *Hugo*: after him succeeded *Otho*, *Hugo* the Second, *Hugo* the Third, and his Sonne *Odo*, then *Odo* the Third, *Hugo* the Fourth, *Robert* the Third, *Hugo* the Fifth, *Eudo* & *Philippus*, who dying without heire-males, *Iohannes* King of *France* succeeded him, and after him his Sonne *Philipp* the Hardie was by his Father invested into this Dukedome, after him his Sonne *Iohannes* the Vndaunted, and next him his Sonne *Philippus* the Good, the next was Philipp his Sonne *Carolus* the Bellator or warlike, after whose decease *Ludovicus* the XI. King of France, incorporated & tooke in this whole Countrie, by the pretence of an escheat for want of heire males.

Townes. Dijon.

The Metropolis of this Dukedome is *Divis*, called by *Gregorius Turonensis Divionum*, and by the Inhabitants *Dijon*. Some imagine that it was founded by the Emperour *Aurelianus*; but others thinke that he was rather the Restorer, and Consecratour of it, and gaue it the name of *Divis* or the Gods, which the Inhabitants adored here. It is the faireſt towne of Burgundie, being seated in a pleasant plaine, between two rivers called the *Suson* & th'*Ouche*, which run under the walls of this city, so that the *Suson* often swelling, and overflowing, doth great harme to the towne, but the *Ouche* runneth with a slowe streame, and doth not onely furnish the towne with fishe; but also is very commodious for the bringing up and downe of provisions to this city. The walls lye exceeding high for the defence of the towne, and of late is fortified with Roundles, and Bulwarks. Here is held the chiefe seate of justice, or the Parliament, from whence (as out of a bosome) they fetch their paternall lawes. He that is chooſen Major of this citie, is constrained though against his will, to take upon him, not onely the honour, but also the charge and burthen thereof, and therefore must come into *S. Maries* Church, the Kings Atturney going before him, to take an oath to be true and faithfull to the King, and to stand for, and to maintaine the rights and priviledges of this city against every man, yea against the King himselfe, if neede should require.

Fertility.

Vpon the hills next adjoyning to this citie there grow excellent Vines. The Episcopall townes in this Countrie are *Austun*, & *Chalon*, both famous for their antiquitie. *Augustodunum*, or *Austun*, as it is called at this day, bare the name of *Augustus Octavianus*, who seing this towne ruined by the Warrs, which Iulius Cæsar had in *Gallia*, reedifyed it: but those which say it was so called from *Auge Apolloes* wife, are much deceived.

This city was formerlie of a larg, & a great circuit, but since that time hath lost a great deale of her ancient splendour, and beautie. Here are yet to be seene the ruines of the *Amphitheater*, of the conduit pipes, of the Pillars, and Piramids, with many old Meddels, and Antiquaries, which haue bene found here, and digged out of the ground. It is at this daye also adorned with faire Churches & publick buildings, being seated in the bottome of a hill, which is called *Mons Cinus* on the river *Auronsius*.

The towne of *Cabalinum*, or *Cabalionum Eduorum*,

Milliaria Gallica communia

Milliaria Germanica communia

Clermont

Auvergne.

Bourbon:nois.

Cortes

Combrailles

Le Pays de Toullon

Charolois

Auxois

Tornus

Mascon

Baugey

Bresse

Colonna

Imprime A Amsterdam chez Ioſſe Hondius.

Meridies

Le Duche de BOVRGOIGNE et Comte de CHAROLOIS.

Occidens
Champaune
Cosne
Charite
Nivernois
Yvigny.
Ivigny
Espineau
Auxerre
Nevers
Blanay
Crevant
Tonnerre
CHAMPAIGNE
Avalon
Noiers
Saulieu
Semur
Ravierre
Menetier
Vitéau
Leigne
Bar sur Seine
Autricourt
Chastilon sur Seyne
S Seigne
Dyon
Selonge
Ausone
Langres
Septentrio
NE
France
Conte
Grey
Orlens

Challon. now called *Challon ſur Saone*, by whom it was firſt founded is not certainely knowne, it lyeth on the right ſide of the *Saone*, in a very fruitfull ſoile and a healthfull aire, it is ſeated very commodiouſly alſo upon this river, for marchandiſe: and therefore Cæſar made it a *Magazine*, and ſtorehouſe for his armie. It was heretofore the royall ſeate of *Guntranus*, but *Lotharius* the Sonne of *Ludovicus Pius Auguſtus*, burnt it downe to the ground, ſo that he ſcarce left any memoriall of it, but afterward was built up againe, and now is a towne of rich trading. Halfe way betweene *Challon* and *Maſcon*, lyeth the ſmall towne of *Torms*, called by Spartianus and Antoninus *Tinurtium*, lying in a very pleaſant and fertile place, environned round about with the *Soane* and upon the hills, and hillocks about it are rich Vineyards, where they make excellent Wines.

Cuyſellum lyeth in a like diſtance from theſe two townes being under the Kings ſubjection. Ammianus, as Paradinus writeth, calleth it Secuſianorum & Secuſium. It is ſeated at the foote of a hill named *Iura*, and though it be much decayed here and there it ſeemes to haue bene a very ancient towne. On the Eaſt ſide of it lieth manie hills from which there iſſues divers rivelets and cleare running ſprings. And out of a rock of touchſtone floweth a ſpring, which by wodden pipes is led into the towne to a fine fountaine, whoſe water is very ſweete and wholeſome.

Beaulne. On the Weſtſide of it there is a large and a broad plaine. On the North part nine miles from Challon lyeth *Belna*, or *Beaulne*, upon a ſmall river called by the Inhabitants *Rour-ſoize*. Some thinke that this is *Bitracta* mentioned by *Cæſar*, and *Strabo*, but others are of an other opinion. This towne lyeth in a very mooriſh ground: & as *Paradinus* ſaith is ſtrongly ſeated by reaſon of a ſmall Meere which lies about it, that it is inacceſſible for an ennemy to approch unto, being beſides well fortified with Walls and Bulwarks. The ground about this towne is ſo fatt, and the Vines ſo noble, that your *Beaulne* Wines are in great requeſt through the whole World. Hard by it is the Cloiſter of *Ciſtertium*, and the Ciſtertian Fryers, ſtanding in a thick wood, founded by Duke *Odo*. This Cloiſter hath under it 1800. other Fryers Cloiſters, and almoſt as many Nunneries of the ſame Order.

Semur. *Semurium*, or *Semur* lyeth in the very midſt of this Countrie, which is alſo called *Auxois*, and is a fine towne. Halfe way betweene *Dijon* and *Beaulne* is *Nuythonium*, or *Nuys*, where they make good rappiers. The towne which is now called *Avolon* was heretofore named *Aballon*, *Antoninus* maketh it to be the place where the ſixeteenth Legion lay. And Antoninus his *Sidolucum* is at this day called *Saulieu*, where the eighteenth Legion quartered. That which is now called *Flavigny*, lying to the Eaſtward of *Semur*, about foure of fiue miles from it, is thought to be *Flaviæ Eduorum*. There are diverſe other townes, and Bourroughs, which for brevitie ſake I will paſſe over, as *Auſone* with a Caſtle in it, being as it were the Key of the Dutchy Eaſtward, under the walls whereof the *Saone* runneth. Likewiſe *Noiers*, *Ravieres*, *Leigne*, *Monbard*, *Chaſtillon*, *S. Seigne*, *Seloigne*, *Crevaus*, *Viteau*, *Verden*, *Arnay*, *Seure*, *Tonnere* called by Antoninus *Tronoderum*. In the Dutchie of Burgundie, there are three oher Epiſcopall townes, as *Nevers*, *Auxerre* & *Maſcon*: Bishopricks. the firſt is honoured with the dignitie of a Dukedome, which is in French called *le Duche de Nivernois*, hath a large extent, and is watered with three navigable rivers, namely, the *Icauna Elavere*, & the *Loire*, there Towns. are alſo 13. walled townes in it, whereof *Nevers* is the Nevers. Capitall, having under the juriſdiction thereof aboue thirtie Caſtlewicks, which *Cæſar* called *Noviodunum*: it is encompaſſed with ſtrong walls, heigh turrets, and deepe moats. The chiefeſt towne in the Dutchy of *Nevers* is *Deziſum* called *Antonines Deciſa*, and *Decetia*. Deziſum. The reſt are *Clemecium*, *Douzium*, *Milinium*, *Angilbertſum*, *Corbignium*, *S. Leonard*, *Luyzium*, *Premezium*, and others.

Next unto it is *Auxerre*, which *Ammianus* calleth Auxerre. *Antiſſidorum*, and Antonine *Antiſſiodorum*, where he placeth the two and twentith Legion, the Royaltie about this towne is called *Le pais d'Auxerrois*, whence commeth the excellent Wine called *Vin d'Auxerre*. The towne which at this day is called *Maſcon* was *Cæſars Matiſcona*, *in Tabula Itineraria Matiſco*: *in Notitia Provinciarum* and by Antonine is called *Matiſconenſe Caſtrum*, where he placeth the tenth Legion. *Philippus Bugnonius* noteth in a certaine ancient writing ſealed, touching the deſcription and hiſtorie of this towne, that it was called *Maſtico*, & by *Paulus Diaconus in Longobardicis Machaon Villa*, and by *Gregorius Turonenſis* and others *Matiſſana*. For ſituation, trading, arts, and manufactures it equaliſeth *Challon*, lying along the *Saone* with a faire bridge which reaches over it, the other parts of it lie in the forme of a bowe. Maſcon.

In this Burgundie and in the circumjacent Countries lie theſe Counties following, namely, *Dijon*, *Auſtun*, *Tonnerre*, *Challon* upon the *Soane*, *Maſcon*, *S. Martin*, *Nevers*, *Langres*, *Auxerre*, *S. Iangou*, *Charolois*, *Chargni* Counties. or *Chagni*, *Monliet* or *Montit*, *Auxone*, *Rogemont*, *Muſſy*, *Breſtemont*, *Sees*, *Mombys*, *Senegnon*, *Gilby*, *Valenion*, *Trecourt*, *Chevigni*, *Aine-ville*, *Eſpirey* or *Eſpyrien*, *Tarvant*, *Braſſey* or *Braſſe*, *Rochefort*, *Aine-court*, *Viteau*, to which may be added, *Arley*, *Ragny*, *Chaligny*, *Mommartin*, *Langey*, *Beauchamp*, and *Couches*. The Biſhopricks of *Auſtun*, *Maſcon*, & *Chalon*, as alſo *Langres*; are under the Arch-Biſhop of *Lyon*. The rivers which moiſten this Dut- Rivers. chie, are the *Souſon*, the *Louſche*, the *Soane*, the *Icauna*, the *Loire*, the *Elaver*, and others.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE COVNTY OF BVRGVNDIE.

THis County of *Burgundie*, or *High-Burgundie* is called in French *La Franche Conté*, or the *Free Countie*, & as the Signeurie of *Geneva*, *Savoy*, & *Lorraine* acknowledgeth not the French; for this Countie is subject to their owne Earles, & free from paying of al mannner of tributes and taxations. It is said to be an imperiall feefarme, under the protection of those of *Bern* in Swisserland.

Limits. It is bounded on the North with *Lorraine* and *Germanie*, on the West with the Dutchie of *Burgundie*, on the East with *Swvisserland*, and on the South with *Savoy*, the length of it is nintie miles, the breath sixtie.

Fertility. This Countrie is exceeding fruitfull, yeelding all manner of sustentation, as fertill fields, rich Vineyards, and goodly Pastures for cattell. In every part they haue abundance of Wheate, Rye, Barlie, Oates, Beanes and Pease, neither want they fruitfull Trees.

In the heart, and midst of this Province, there are many goodly and fine Vineyards, for which reason by *Arbois*, & *Vandanois* there are such huge vessells to putt the Wines in, that they seeme higher then houses. About that place where the ancient Kings of *Burgundie* dwelt, called nowe by the Inhabitants *Chambrette au Roy*, they digg there out of the Earth, a kind of plaister not much unlike chawlke, also by Dola they finde white Marble, called by the Greekes *Alabastrites*, and an other kind of black Marble, full of purple speckels, and spotts, which is used for the Tombes of great Princes and Lords.

Cattell. There are also diverse sorts of cattell, especially abundance of Neate and Kine. As also fine ambling naggs of Granvelle, and braue Hounds, which are in great request in this Countrie.

By whome these Countrie haue bene governed. The anciẽt Earles of this Burgũdie were descended from the Imperiall & Royall Stemms of *Frãce*, whereof it is recorded, that the first of them which bore the title of *Count Palatine*, and Duke of Burgundie, was *Eudes*, after whome succeeded *Phillipp* his grandchild, who dying without issue Iohn King of *France*, gaue this Dukedome of *Burgundie* to his Sonne *Phillip the Hardie*; but *Margaret* the Daughter of Phillips Sister, obtained the Countie of *Burgundie*. *Lodovicus Malanus* her Sonne succeeded in the Gouvernment. After whose decease *Margareta Malana* his Daughter Counteſſe of Flanders was married to *Phillip the Hardie*, Duke of Burgundie. After whome succeeded in order, his Sonne *Iohn* surnamed *the Vndaunted*, *Phillip the Good*, *Charles the VVarlike*, and the *Lady Mary*, who was espoused to the Emperour *Maximilian* and Archduke of *Austria*, whose Sonne *Phillip* was married to *Ioane* heire of *Castile*, & *Aragon*, & he had two Sonnes *Charles* and *Ferdinand*, to the latter he gaue his inheritance in *Germanie*, & to the Emperour *Charles* the Fifth, *Spaine*, *Burgundie*, and *Belgium*, and after him they came to Phillip the Second King of Spagne, and now to his grandchild, Phillip the Third, who gouverned these Countries.

The Burgundians good Souldiers. The Burgundians, or, as some call them, the *VVallons* in stead of *Gallons*, are a warlike Nation, serving under divers Princes colours.

Precincts. This County is devided into three Præcincts, or Bailiwikes, for the better administration of justice, as namely into the *Higher*, *Lovver*, and the *Dola*, the first hold their residence at *Vesulia*, the second at *Polichny*, and the third at *Dola*.

Townes. Dola. *Dola* is the Metropolis of the whole County, and the gallanteſt and braueſt towne of them, all seated upon the river of *Dubis*, or *Doux*, which there spreadeth himselfe into two braunches, and hath a stronge Castle it. Some imagine that this is *Ptolomies Ditatation Vrbs Sequanorum*. There is nothing wanting in it, which may beautifie a towne, it hath a very large Market-place almost foureſquarre, somewhat more in length then in breath. On the Westside of it, is a fine *Senate-house*, with a prison, *Saint Maries* Church is the chiefest, adorned with marveilous fine structure.

Besanson. Besides, there are many other townes, among the rest *Vesontio* commonly called *Besanson*, belonging to the Empire, formerly named *Chrysopolis*, situated in a very fruitfull Soile, the river *Alaunasdabis* deviding it into two partes environeth it almost round about, saving on that side, which looketh to *Dola*-ward. It is also a Vniversity.

Nozeroth. *Nozereth̃um*, or *Nozeroy*, heretofore called *Nucillum*, in regard of the abundance of *Nutts*, which growe there, was by *Levves the Chalon* after his returne from *Ierusalem* encompaſſed and fortified with a wall, and nameth *Nozereth*. There is a Castle in it, which because it is couvered with Lead is called the *Leaden-Castle*. *Salina*, or *Salins* is avery great towne, famous through the whole world for the abundance of Saltpits, and the *Salt*, which is made there, because of the gaine and profit which the Inhabitants receive by it. The description of the other townes for brevity sake wee will passe over.

Meeres. This Countie hath also many great Lakes, and marveilous Meeres in it, where of the chiefest is called *Abvoraginibus*, the bottomelesse Meere having a strange wonder in nature: For the topp of the water thereof is couvered with a kinde of thick dirt, or claye, which one would thinke to be dry ground, over which men goe afoote, but will beare no waggons, or horses. In foggie and rainie weather yee shall see no water in it but onely when the sky is sereine & cleare,


BVRGVNDIÆ
COMITATVS,
FRANCHE COMTÉ.
BRESSE
DI Æ
PARS
PARS
VALESIÆ
Jura
mons
Genefe
Gex
Der
Genffer
see
Orgelet
Aranche
Cleruaux
Poligny
Arbois
Salins
Chaſtel Chalon
Verdun
Vinoybourg
Beaulne
Tornus
Maſcon
Baugey
Romenay
Seure
Montrocher
Echalens
Iuerdon
Noſeret
Oulon
Bonmon
Copet
Acralens
Bollonens
Ch. S. Denis
Corbeu
Fribourg
Peterlingen
Cugiez
Rue
Oron
Mouldo
Cuilly
Aulbonne
Collonay
Montagu
Orbe
Iougne
Nyon
Rolle
Thonon
Bex
Aigle
Conflans
Charenton
Vienne
Lyon
Mascon
Bourg
Nantua
Chaumont
Chaſtillon
Dijon
Auxonne
Beſançon
Dole
Salins
Arbois
Poligny
Orgelet
Aranche
Cleruaux
S. Sorlin
Montagu
S. Amour
Motſleurt
Chaſtel Chalon
Verdun
Seure
Beaulne
Vinoybourg
Tornus
Maſcon
Baugey
Romenay
Bleſſans
Lyon le Gnier
Arlay
Bellefort
Verjus
Montferrat
Sagey
Cuiſery
Pont de Vele
Chauannes
Velleſin
S. Germain
Cheſtey
Coloigne
Rhodanus fluuius
Very
Compeſieres
Abbaie de Vaux
Branconay
Thonon
Bex
Aigle
Conflans
Charenton
Vienne
Lyon
Mascon
Bourg
Nantua
Chaumont
Chaſtillon
Dijon
Auxonne
Beſançon
Dole
Salins
Arbois
Poligny
Orgelet
Aranche
Cleruaux
S. Sorlin
Montagu
S. Amour
Motſleurt
Chaſtel Chalon
Verdun
Seure
Beaulne
Vinoybourg
Tornus
Maſcon
Baugey
Romenay
Bleſſans
Lyon le Gnier
Arlay
Bellefort
Verjus
Montferrat
Sagey
Cuiſery
Pont de Vele
Chauannes
Velleſin
S. Germain
Cheſtey
Coloigne
Rhodanus fluuius
Very
Compeſieres
Abbaie de Vaux
Branconay

ecidens 47 20 40 48

BA S.

SIG.

NY.

Milliaria Burgundiae Com. communia

Milliaria Germanica communia

Dyon
Selonge
Aulone
Langres
Chaumont en Bassigny
Grey
Dole
Rochefort
Gy
Voysey
Besançon
Argitel
Fondroymant
Chargey
Vesoul
Quingey
Ornans
Villafans
Chasteauneuf
Mont Martin
Tolecote brunne
Rougemont
Clerueaux
Villersexel
Luxeul
Fauerney
Noy Arey
Fontenay
Lille
Pontarlun
Granges
Montbelgard
LA COMTE DE FERRETTE
Colombier
Nuwenburg
Landren
Nuwenstat
S. Ipolite
Francimont
Amstelodami
Apud Ioannem Ianssonium
Biel
Arburg

Septentrio

Oriens 47 20 40 48

then the water bubbles & riſes up through the crannies and chaps of the dirt, and in a ſhort time guſheth forth in ſuch abundance, that it watereth the plaine of *Colombans*.

Wonderfull & ſtrange Meeres.

Betweene *Nozereth*, and *Riparia* there is another Meere in *Bonivallis* which abounds in fiſhe, eſpecially Pickrills, Pikes, and Perches, which every ſeuenth yeare vaniſheth and is not ſeene, and afterward riſes and appeares againe, this is ſtraunge and almoſt incredible.

The Southerne part of this County alſo is full of Meeres, amonge which there are two, the one called Great, & the other Litle *Maleteux*. Alſo *Narlay Meere* being of a wonderfull depth. Alſo *Vernoy*, the two *Damblicies*, *Forgeay*, *Ronchault Meere*, and divers others.

Riuers.

The rivers which water this countrie, are the *Doux*, *Lougnon*, the *Dayne*, and the *Loue*. The *Doux* lieth wholly in the Countie, which by Ptolomie was called *Dubis*, and Cæſar by *Alduabis*. *Fulvius Vrſinus* ſaith, that in ſome coppies it is read *Alduaſdubis*, and in others *Alduaſdalis*, but corruptly. This river ſpringeth out of the mount *Iura*, a litle aboue the pleaſant village of *Mota*, which for the greatneſſe thereof, may be compared to a towne, & coming from the South, runneth Northward through *Pontier-meere*, by *Ponterlo*, *Mortua*, and *Vafro*, where making ſome crookes by *S. Hyppolito*, from thence winding to the Weſt, neere unto *Chaſtelot*, runneth through *Beſanſon*, making a ſmall Ileland by *Dola*, at length after many *Crooklings*, and turnings, at *Virdun* falleth into the *Saone*, carrying along with him many other riverets and brookes. The river *Lougnon* taketh his courſe onely through *High-Burgundie* ſpringeth out of the beſome of the craggie hill *Syrodus*, neere unto which there lieth a great and a braue Village.

The Policie & Gouernment.

Touching the politike gouvernment of this County, ye muſt note, that ſo often as they ſummon, or call a *Land-day*, or *Parliament*, then the three States are cited, and called thither in the name of the Earle, & of the Prince of Orange as Lord of *Nozereth* and *Arlay*. Theſe three States conſiſt of the *Nobility*, *Clergie*, and *Townes*.

Counts & Earles Lords Spirituall & Temporall & Townes.

The Earles in High Burgundie, or the Vpper part of this Countrie, are thoſe of *Montbelliar*, *Roche* and *Varax*, *Montrivel*, *Thalamey* and *Valgrenans*, *Vergey*, *Rey* and *Liſtenois*. For the Clergie, the Abbots of *Croiſſant*, *Charité*, *Bitaine*, *Corneul*, *Tully*, *Clarfont*, *Luxeul*, *Bellevaulx*, *Grace-Dieu*, *Charlieu*, and thoſe of the *Three Kings*. The Priours are thoſe of *Vaucluſe*, *Lantenans*, *Cuſance*, *Marteret*, *Iuſſey*, *Port ſur Soane*, *Montreul* on the *Sagona* & *S. Marcel*. The Canons of *Calemoſtier* and ſome others of other places.

The Townes are theſe: *Gray*, *Veſoul*, *Mõtboiſon*, *Iuſſey*, *Palma*, *Port ſur Soane*, *Cromary*, *Mont Iuſtin*, & *Faulcogney*.

The Lords temporall are thoſe of *Montmorot* & *S. Loup*, *S. Martin*, *Taulens*, *Ville-neufve*, *Rupt*, *Montgevelle*, *Chaſtillon*, & *Belvoye*, *Conflandey*, *Monbaillon*, *Velleſon*, *Dicei*, *Vgny*, and *Chemilly*, *d'Oicelet*, *Cicon*, *Travers*, *Rainconnieres*, *Coſtebrune*, *Sombernom*, *Vallefauls*, *Bermont*, *d'Avilley*, *Mugnay*, *Vereur*, *Touraize*, *Citey*, *Provanchieres*, *Grandmont*, *Ville-Chevrelous*, *Voyſey*, *Dampierre*, *Frotey*, *Breutal*, *Matey*, *Noironde*, *Fromarey*, *Milleſay*, *Malleroncourt*, *Myon*, *Bennenge*, *Vellerot le Boz*, *Clerc*, *Betoncourt*, *Mortaillotte*, *d'Amondans*, and the *Fraiſne*, *Chavirey*, *Montot*, *Mont S. Legier*, *Cuvry*, *Montereul*, *Sorans*, and *Lampry* with diverſe others.

The Earles of the Nether part or Commaund, are the Counts of *Ruffey*, and *S. Aulbin*. The Baron of *Chevreaulx*. The Abbots of *S. Eugendi*, *Beaume*, *Balerne*, *Mont S. Marie*, *Mont-Benoiſt*, *Beillen*, & *Rauſieres*. The Priours of *Mainnaul*, *Vaucluſe*, *Bonlieu*, *Mente*, *Lonſle-Saulnier*, *Arbois*, *Mote*, *Syrody*, *Vallis ſupra Polichnium & Mortau*.

The Canons of *S. Mauritius*, of *S. Anatolis* and of *S. Michiel*, being all of *Salins*. Alſo of *Arboiſe*, *Polichnia*, and of *Nozereth*, and of other townes and places beſides. The townes are *Salins*, *Arbois*, *Polichny*, *Ponterlieu*, *Nozeret*, *Caſtrum Caroli*, *Monmoroti* & *Orgelot*.

The Lords temporall are thoſe of *Coulognia*, & *Andeleſt*, *Courlaou*, and *Le Pin*, *S. Amour*, *Argenti*, *L'Aubeſpin*, *Poupet*, *S. Sorlin*, *Darnam*, and *Tramelay*, *Borſia*, *Creſſia*, *Fitigny*, *Chamberia*, *Montena*, *Vecles*, *Roſait*, *Marigna*, *Beaufort*, *Naſey*, *L'Aigle*, *Courboſon*, *Vertamboz*, *Largilla*, *Moiron*, *L'Eſtoille*, *Chaſnet*, *Areſche*, *Coges*, *Bar* and *Iouſſeaul*, *d'Augea*, *Muyre*, *Charin*, *Charlin*, *Chaumts*, *Bretenieres*, *Fontenay*, *Cogna*, *Chaulx*, *Montuet*, *Vadans villette*, *Les Arbois*, *Aiglepierre*, *Caſtelvillain*, *S. Iulian*, *Deſcrilles*, *Verges*, *Chay*, *Champagnie*, *Beaulchemin*, *Villeneufve*, *Lez*, *Orgelet*, *Chaſtres*. The Gouvernour of the Caſtle of *Ioulx*, or *Mont Iura*, *Vincelle*, *Viſmeaux* and others. Vnder the Iuriſdiction of *Dola* are theſe, the Lords of *Givrey*, *Longe-pierre* and *Rahon*, *Cler-vaux*. The Abbots of *S. Billon*, *S. Vincent*, *S. Paul* of *Biſantz*, *d'Acey*. The Priours of *Loye*, *Laval*, *Damparis*, *Iouhe*, *Monterot*, *Mote ſupra Altam Petram*, *Faye*, and *Moſtier* in *Secuſia*. The Canons of *Dola* and *Beſantz* and diverſe others elſwhere. The Townes are *Dola*, *Quingey*, *Ornans*, *Loya*, *Rochefort* and *Vercello*.

Alſo the Lords of *Vauldrey*, *Rainnes*, *Rye*, *Monfor*, *Mont Richard*, *Fertans*, *Maillot*, *Bermont*, *Cleront*, *Verchamps*, *Doſſans*, *Port Chaſteau*, *Roillaults*, *d'Abbans*, and *Marchault*, *Reculet*, *Chantrons*, *Mont-gros-pain*, *Mutigny*, *Chaſſey*, *Pareſſey*, *Choiſey*, *S. Ilie*, *Faye*, *Parret*, *Chemin*, *Rabus*, *Champ divers*, & *Raſlomnieres*, *Rainechecourt*, *Paintre*, *Montrambart*, *Salans*, *Gouſſans*, *Chavirey*, *Ancier*, and divers others. Hence one maye eaſely perceiue what a number of Noble, and Gentlemens houſes are in this County, beſides which there are foure familles, that are deſcended from the Kings, and Princes of *Burgundie*, or at leaſt alied to them by conſanguinity, as namely, the Noble houſe of *Vienna*, that of *Vergy* the ſevere, that of *Chalon* the rich, which alſo beareth the title of the Princedome of *Orange*, & laſtly that of *Neuf-Chaſtel*, that is noted for the many fee-farmes, which belong to it.

All Appeales made from theſe three juriſdictions, or Balywikes appertaine to the high Court of Parliament at *Dola*. Touching the Spirituality, the Archbiſhop of *Beſanſon* is the *Metropolitan*; being likewiſe an Imperiall Prince, having three Suffragan Biſhops under him, namely the Biſhops of Baſill in *Germanie*, and in *Svviſſerland* of *Lauſane*, and *Bellicenſe* in *Savoye*.

The Archbiſhop of *Beſanſon*, as alſo the City it ſelfe are Imperiall members, belonging to the fift circle of the Empire, and *Beſanſon* is a free Imperiall towne, having bene heretofore the capitall of the Province of the *Sequani*, here the Gouvernour had continually his reſidencie. The tenth circle of the Empire is called the *Burgonian* circle, becauſe it was erected by the houſe of *Burgundie* comprehending under it the chiefeſt Netherlandiſh Princes and Lords, as the Duke of *Burgundie*, Duke of *Bergen* and *VValheim*, the Earle of *Egmont* and *Iſelſteyn*, the Earle of *Horne*, the Earles of *Naſſavv* in *Breda*, and the Count of *Bergen*.

The deſcription of the Dutchie OF BVRBONIE.

THE tract and Dutchie of *Borbonie*, hath taken its name from the place, which the Peeres, who bore rule over the whole Province firſt poſſeſſed. This Coũtry on the Northweſt and Weſt, is bordered with the *Bituriges* & *Lemovices*, on the North with *Nivernum*, on the Eaſt for the moſt part lye the *Burgundians*, on the South are thoſe of *Lyons*. The Soile is moſt ſandie, and but few places thereof will yeeld Corne. There be excellent Wines, & great ſtore of Rye every where. Thoſe whome Cæſar in his firſt booke *de bello Gallico* calleth *Boy* tributarirs to the Æduí (or Burgundians) are thought to have bene ſeated here of ould, whoſe Citie he ſayeth to have bene *Gergovia*, where he maketh alſo mention of *Boya*, without doubt the Citie of the *Boy*: theſe were of ſuch might, that being joynd with the Cenomanni and Inſubrians they daunted the pride and arrogancie of the Thuſcans, ſeazed on their dominions, and fixed their ſeats in that part of Italy, which is now called *Romania*. This whole territoire, as alſo many more, bordering there with, is ſometime ſaid to have bene ſubject to the Kings of Aquitania. Afterwards it had its owne Peeres, who from a Citie of none of the meaneſt were called *Borbony*: the laſt of them is ſaid to have bene *Arcibaldus*, who had one daughter, and heire named Agnes, ſhee being married to Iohn Duke of Burgundie, gave the Lordſhip of Borbonie in dowrie to her daughter Beatrice, whome ſhee had by him, having beſtowed her in mariage to Robert, Sone to Lewes the 1x. with this proviſo, that it ſhould beare the name of his wife, that is of the Borbonian nation which was done. Robert therefore ſonne to Lewes the 1x, who is inrowled in the number of the Saincts, was from thence foorth the progenitor of the Borbonians: for his Sonnes were Lewes, ſurnamed the great, who ſucceeded his father Johannes Claromontanus, Lord of the Citie of the Temple of Juſtin in Campania. Peter Arch-Deacon of Paris, he had alſo two daughters: Philippus Valeſius the ſixth, made this Lewis, the firſt Duke of *Borbonie*, an. 1339. to him were borne by *Marie* the daughter of Iohn Earle of *Hannonia* Peter the firſt, who ſucceeded James the progenitor of the Earles of Marchia and Vendoſme, Philip Lord of *Belloiocenſis* Marie and Beatrix. This Peter was the ſecond Duke of *Borbonie*, and Lord of *Molinium*: he dyed in the battaile of Poictiers fought againſt the Engliſh. He of Iſabella daughter to Charles Earle of Valois, begate Lewes the x1, who ſucceeded his father: Iames Lord of Marchia, and 7 daughters. Lewes ſurnamed the good, married Anna the wife of Beraldus the Daulphin of Avergne, who was called Simus Dux, the Duke with the flat noſe, the daughter of Ioanna of Foreſt, who bore him Iohn his fathers ſucceſſor, Lewes and Iames Lord of Pranſium. Iohn the firſt of that name, having married Marie the daughter of Iohn Duke of the Bituriges, was Duke of *Borbonie* and *Avergne*, Earle of *Claremont*, Lord of *Mompenſier*, *Foreſt*, *Bellyoci* and *Caſtrum Chinonù*: from him iſſued *Charles*, who ſucceeded his father, Lewes Earle of Mompenſier and James. Charles tooke part with Charles the ſeveth, againſt the Engliſh, and Philip the good, Duke of Burgundie, with whome at length by the means, and mediation of his wife Agnes of *Burgundie*, Philips ſiſter he made peace. Agnes bore him Iohn who ſucceeded Lewes and Peter, who afterwards was Duke, Charles the Cardinall and Arch-Biſhop of Lyons, Lewes Biſhop of Leodium, Iames and five daughters. Iohn the x1 Duke of Borbonie, and Avergne was Earle of *Claremont*, *Foreſt* & *Marchia*, Lord of Belloyioci and *Caſtrum Chinonù* Peere and Comeſtable of the Kingdome of France: who though he was thrice married, yet died without iſſue. Peter the x1 ſucceeded Iohn his brother, who was Peer and great Chamberlain of France: of Anna daughter to King Lewes the x1 he begot one daughter called Suſanna, who ſucceeded her father: Shee marrying Charles of *Borbonie*, Earle of *Mompenſier*, who by her marriage made her Huſband Duke of *Borbonie*. This is that Charles, who being Comeſtable of France, made defection from his Prince Francis King of France, joynd with the Emperour Charles the fifth, and under his conduct fighting againſt Rome was ſhot through with a bullet an. 1527 the 6 of May, and ſo died, wanting the fruit of his victorie, leaving no children behinde him. After the death of his wife *Suſanna*, the King chalenging *Borbonie* to himſelfe, the Dukes of Vendoſme by right of conſanguinitie, retained onely the armes and bare title. The Earles of Flanders had their iſſue from the firſt line of the Borbone race, & many great Kings and Princes have deſired affinitie with this royall and illuſtrious houſe, whence there is a twofold tract of Borbonie now deſcribed by the Geographers of France, viz, the inferior & ſuperior, the inferior comprehends, the Cities themſelves, and two Counties. As for the Cities the Metropolitan of the whole Dutchie is reckoned to be Molins, a Citie ſituated upon the River, which Cæſar calleth *Elaver*, now the *Allier*: of ould the Dukes ſeat, but afterwards a houſe of pleaſure, and a moſt ſweete retiring place of the Kings of France for recreation. Some thinke this to be that which Cæſar calleth *Gerſobina*, a Citie of the Celtes, belonging to the Boy, in which *Cæſar* had placed a helvetian battell: it containeth the garniſon or place of defence for the Seneſchallſhip of *Burbonie*, which was erected by King Francis the firſt of that name. In *Molinum* there is a pleaſant Caſtle, having a fine garden joyning to it, which yeeldeth Oranges & Citrons. In a certain gallerie of the Caſtle are the lively pictures of the Dukes of Borbonie with their genealogies to be ſeene, here is alſo a magnificent Fountaine. The other townes and cities are Bourbon, famous by reaſon of its antiquitie, was thought worthie to give the name to this Province. It is ſituated betwixt the Rivers *Cher* & *Allier*, it was famous in the time of *Charles* the great, there is a ſtrong Caſtle in it, and hot-bathes. *L'Archimont*, *Montmerant* and *Coſne*, ſurnamed *en Bourbonnois*, lying upon the River of *Loire*; it hath a Caſtle in the territorie thereof, and grounds commodious for the feeding of Cattell, which doth exceede the reſt: *Montluſſon*, *S. Porcin*, the ground whereof produceth excellent wines. *Varennes* upon the *Allier*, is likewiſe a famous Citie: alſo *Gannat* bordering upon *Avergne*: *Le mont aux moines*; *Souvigny le Comte or aux Moines la Palus*, glorying in a brave Caſtle: *Eriſſon*, *Sancoinas*, *Petri ſanum*, vulgarely called *S. Pierre le Monſtier*, a fine place of late times, not knowne by any ancient name. It is the ſeate of the Governour, to whome the cities, called the cities of the Bailiewikes are ſubject, as alſo the ſeats commonly called

BOURBONOIS
BORBONIUM
Ducatus

PARTIE DU BERRY

LIMANIÆ

Milliaria Gallica communia

Milliaria Germanica communia

OCCIDENS

Plompied
Baugy
Mont Faulcon
Verneres
Bangy
Nerondes
Fontenay
Flavigny
Ignou
Remond
Commentry
La Guierche
Chaveaux
Charly
Dun le Roy
Crossy
Sagonne
Les Forges
Blet
Challeny mille
Guiardon
Xancon
Ivoy
Cogny
Ch. l'Allemand
Toubuisse
Pont Sur
La Forest
Angy sur le Boys
Neully
S. Augustin
S. Aigny des Noyers
Le Pont de Charry
Lurcy le Sauvage
Valligny
Nourre
Champvoux
Culemoux
Cerilly
Grossay
Lubre
Fougeres
Chatley
Heribon
La Salle
Cosne
Ville Franche
Mont Lucon
Neris
Montmarault
Chaumont
Eschalons
Conventry
Le Plex
Bord
Malicornes
Doyet
Monluc
Idz
Durcdat
Malleret
Rounet
Terjat
Arpheuille
Maficat
Montegu en Combraille
Meillant
Chateaumeillant
Noziars
Prahecelaure
Puy Tervant
Ronsou
Valenay
La Celle
Buzet
Meillon
Verneus
Pournay
Chateauneuf
Venon
Centres
Sarreuil
Lunesy
Lugneres
Conday
Avcay
S. Iust
Le Pont Dids
Pranden
Forest
S. Pere des Estieux
Verdet
Bantegon
Smilly
Charenton
S. Amand
Le Crozet
Colombier
Pernay
Les verds
Chanoy
S. Berny
Vernay le grand
Vernay le Petit
Aynay le chastel
Aynay le Viel
Orual
Horzenay
Bonzet
S. Genge
Soye leglise
La Sonciere
Champrond
La Chapelle Arlon
La Collette
Dreuat
Melon
Ursest
S. Bonnet
S. Iean
Brunet le braux
Le Bordon
Lurreux
Fougeres
Chatley
Vallon
S. Vid
Buißieres
Puis Beullard
S. Mons de Beße
S. Desire
Thison
S. Agathe
Vernay
Arybice
Pasßat
Courtes
La Chappelande
Sornay
La naige
Nic
Nouhise
Pateres
Blausses
Demerat
S. Palais
S. Geneſt
Archinac
Muriet
Bien aßis
Quinſaine
Fontenac
Saule
Le Breße
Conſaget
Lauerellas
Argentat
Les tang
La Meth
Mont en bras
Premillat
Teillet
Soulman
Laagechler
Belle faye
Bord
Bournay
Treffons
Boulſat
Lacelle
Lußat
Gouzon
Pre benoiſt
Auzance
S. Maurice
S. Foriol
S. Marcel
Marſillat
Chaux
Nuteille
S. Pardoux
S. Priest
Villebret
Ruſſy
Ruſſy
Ruſſy
Ruſſy

ENTRIO

PARTIE DU NIVERNOIS

PARTIE DU AUS JU

NOIS

ORIENS

BEAU:

IE:

LOIS

PARS MERIDIES

Amstelodami
Apud
Ioannem Ianſonium.

Nevers
Montel
N. Dame du Montbrot
S. Eley
Chaluy
Aglan
Gimeliers
Meaulce
S. Cyſe
Mars
Cours
S. Parize
Maigny
Reſeres
La Roche
Azy le vif
Lethenay
Couuigny
Langeron
Xancongs
Beaumont
Les Perus
S. Pierre le moutier
Maſſon
Luzy
Ville long
Beaumont
Le Bacay
Ballone
Lafortz
Chauderon
Trina
Vendre
S. Labardin
Augy
Aubigny
La Baulme
Belle Perche
Le Breul
Argenay
Montilly
Marigny
La Chapelle
S. Raphaen
Pont de Luce
Confers
Le Chaſtellet
S. Menaux
Thuſy
Bourbon Larchanban
Yſſars
Beury
La Chaſſaigne
Souuigni
Trollierre
Beuy le Monial
La Mathegie
La Salle
Le Plagnis
Chery
Montarre
Beſolles
Vaudon
Origny
Fauconde
La Vindre
Courtille
Chatillon
Rochefort
Creuages
Compz
Bruille
Le Chaſtel de neure
Verneul
Iaſſus
Le Montet aux Moines
Le Thet
Le Bouchet
Doux Chaiſes
Montmarant
Bonille
Marſat
Turgie
Saſſete
Charray
Chirat
Vrulſat
Chaſteau
Chabourlat
Perſenat
Chantelle le Chaſtel
Tallyat
Beaucuer
Bellenaue
Sernat
Charroux
Salles
Nadelet
S. Bonnet
Navet
Gannat
Montignat
Brulles
Chatillard
Mouſſet
S. Padoux
S. Hillaire
Le Bois
Ris
Rocheford
Le Chaſtel de neure
Briſſon
Sauſſere
Mallet tenerne
Le Landz
La Naux
Briſſay
Comps
Bruille
Treban
Gouberville
Froniguet
Rodes
Murat
Chamon
Le Montet aux Moines
Le Thet
Le Bouchet
Doux Chaiſes
Montmarant
Serre
La Breſſe
Le Fay
Blaſſard
Sallebrot
Villars
Beruf
Lacroix
Chaſſiere
Chantelle le Chaſtel
Bonnaſſat
Chantelle le vieil
Chazelles
Tallyat
Beaucuer
Bellenaue
Sernat
Charroux
Salles
Nadelet
S. Bonnet
Navet
Gannat
Montignat
Brulles
Chatillard
Mouſſet
S. Padoux
S. Hillaire
Le Montet aux Moines
Montmarant
Chantelle le Chaſtel
Charroux
Gannat
Brulles
Moulins
Souuigni
Verneul
Varennes
Daligny
Le Donion
Marſigny
Mont agut
Le Palliſſe
Billy
Eſcurolles
Foilles
S. Germain des
S. Germain le Puis
Vichy
Cuſſet
Digoins
Bourbonlancy
Trezy
Ceſſa
Flery
Ballourre
Delize
Chavin
Auroy
La Roche
S. Morice
N. Dame de Brung
Arron R.
Charry
Fontaines
Thoury ſur Abron
La Garenne
Beaulieu
La Planche
Aurel
Le monte ferrechet
Fleury
Baſſiere
Lethenay
Couuigny
Langeron
S. Germain en vury
Beaumont
Les Perus
S. Pierre le moutier
Luzy ſur abron
Neuſſille
Mont Imperial
Le Bacay
Ballone
Lafortz Chauderon
Trina
Darioſſes
Lucernay
Villars
Ville neufue
Vaufobam
Emenond
Genetines
Monterry
Lucena en analet
Demare
S. Bonnet
Thuſy
Le Parc de beaucour
Le Parc
Lezigny
Bruille
Chaigny
Lefme
Victory
Garna
Ballon
Chezelles
Pompiere
Sept fonts
Bourbonlancy
S. Ligor
Grury
S. Nicollas darcy
Cherbena
Toulon
La Monte S. Ioan
S. Ian
S. Denis
Digoins
Layre flue
Layre R.
Iſbrene R.
Cellangue
Eſbree
Merillon
Melinet
Bagne
S. Thian
Monaſtay
S. Leger des Bruneres
Chaſſiers
Gourdi
Vindecy
Tracy
Nerbery
Nully
Burg le Comte
Arcy
Marſigny
Le Donion
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Le Palliſſe
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S. Germain des
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Le monte ferrechet
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S. Germain en vury
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Le Parc de beaucour
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Merillon
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Bagne
S. Thian
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S. Leger des Bruneres
Chaſſiers
Gourdi
Vindecy
Tracy
Nerbery
Nully
Burg le Comte
Arcy
Marſigny
Le Donion
Daligny
Varennes
Mont agut
Le Palliſſe
Billy
Eſcurolles
Foilles
S. Germain des
S. Germain le Puis
Vichy
Cuſſet

ly called *Dourioù*, *Xanſoù*, *Cuſſet* & others, ſome whereof are ſituated in *Avergne*, others in *Niverneù*, *Ainay le Chaſteau*, ſo ſurnamed from the Caſtle, *S. Geran*, *S. Amand* and others. The Counties are two, commonly called *Beaujeloù* and *Foreſt*: the firſt comprehendeth whatſoever is contained betwixt the *Loire* and the *Arroux*. It is ſituated toward the Eaſt betwixt the *Forenſes* and the *Burgundians*, and was the patrimonie of the ancient *Borbonians*. The chiefe city is called in French *Beaujeu*: the other hath its name not from woods or Foreſts, as the word ſeemeth to import, but from the word *Forum*. The *Forenſes* which inhabit Northward bordering upon their brethren the *Borbonnoù*, & weſtward upon the *Avergnoù*, on the South upon thoſe of *Lyons*, and on the Eaſt upon *Beaujeloù*. The Earles of ould had the governement thereof, of whoſe race alſo the Lords of *Beaujeloù* are deſcended. The French Hiſtoriographers make famous mention of a certain Earle of *Lyons*, *Foreſt* and *Beaujeloù*, who had 3 Sonnes, namely, *Arthauldus* Earle of Lyons, *Stephanus* of Foreſt, *Emſridus* of *Beaujeloù*. The Counties of *Foreſt* & *Beaujelois*, having bene a long divided, at laſt they were annexed and reunited together againe by the death of *Guicardus* Earle of *Beaujeloù*, who in the time of Philip the 11. King of France, had to his honour enjoyed the office of a Conneſtable: for his ſiſter *Iſabella* Counteſſe of *Beaujeloù* was married to *Reginaldus* Earle of Foreſt, who was deſcended from the race of *Arthauldus*, of whome we have ſpoken before, and ſhee was of the progenie of *Stephanus*, brother to *Arthauldus*, as we have ſaid: we read alſo that from this marriage came *Guido*, to whome the Countie of Foreſt belonged by inheritance, and to Lewes, to whome fell the Lordſhip of *Beaujeloù*. After theſe we read of nothing, that carrieth any certainty. Henry the third, King of France, before he obtained the Monarchie of France, together with the Dutchie of Angiers, by right of Apennage, poſſeſt the Dutchies of Borbonie, and of Avergne, with the Countie of Foreſt. This contains 40 walled townes, and about as many large Villages. The chiefe citie of the Forenſes is Roane, ſeated upon the Loire, which having a bridge over it, there lyeth upon the road way to Lyons, it hath alſo a Caſtle. The ſecond place chalengeth *Forum Seguſianorum*, for ſo it was called in ould time, and now commonly *Feurs*. From this word (*Forum*) the Countrie of Foreſt hath its name, now commonly called *le pays de Foreſt*, but corruptly: for it ought rather to be *de Fores*. This citie is at this day the place of all the commerce of the whole Province: the reſt are Montbriſon, the ſeate of the Baliewike under thoſe of Lyons: *S. Eſtienne de Furan*, is the Arſenall of armes, and the ſtorehouſe for barrs of yron, which are tranſported from thence through all the Provinces of France: having the commoditie both of water, very fitty for tempering of yron and as alſo for the Sea-coales, which they dig up there, which hath ſuggeſted that art to the Inhabitants: *S. Galmier* or *Guermier* in the ſuburbs whereof is a ſpring or a well full of Alume, vulgarely called *Font-foule*, *S. Germain Laval* yeelding excellent wine. *S. Bovet le Chaſtell*, where the beſt ſort of tonges are made, *S. Robert* famous in reſpect that the firſt bridge was made there over the *Loire*. The chiefe families of the Foreſtian Nobilitie are thoſe, commonly called *d'Vrſe*, where there is a very ancient Caſtle, ſituated upon the top of a hill, yeelding a fine proſpect over all the neighbouring territories, next that lyeth *Coſan* belonging to the moſt ancient houſe of *Lebi*: The Superior is by a peculiar name called *Le pays de Combraille*: more hillie then the lower, where you have *Mont-aigu*, a Citie of reaſonable ſtrength, lying upon the River of Bouble, which falleth into the Allier by Marignane. The tract of Borbonie is watered with 2 other great Rivers, the Loire & the Allier, a River naturally belonging to Avergne. The Loire taketh its ſpinghead in Avergne, as a place vulgarely called *La Font de Loire*, taking his courſe through divers Countryes, and running through the Cities of *Roane*, *Marcigni*, *Deſiſe*, *Nevers*, *Seville*, *Gyen*, *Gergeau*, *Orleans*, *Bloù*, *Amboiſe*, *Tours* and *Saumur*, *Le Pont de Cé*, disburdeneth himſelfe in the weſterne Sea betwixt the Nannates and the Pictones. The Allier riſeth above the Citie *Clarement*, 4 miles beneath Brionde by Gergovia, it runneth within a ſmall diſtance of a place commonly called *Vſon*, where there is an excellent gold, & azure mine. It doth not much differ in greatneſſe from the Loire, having greater ſtore of fiſh in it then the Loire, this River running by *Molinetum*, diſburtheneth it ſelfe into the Loire, at a place called *Le Bec d'Allier*. The ground in Borbonie and Foreſt is in many places rugged, full of woods, but Foreſt is more rough then Borbonie, and upper Borbonie more hilly then the lower part. Touching the manners and cuſtomes of the Burbonians, they who border upon the arverni, are for the moſt part of the ſame nature with them, fierce and ſubtile, very laborious, warie and covetous, the moſt of them are craftie, contentious and violent, yea ſuch with whome one would be loath to meddle, but thoſe againe who are farther remote, are very courteous, affable, of a ſubtile and ſtirring ſpirit, frugall and carefull husbands, addicted to lucre, and yet notwithſtanding kinde bountifull and officieus to Straingers. The Forenſes alſo are ſubtile, & of a good nature, wiſe in managing their affaires, but are covetous of gaine, and to that end doe travell into the fartheſt and moſt remote Countries for trading and marchandiſe, but are compaſſionate and mercifull to their owne Countreymen, which are brought to povertie & neceſſitie without their Countrie. One ought to be very wiſe, and warie in dealing or handling with any of the Forenſes. They ſend their commodities of yron and ſteele almoſt into all the parts of the world, eſpecially thoſe of *S. Eſtienne*, where there be many workmen, as good as any are in France.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVTCHIE OF BERRY.

Name. THE Dutchie of *Berry* called in Latine *Ducatus Bituricenſis*, and in French *Le Duché de Berry* from the chiefe city *Bituris*, or *Bourges*, is environed on the North with *Sologne*, being a part of Nether *Beauſſe*, from which it is ſeparated by the river *Lary*, on the Eaſt with *Heurepens*, *Nivernois*, and *Bourbonnois*, where it is bounded with the Brooke *Le Faye*: On the South with *Limoiſin*, where the river *Croure* watereth it, and on the Weſt with *Poictou*, and *Touraine*, being parted one from an other by the river *Clery*.

Site.

Fertility. This Countrie is very fruitfull in all kind of Graine, Wine, and other proviſions, eſpecially in Cattell, & abundance of Sheepe, (that when they taxe a man for two much lying in many things, more then truth, they will ſay, *Fy there are not ſo many Sheepe in Berry:* where of this Countrie ſerues a great part of *France*.

There inhabited here formerly the *Biturgies*, which were called the *Cubes*, as *Strabo*, *Ptolemy*, and others withneſſe: for the *Bituriges* were twofould: namely, the *Bituriges Cubi*, whoſe principall city was *Auaricum*, or *Bourges* in the firſt *Aquitania*, and *Biturgies Vibiſci*, or *Viviſci*, whoſe Capitall City was *Burdigala*, or *Bourdeaux* in the ſecond *Aquitania*, being as *Plinie* mentioneth, two free townes under the *Roman*. In *Notitia Provinciarum Bourges* in the firſt *Aquitania*, or the ſixth *Viennoiſe*, is called the citie of the *Biturices*, or *Bitoriges*. *Ioannes Calumeus* hath written much of the name of this people, in ſixe Bookes, which containe the hiſtorie of the *Bituriges*.

The ancient Princes and Gouvernement. In the reigne of *Hugh Capet*, *Godfrey* was Gouvernour of this Countrie of *Berry*, from whome as it is ſaid, *Harpen* was deſcended, who purchaſed this Countrie of *Henry* the firſt, who a while after, ſould it to King *Philip* the firſt for the defraying of his expedition, which with other princes he had undertaken, for the conquering of the *Holy Land*. A fewe yeeres after it was created a *Dukedome*, and giuen for an Appennage or portion to *Iohn de Valois*, by his father King *Iohn* of the ſame name. He dying without heire-males, it fel againe and was revnited to the crowne of *France*. Afterward it was giuen to *Iohn* the Sonne of King *Charles* the ſixth, who hath a great many Children. But he deceaſing without iſſue, left his brother *Charles* his Succeſſour, who came to the crowne, diſdayning the contract of marriage betweene Henry King of *England*, and *Catharine* his ſiſter, after the Engliſh had taken from him the greateſt part of his Kingdome, was in deriſion thereof called *King of Bourges*. After this *Charles* ſucceeded *Charles* his Sonne brother to *Levves* the eleuenth. After whome *Margaret*, ſiſter unto King *Francis* the firſt, who was firſt maried to *Charles Duke of Alençon*, and afterward to *Henry of Albert* King of *Navarre*, had this Dutchie from her brother to enjoy the uſe of it. After her deceaſe Margaret daughter unto the ſame King *Francis*, had alſo this Dutchie giuen her (as a Dourie) by her brother *Henry* the ſecond, when ſhe eſpouſed *Emanuell Philibert* Duke of *Savoye*.

The chiefe towne in this countrie is *Bourges*, called by *Caſar* and *Antonine Auaricum*: by *Ammianus*, *Biturica*, by others *Biturica*, *Biturica*, *Bituriga Vrbs*, and *Biturica Civitas*. Others againe ſay, that it taketh the name *Auaricum* from the river *Eura*, which watereth it. It is ſeated in a moſt pleaſant ſoile, which is not onely very fruitfull in Corne and other graine, but alſo in excellent Wines, Cattell, Foule, and all other proviſions, neceſſary for the ſuſtentation of man. *Tovrnes.* *Bourges.*

It is much commended for foure ſmall rivers, which runne about it, as the *Auſron*, and *Aurette* on the one ſide, and the *Yvre* and *Molon* on the other ſide of it, which bring many commodities to it. It is not knowne who was the Founder of it, as of many others. The ſituation thereof was otherwiſe heretofore, then it is at this preſent: for it ſtood then in a *Marais*, where there is ſeene yet to this day almoſt all the old walls ſtanding, plaiſtred with a moſt ſolid matter, as it was the manner of the ancient Romans in thoſe dayes. On may ſee ſtill the beginning of it, at the *Tovver*, which is called the *Great*, paſſing through the midſt of *S. Stephens Church*, the Streete in *S. Iohn* Fields from the *Gordian* to the *Nevv-Gate* formerly called *S. Andrevves*, then they turne through the ſtreete, where the *Amphitheater* ſtood commonly called the *Arenes*, reaching as farre as *Tours-Gate*, & from thence running up to S. Pauls-gate, by litle and litle winds, and turnes againe to the tower abouеſaid.

This Citie was afterward by *Charle-Maigne*, and others ſo mightely enlarged, that now it contendeth for greatneſſe, with the largeſt & ſtrongeſt townes in the Kingdome. The forme of it lieth longer in length, then in breath; but is very large and ſpacious, fortified with foure & twentie high towers, among which the great one aboue mentioned, is called *La groſſe tour*, for the extraordinary thickneſſe thereof; being girt and environed about with a good wall and fortifyed with fine turrets, and a deepe moate, made in the reigne of *Philip* the Second King of France, about the yeare of our Lord 1190. It lyeth in a round forme, and very high, whereof one hath not ſeene the like, but is now ruined. From theſe two faire towers, it was called *Biturìs*, *quaſi Biturrìs*. Here unto alludeth an ancient Grammarian in this verſe.

Turribus à binis inde vocor Biturìs.
From tvvo Tovvers vvhich vvere builded here
The name of Biturìs I beare.

This city hath ſeuen Suburbs, & as many Gates, beſi-

BITURIGUM

Le Duche de BERRY

Occidens

PART DE TOURAINE

Picta;

Pars Viae

Brenne

Broise

Bridiers.

La marche

Milliaria Gallica communia

Milliaria Germanica communia

Millancay

LOIGN

Remorantin

L'Aigonan

Pont de Sauldre

Selles en berry

Chabris

La Chapelle

Loche

Chasteau Verdie

Tournelles

Villetenus

Lucay le mal

Herveaux

Esculby

Clery sur

Mosnay

Argenton

Chastillon

Preuilly

Pailuau

Selles sur Nahon

Bourneuf

Le Mayoche

Croux

S. Colombe

Molines

Brion

Meusstreol

Landras

Leurous

S. Pierre des Ians

S. Martin de Ians

S. Lactantin

Buzancais

La Barre

S. Benoist

Chambon

Vineuil

Vendume

Le Maigny

Nully

Menboc

Nourret le ferron

Lepinaille

Velle

Chasseneuil

Cachose

Pont Christien

Chateauray

Mumy

Le Prasseau

Celon

Gorray

Barroux

Bazaiges

Mally

Dampierre

Curion

Aguilon

Moustier Chevrier

Le Faix

Pana

La Substerraine

Le Donat

Mortoron

Monet de Poictou

S Brier la feuille

Flouriac

Pont de Gartempe

Gartempe fl.

Creuse flu.

Vienne flu.

Anglin flu.

Indre flu.

Esprence fl.

Bonaize fl.

Blanc en Berry

Ligiac

Chalais

Tilly

Colonges

La Colonne ab

Tollet

Bonoiel

Sacierges

Lignac

S. Suiran

Pont Christien

Tenay

Parsay

Adion

S. Nazaire

Roumefort

Rivarennes

Bouret

Ingrande

Ligne

Doadic

Le bouchet

Lenay

Tailmiere

Ligny

Sanzille

Fauxmbat

Bliezen

S. Martin de Tourno

S. Michel en brüe

S. Gemme

S. Symphorien

Maisieres

Aul beterre

Clere du boys

Arseville

Villiers

Alay le ferré

Ponay

Sonay

Esfreé

Ange

Songe

Ladois

Le Mayoche

Croux

Bouneuf

Preuly

Cleon

Ozay

S. Genou

Villegoyn

Mosnay

Argenton

Chastillon

Preuilly

Pailuau

Selles sur Nahon

Bourneuf

Le Mayoche

Croux

S. Colombe

Molines

Brion

Meusstreol

Landras

Leurous

S. Pierre des Ians

S. Martin de Ians

S. Lactantin

Buzancais

La Barre

S. Benoist

Chambon

Vineuil

Vendume

Le Maigny

Nully

Menboc

Nourret le ferron

Lepinaille

Velle

Chasseneuil

Cachose

Pont Christien

Chateauray

Mumy

Le Prasseau

Celon

Gorray

Barroux

Bazaiges

Mally

Dampierre

Curion

Aguilon

Moustier Chevrier

Le Faix

Pana

La Substerraine

Le Donat

Mortoron

Monet de Poictou

S Brier la feuille

Flouriac

Pont de Gartempe

Gartempe fl.

Creuse flu.

Vienne flu.

Anglin flu.

Indre flu.

Esprence fl.

Bonaize fl.

Blanc en Berry

Ligiac

Chalais

Tilly

Colonges

La Colonne ab

Tollet

Bonoiel

Sacierges

Lignac

S. Suiran

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Tenay

Parsay

Adion

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Roumefort

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Aul beterre

Clere du boys

Arseville

Villiers

Alay le ferré

Ponay

Sonay

Esfreé

Ange

Songe

Ladois

Vic

Isfeure

Angle

Maille

Roche Bellusson

Lunay

Bussiere

Nulbers

La gruye

S Saun

Pais aisle sec

Antigne

Bois morat

Pindray

Ienber

Amet

Bellhines

Tournet

S Pierre d'Frimouille

Antonet

Lamaysen Dien

Montmorillon

Mousse

Sauge

Archambault

Elez

Marseil

Calux

Moulisine

Bussiere Poitrine

Vergnas

Quesnes

Adrien

Meillac

La Messeliere

Meillan

Azac

Montbas

Availle

S Germain

Lessac

Brillac

Nebu

Le Fresse

Champagnac

Mezieres

La Coste

Montagrier

Asnieres

Lauchat

Bussiere

Pont S. Martin

Bussiere la Magdeleine

Le Chastre au Vicomte

S. Sulpice

Terrenuas

Maillac

Basinde

S. Sebastian

Chantosme

S. Benoyt

Broise

Beaujen

Mondon

Brosse

Bussiere

Dunac

Meniers

Ubraueil

Moula

Tiagu

Lussay les eglises

Barrieres

Vicq

Bussiere

Nouzilly

Chanceaux

Sorigny

Veigné

Monnaie

Ballore sur

Bossay

Ligueil

Le Grand Pressigny

Yzeures

Preuilly

Pouzay

Descartes

Ferrieres

Chaumussay

Le Grand Pressigny

Yzeures

Preuilly

Pouzay

Descartes

Ferrieres

Chaumussay

Nouzilly

Chanceaux

Sorigny

Veigné

Monnaie

Ballore sur

Bossay

Ligueil

Vic

Isfeure

Angle

Maille

Roche Bellusson

Lunay

Bussiere

Nulbers

La gruye

S Saun

Pais aisle sec

Antigne

Bois morat

Pindray

Ienber

Amet

Bellhines

Tournet

S Pierre d'Frimouille

Antonet

Lamaysen Dien

Montmorillon

Mousse

Sauge

Archambault

Elez

Marseil

Calux

Moulisine

Bussiere Poitrine

Vergnas

Quesnes

Adrien

Meillac

La Messeliere

Meillan

Azac

Montbas

Availle

S Germain

Lessac

Brillac

Nebu

Le Fresse

Champagnac

Mezieres

La Coste

Montagrier

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Broise

Beaujen

Mondon

Brosse

Bussiere

Dunac

Meniers

Ubraueil

Moula

Tiagu

Lussay les eglises

Barrieres

Vicq

Bussiere

Nouzilly

Chanceaux

Sorigny

Veigné

Monnaie

Ballore sur

Bossay

Ligueil

Le Grand Pressigny

Yzeures

Preuilly

Pouzay

Descartes

Ferrieres

Chaumussay

Souloigne Biturigum

PARTIE DE BOVR BONNOIS

Hure pois

Orians

Meridies

de Limosin

Com braille

Amstelodami
Apud Ioannem Ianſonium

des portalls, which are built here & there, as neceſſity requires; but in the time of warrs, when they feare an ennemy, they onely open foure. There are in it ſeuenteene Collegiall Churches, and as many Parochiall. Beſides theſe gallant Churches, this Citie is adorned with an Arch-Epiſcopall Seate, & hath a famous Vniverſitie in it a any is in France, for *Calumenus* calleth it, *the honour of all Learning*, being provided with many ſkillfull & learned Profeſſours, and Doctours, eſpecially of the lawe. This Citie hath oftentimes bene afflicted with great calamities, having bene fiue times taken in by the aſſaults of an ennemie, and hath bene almoſt wholly deſtroyed, or burnt with fire; but allwayes reedifyed, and built againe better and better. *Charles* the Seventh being chaſed in the warres with the Engliſh, made his retreate hether.

Seate of Iuſtice. *Bourges* is the Præſidiall bench or Court of Iuſtice for the whole Dutchie. Here reſides the chiefe *Baiſife*, to whome all appeales muſt come, aſwell from the Maſhall of the city, as from the other Magiſtrates and Officiers of this Province.

Vnder the Gouvernment of the Gouvernour of *Bourges*, is the citie of *Bourges* it ſelfe, with fiue Dioceſſes, as *Yſſoudun*, *Dun le Roy*, *Vierzon*, *Mehun* and *Concreſſault*. Vnder the juriſdiction of *Bourges*, are the Counties of *Sancerre*, and *S. Aignan*, the Baronie of *Montfaulcon*, and fortie Caſtlewikes. *Sancerre* was called of old *Sacrum Cereris*, from *Ceres* which was adored here. It is a towne of good ſtrength, and was conſigned over unto the *Proteſtants* 1570. as a towne of caution, for the more ſincere obſerving of the articles of peace, then newly agreed on. Anno 1573. this towne endured a hard ſiege which brought the Inhabitants thereof to ſuch a diſtreſſe & famine, that they were not onely driven to eate Doggs, Catts, Horſes, Ratts, Mice, and Moles, but alſo when they had no more of them they ate their very ſkins and hides, yea it came to ſuch an extremity that they did not ſpare to feede upon their owne fleſhe & children, and to eate their owne dunge.

Argenton. *Argemon* (as *Mr. Heylyn* ſaith) was the title or honour of *Philip de Comines*, that excellent hiſtorian, who dived ſo deepely into, and writ ſo plainely of ſtately affaires, that *Katherine de Medice* uſed to ſay, that he made as many *Heretickes* in policie, as Luther had in religion: from this towne he was called *Monſieur d'Argenton*.

Caſtlewikes, Countries, & Lordſhips. The Caſtlewickes belonging hereunto are, *Sancerges*, *Beaufau*, *Chapelle d'Anguillon*, *Le Caſtell de Boncard*, *Ialonges*, *Tarenay*, *Verdigny*, *Meneſme*, *Charantonnay*, *Brie*, and ſome others.

The Countie of *S. Aignan* tooke this name from the Biſhop of *S. Aignan*. The Barronie of *Montfaulcon* contayneth under it, the Lordſhip of *Baugy*, and *Gion*. Alſo *La Fane*, *Lyvron*, *Cony*, *Villabon*, *Seury*, *Marcilly*, *Marnay*, *Farges*, *Avor*, *Saligny*, *Percigni*, *Cru*, *Laſſax*, *Boisboſſon*, *Nuiſſement*, *Villiers*, *Compoy*. The Caſtlewikes are theſe *Ays d'Anguillon*, *Suryen Vaux*, *S. Soulange*, *S. Palais*, *La Sale du Roy*, *Bueil*, *Quantilly*, *Pomerigny*, *Franche-ville*, *La Chapelle*, *Nancay*, *Drye*, *Levreux*, *Beauheu*, *Brecy*, *Bengy*, *S. Florent*, *Neufri ſur Barainion*, *Morthonnier*, *Marmaignes*, *Maubranches*, *S. Vrſin*, *Tillay*, *Brilliers*, *Vatan*, *S. Satur*, *Lury*, *Eſtrechies*, *Maulpas*, *Ville neufe*, *S. Crapaix*, *Aſcilly*, *Iuſſy le Chauldrier*, *La Corne*, *Les Chaizes*, *Vaurilles*, *Les Cloyes & Bonge*, & thus much for the chiefe towne, and the large juriſdiction thereof. Now follow the other juriſdictions, as *Yſſouldun*, the Kings towne, which is a Bayliewike, having under it the Barronies of *Chaſteauroux*, *Gracay*, *Ceracay*, *S. Severe*, *Lynieres*, unto which is annexed the Caſtlewike of *Riſay*: *Argenton* unto which the Seneſchallſhip of *Ravennes* belongeth, and the juriſdiction of *Servinet*.

The Caſtlewikes are theſe following: *Bourſſac*, *Chaſteau*, *Meillant*, *Mareul*, *Neffy*, *S. Sepulchre*, *Rully*, *Pauldy*, *Maſſy*, *Cahors*, *Perouſe*, *Chaſtellet*, *Maſſeuvre*, *Augurande*, *S. Chartier*, *Le Palleteau*, *Bommieres*, *Moche*, *Fully*, *Voullon*, *La Ferte Nonant*, *Ville-Dieu*, *Chaſtre & Charroux*. *Caſtlewikes.*

Vnder *Dun le Roy*, (beſides other Caſtlewikes) belongeth *Pradict Callaut*, the Baronie of *Chaſteau-neuf*, upon the river *Carim*, and *S. Iulian*. The Kings towne of *Vierzon*, comprehendeth under it, the Lordſhip of *Champre*, *Motte d'Aiſy*, *Sarogoſſe*, *Brivay*, and *Mery*. The juriſdiction of *Mehun* is ſubject to the Caſtlewiks of *Love* and *Foici*. *Concreſſault*, or *Concourſault*, contayned under it *Vailly*, *Argeney*, *Clemon* & *Beaujeu*.

The rivers which water this Dutchie, or runne by the ſide of it, are the *Loire*, the *Souldra*, the *Arrona*, the *Cher*, the *Theone*, the *Indre*, and the *Creuſſa*, with ſome other ſmall brookes, whereof the moſt of them fall into the *Loire*, which ſerveth to tranſport the wares of *Berry* into other parts. *Rivers.*

There are here and there many woods in thoſe parts, whereof *S. Roberts* and *Lacenne* Foreſt are the chiefeſt. Now I returne againe to the publike, and private buildings, for in *Bourges*, beſide the 34. Churches before ſpoken of, there are many Cloiſters of Begging-Monkes, and two Abbeys for men, the one is called *S. Sulpitius*, which is very rich and mighty, ſtanding without the city, the other lyeth within the walls and is named *S. Ambroſes*, having great incomes belonging to it. Beſides theſe, there are three Abbeys for Nunns. Of late yeeres alſo the Magiſtrates haue built in it a Hoſpitall or Gaſthouſe, for the reliefe and maintenance of poore and impotent men. Among the gallant buildings (for there are many there) the houſe of *Iaques Cœur*, who liued in the time of *Charles* the Seventh, ſurpaſſed all the reſt in ſumptuoſneſſe, and magnificencie.

There is alſo the *Dutch-houſe*, in which the Kings treaſurie heretofore was kept, before the *Miſſe* or *Teare-Mart*, unto which were wont to come a great reſort of ſtraungers & forraine nations, before it was removed to *Lyons*. Within and without this city, there are yet to be ſeene a great many of ancient & decayed buildings, of curious workemanſhips, and they finde daylie there many *Antiquaries*, which are digged out of the ground, eſpecially in that place, where heretofore the *Amphitheater* ſtood.

The Archbiſhop of *Bourges* hath under him theſe Biſhops, namely the Biſhops of *Clermont*, *Rodes*, *Lymoges*, *Mende*, *Alby*, *Cahors*, *Caſtres*, *Tulls*, *S. Flour*. Onely the Biſhop of *Le Puy* is exempted.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITOIRE OF LIMOSIN.

Name.

LEMOVICIVM, or *Limoſin* tooke its name from the principall towne called *Limoges*; but the originall of this appellation is not certainely knowne. Some deriue it from *Lemovix*, the Prince and Founder thereof, others *quaſi in Limo ſita* from the dirtie Soile in it. It is commonly called in French *Le Pais* or *Comté de Limoſin*. It

Bounds.

is bounded on the North with *Berry*, on the East with *Bourbonnois*, on the South with *Avergne*, and on the Southweſt with *Perigort*, with which they hold more correſpondance and Neighbourhood, then with the other Prouinces, and on the Northweſt with *Poictou*; the circumference whereof being almoſt as broad, as it is longe. There ſtands an old Elme tree betweene a village named *La maiſon Neufve*, and *Argenton*, a

The nature of the Soile.

towne in *Berry*, which towards the North, parteth the bounds of foure Countries, to wit of *Berry*, *Bourbonnois*, *Avergne*, and *Limoſin*, in ſuch ſort, that heretofore the Princes of theſe foure Countries, haue ſtood under it & ſpoken on with in other, everie one of them within his owne territoire. *Limoſin* beareth not much wheate being a cold and a barren Countrie, but yeeldeth much Rye, Barlie, and Oates. There growes alſo many Cheſtnutts and Turneps in abundance. There is alſo good ſtore of Wine within the confines of *Limoſin*, but ſharp and ſowriſh, yet in ſome places they fall reaſonable good. For Bread, Meate, Fruits, Fowle, Venaiſon, and ſuch like they haue enough, ſo that one maye liue good Cheape in *Limoſin*. In Lower *Limoſin* are great ſtore of Vines and Grapes, the beſt Soile whereof is about *Brive la gaillarde*, where there are many Vine-fields, Meddowes, and arrable Lands. Plinie calleth the ancient Inhabitants

Ancient Inhabitants.

thereof *Limovices*, *Strabo Lemobices*, *Ptolemie Lemovici*, thoſe which wee call at this daye *Limoſins*, and in *Notitia Prouinciarum Gallia*, *La Cité des Limovices*. Some would haue them to be called *Indigenes*, & *Aborigenes*, fetching their originall & offspring from *Lemovix*, iſſued from the *Gomorits*, as ſome men dreame. Others imagine, that they are deſcended from Great *Hercules Libick*, who having brooke through Spaine, paſſing the *Pyrenean* Mountaines, came and made his abode here for a time among the *Gaules*. Now this Prouince hath ſome thing more peculiar belonging to it then the other Countries of *Gallia*, for whereas writters nominate onely the other Provinces, without making any mention of their Cities, whence the inhabitants tooke their name, here appeareth the contrarie, for *Caſar* ſpeaking of the *Limovices*, and their towne, writeth that they were the firſt, which yeelded unto him, were Lovers of Peace and Concord, and haters of Diſcords & diſſentions. Now after that the *Limoſins* had entred into a leage with *Caſar*, they were obedient to a Prince, alied to the *Romans*, unto whome they were ſubject, till the *Gothes* having taken in *Aquitania* chaſed them out of their Countrie. Wee read alſo that after the French had expulſed the *Gothes*, they ſett Gouvernours over the *Limoſins*. And then they had *Earles*, and *Dukes* created over them: whereof ſome were for the managing of militarie affaires, & others for the adminiſtration of juſtice. Amonge all the Prouinces ſubjugated to the Romane yoake, and which had ſuffred many ruines, which cauſed aſwell the change of the names of the townes, as of the people, the *Limoges*, and all *Limoſins* may glorie in this, that they never altered theirs, for any affliction whatſoeuer befell them. And which is more, thoſe townes which were ruined by their ennemies were built up againe, and reedified by the *Amborigines* of the Countrie, without any change of their names, and liued under the obeiſſance of their Kings, with as much honour and riches as euer they did. This Province is devided into the Vpper, and *Diviſion.*

the Lower *Limoſin*. The Vpper is (properly *Limoſin*) ſeparated from the *Lovver* by the Caſtlewikes of *Maſſere*, and the brooke of *Bredaſque*, by Vpper *Vezere*, and by *Le Puy de la Marche*, being fortie French miles in breath, ſo that the whole circumference of this Countrie contayneth foure ſcore French miles. The Vpper part of it reached from *Vareille*, which is within a mile of *Souſterraine*, to the aboue ſaid Brooke being of the like ſpace. The chiefe towne is *Lemovicum* ſo *Townes.*

called, as many thinke, by *Hirtius* in his eight booke of the Gallike warres, which is now *Limoges*. *Fulvius Limoges.*

Vrſinus relying to much upon the authoritie of the ancient Coppies nameth it *Limonum*. Ptolomy calleth that *Rhatiaſtum* in his *Aquitanian Gaule* (as *Ioſeph Scaliger* ſuppoſed in writting to *Merula*) which ſhould be rather *Ville-neufve*. Yet *Bertrand* thinketh that *Rhatiaſtum* ſhould be *Raiz*; becauſe of the probability & reſſemblance of the name. Whether it be or no, it matters not. This towne is ſeated partly in a valley, and partly upon a ſmall hill, which lieth on *Saint Martialls* ſide, & the valley next to the river *Vienne*, where the Citie and the Cathedrall Church ſtands, dedicated to *Saint Stephen*. It is fortified with a ſtronge Caſtle and Walles. In the upper part of the towne, is a fine Fountaine, and the ſluce-Ponds, which ſerue not onely for the accommodation of the Burgeſſes, and the watring of horſes; but alſo on certaine dayes, and houres in the weeke, the ſluces being lett open, men and maides ſtand readie to ſcowre their ſtreets, and to caſt their filth into it, becauſe then this water as a ſwift currant runneth by their houſes. In the Abbey of *Luzarche* built by King *Pipin*, was found a manuſcript which made mention that the *Limoges* were once a Kingdome. Howſoeuer certaine it is that the *Limoſins* haue alwayes bene gouverned by Earles. The ruines which lye by the Vineyards ſhew the ancient

TOTIUS

LEMOVICI

ET

Confinium provinciarū quantum ad diœcesin Lemovicensen spectant.

NOVISSIMA & FIDISSIMA DESCRIPTIO.

Ant. Jo. Fayano M.L.

Le Ber

LA MA

CHE

LY M O

ENGOY:

MOYSEN.

PERI

GORT

POICTOU.

Occidens

Lymoges

S.Iunien

Miliaria Gallica

Miliaria Germanica

Amstelodami Apud Ioannem Ianssonium.

Septentrio

BOURBONNOIS.

Orientem

Meridies

Plan de la Ville de Lymoges

A. S. Martial	I. Fontaine du Chevalet	R. Porte des Arenes
B. S. Pierre	K. Fontaine S. Martial	S. Porte Antoine Mure
C. S. Michel	L. Fontaine S. Pierre	T. Porte Antoine Mure
D. S. Aurelian	M. Font. aux Barres	V. Porte Manigie
E. Hospital S. Martial	N. La Boucherie	X. Porte Boucherie
F. Maison de Ville	O. La Poissonnerie	Y. Port S. Martin
G. College	P. Porte Monnaier	2. La Pallaye
H. Font. et chaus d'eglise	Q. Port S. Martial	*. Porte Boulabere

NOBILISSIMO ac ILLUSTRISSIMO, ANNETO DE LEVI DUCI de Vantadour Franciæ Pari, et Provinciæ Lemovicensis Moderatori Prudentissimo. I. Fayanus Medic.^s S.P.D.

Cum Videren (Dux serenissime) Ceterarum Gallia nostræ principatu Oculis Iam nostris expositam το πανηγυρικον, solum vero nostrum, (quæ patria est) velut desertam et contemptui habitam reflare. Hæc licet non minus quam Cetera digna commendatione maximè videatur. Tum ob eius non exiguam rerum omnium quæ ad vitam et vestitum requiri possunt fertilitatem: tum locorum, eorumque multorum maxime nobilium, tum etiam non mediocris potæ fluminum quibus abluitur et ornata est numerum, non minimum. et ob id insuper (in quo magnopere laudanda est.) quod summi ingenij et non pervulgatæ eruditionis viros peperierit. Eiusmodi natum esse me intelligam. Nè quidem ita laborem parcendum censui quin illius faciem pulcherrimam hucusque velo velati obtectam detegerem, Tibiq, et cæteris rerum honestarum cupidis cernendam exhiberem. Quod si quid in hoc tantillo meo labore dignum habeatur, illud tibi totum consecrandum putavi qui patriæ ipsius (cuius hic offero imaginem. Cum a Regia Majestate tanquam dignissimus) præfectus fuerit constitutus. illius contemplatione, tanto tui alliciaris amore, ut in ea tuenda, servandaque magis ac magis operæ adhibeas. Quod profecto vires tibi suppeditet, summi Rerū omniū opificis et rectoris precor, tribuatque ut probe feliciterq, Degas. Vale

and great circuit thereof. It was also created a *Vicounty*, but accomited of the greatest dignitie that was in all France; having respect then to the jurisdiction which was ambulatoire, and unsetled. It was first ruined by the Romans, afterward the Gothes brought it under their subjection, then the French, then Charles Martell, then Pepin, and at lenght was miserably spoiled by the English: nevertheless at this present flourisheth as much as ever it did: and now the Limosins haue as great trading, as they haue in any other place. It aboundeth not onely in skilfull Artisans for all manner of trades & occupations; but especially in enammelled workemanship, having besides fine Schollars and learned men in it. In briefe, the citizens are very industrious, and neuer lazie nor idle. The women are highly commended for their chastity, and charity to the poore. Besides it is honored with an Episcopall-dignitie, a Hall of justice, an Exchequer for the Kings moneys of that Countrie, and of *Francaleu*, having also the jurisdiction of a Vicountie, belonging to the King of *Navarre*, now King of *France*. Moreouer they haue their Counsellours for the Senatehouse, and a Court of Bourroughmasters for the Burgesses, and Marchants. I will for brevities sake passe ouer the lesser townes in silence, as *Soubsterraine*, *Le Boisson*, *Barat*, *Dorat*, and *Confoulant*. Amonge which *Cassusium* is famous for their yearely Faires of Horses, and Cattell held upon *Saint Georges* day. There are also Abbeys, the one called *Grandmondt*, the other *Saint Leonards*, lying betweene *Lymoges* & *Felletin*. Lower *Limosin* is more hillie, then the Vpper, which is fitly called *La marche de Limosin*, bordering upon *Avergne*, and *Perigort*. The chiefe towne is *Tutela*, or *Tullis*, lying in a very craggie, and a montainous place. Besides the Bishopricke, it hath a Court of Iustice, and a Baliewike belonging to it, which is a great hindrance to those of *Brive* and of *Vsarche*. There is also established the Election of *Lovver Limosin*, and the Receit for the moneys, which the Countrie brings up. *Vsarche* is a small towne, seated in a pleasant aire, upon the river *Vexerevv*, which is reported to be invincible. For which they haue a common proverbe, *Que celuy qui a une maison a Vsarche possede une Forteresse en la jurisdiction des Limosins*, that is, *He vvhich hath a house vvithin Vsarche possesseth a Fortresse vvithin the jurisdiction of the Limosins*. Historie is not silent to relate the vertues of the Inhabitants, who opposed themselues brauely against the English in *Aquitanie*, and were euer constant and faithfull to their Prince the French King. *Brive la gaillarde*, is a fine small towne, situated in a fertill & a gallant plaine, environned with shadie Woods, and the fields couvered with Vines; being the Seneschalls Seate. It is said to haue bene heretofore under the jurisdiction of *Perigort*: but afterward was annexed to the *Limosins*, by the commaund of *Charles* the Sixth King of France. There are also some others, as *Treignac*, *Donzenac*, *Allasac*, *Belsoc*, *Meissac*, *Visset*, and *Belmont*. Vpper *Limosin* is watered with the river *Vienne*, called in the speech of the Limosins *Vignane*, springing out of the Mountaines of *Millevacces*, and passing by *Limoges*, and then by *Chastellerand* at *Candes* falleth into the *Loire*. The other river which washed the Vpper *Limosin* is called the higher *Vexerevv*, which comming out of the Pooles of *Forsac*, neere unto *Massere* passing by *Segur*, taketh its course into *Perigort*. *Limosin* hath bred many excellent and learned men. They are good husbands, sparing in their dyet, and contented with a litle, hating liquorishnesse, but great eaters of Bread, for which they haue a proverbe, *Le Limosin Gourmand de pain*, that is, *The Limosin is a Glutton for bread*. They drinke not much wine but in townes. The vulgar sort are too griping, & are nastie in their housekeeping. For the most part they are very laborious, ingenious, craftie, and subtill, not rash headed, but provident for themselues, and their affaires: yet this vice raignes amonge them, they will goe to lawe one with an other for a trifle; and which is worse, they are taxed for giving of money, to procure false witnesses. This is chiefly the nature of the Inhabitants of *Tulle*: but for those of *Vzarche* they care not much for merchandise, but choose rather to follow the Warrs, and to learne the use of their armes. For the Gentrie they are continually quarreling one with an other, for the rest they are very noble & generous, and herein the Burgesses of the townes imitate them. The *Limosins* commonly attaine to a great age, and their familles liue most together; so that ye shall see in the houses of some villages, an old man, which liues to see his third and fourth Generation, and some times they haue whole familles of a hundred persons, descended from one blood, which liue all together as it were in a colledge. To Conclude, I will add hereunto, that which *Iohannes Punctejus* saith in his Latine verses touching the offspring of the *Limosins*, which are these following:

Lesser townes.

Lower Limosin.

Vsarche.

Brive la gaillarde.

Rivers.

Masters.

ECce Lemovicula sedes gratissima genti,
Quæ gradibus novies quinis semisseque lata
Prospectum tollens gelidas assurgit ad Arctos,
Longa sub Occiduum nascenti ab Sydere tendit,
Et ferit Arvernas Eoo ab lumine cautes,
Stagnosis quoque Biturigum contermina campis.
Sed qua Phœbus Equos mergente sub æquore tingit,
Angolmum & partem prospectat Pictonis Arvi,
Ceu dat Bituriges spectare & Pictonas Vrsa,
Petragoris media quàm Sol conjungit ab Arce,
Cum quibus est illi morum percrebrior usus,
Vicinis quam cum reliquis. Aquitanica tellus
Hanc habet, hanc nulli morum bonitate secundam,
Irrorat superas sinuosis fluxibus oras
Montibus emanans Mile Vaccis alma Vienna,
(Vignagnam Indigenæ patrio sermone profantur)
Inde Lemovicum præceps defertur in Vrbem.
Partem urbis vallis, cen partem clivus adornat
Qua patet insignis, Divorum gloria, Templi
Cultus honos, Stephanoque pio concredita sedes.
Samothea fama est Gallos de stirpe Gomeri
Hoc tenuisse Solum, Nohemi quo tempore proles
In varias hominum dispersit agmina plagas,
Hinc Aboriginibus Populum constare catervis.
Nulla Lemovicium quem sors mutare coëgit
Nomen adhuc, Phrygios nisi vis migrasse colonos
Sedibus Alverno & Rectore Lemovice terras
Incoluisse novas, patria queis damna levarent.
Frugibus at mirum sterilis, sive ubere gleba
Et tumido nullo fluvii penetrabilis alveo,
Affluxu quam visa hominum florere frequenti,
Quam sit & omne genus promendis mercibus apta.
Terra potens armis, Anglis impervia quondam
Francorum experti celeres super ardua vires.
Vrbs tamen hæc bello Visigothûm obsessa siniſtro
Quos Scythica quondam Gallos deduxerat ora,
Pondera sustollens cladis, tendebat ad altum,
Nec pressa oppressa est, Anglum furialibus ausis.
Transactis decies sex commemoratur ab annis,
Inventas muro sublapso adisque ruina,
Reliquias ævi dantes miracula prisci,
Illa Senatorum effigies statuasque ferebant,
Mercuriumque Scopæ fusum sive arte Perilli,
Argentum ambesos statua decorabat ocellos,
Hinc, propter muros, memoranda figura Leæna
Visitur, unde Austri terris spiramina torquent,
Qua pedibus geminos uncis amplexa catellos
Hæc tria metra tenet basi subscripta rotunda.

ALMA LEÆNA DVCES SÆVOS PARIT, ATQVE CORONAT.
OPPRIMIT HANC NATVS VAIFER MALESANVS ALVMNAM,
SED PRESSVS GRAVITATE LVIT SVB PONDERE POENAS.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE COVNTIE OF POICTOV or POICTIERS.

Bounds.

POICTONIVM, *Pictavia* or *Poictou*, hath on the South *Angouleſme*, and *Xantoigne*, on the Weſt the *Aquitaine* Seas, on the North *Brittaine* and *Anjou*, the reſt is ſhutt in with *Touraine*, *Berry* & *Limoſin*.

Fertility.

This Countrie is exceeding fruitfull in Corne, & Cattell, Wool & Flaxe, and very rich in Wine. There is excellent hunting, and hawking; in regard of the abundance of Deere & game, which are in this Province. Wee reade that this Countrie was honoured heretofore by the *Gothes*, with the title of a Kingdome, whome *Clodovæus* King of *France* chaſed from hence, and likewiſe out of all *Aquitaine*.

The Emperour *Lodovicus Pius*, gaue to his Sonne *Pipinus* the Kingdome of *Aquitania*, whoſe Sonnes *Pipin* and *Charles*, were by their Vncle *Charles* the *Balde* driuen out of *Aquitania*, and ſhutt up in a *Cloiſter*, & ſo ſeizing upon this Princedome, gaue it to his Nephew *Arnold*, upon this cõdition, that it ſhould neuer beare any more the title of a Kingdome; but of a Dukedome. After *Arnold* ſucceeded *VVilliam*, ſurnamed the *Good*, *Eblon* the Firſt, *Eblon* the Second, *VVilliam* the Second and Third, *Guy*, *VVilliam* the Fourth, and Fifth, and *Elenor* Daughter of *VVilliam* the Fifth was married to *Levves* the Seuenth, King of France; who being ſuſpicious of treaſon & adultrie divourced her: ſhee then on a ſudden was eſpouſed to *Henry* Duke of *Normandie*, who after the death of King *Stephen*, ſucceeded him in the Kingdome of *England*. Whence hapned the longeſt blondieſt, & moſt grievous time of woe & calamities, which ever afflicted *France*. For after the deceaſe of *Henry*, his Sonnes *Richard*, & *Iohn* ſucceeded him, aſwell in his Kingdome of *England* as in his Maternall, and Patrimoniall inheritances in *France*. But *Arthur* being arrived, the Sonne of *Goofrie*, as being the eldeſt Sonne of King *Iohn*, pretended that he ought to be preferred before *Iohn*, and to this end was incited and ſtirred up thereunto by *Philippus Auguſtus* King of *France*, to take *Poictou* by force of armes from his Vncle *Iohn*, and to make himſelfe maſter of it. He then gathering many troups together, was on a ſudden ſurpriſed by *Iohn*, who overthrew his forces, and carryed him priſoner to Rouan, where he put him to death. For this cauſe King *Iohn* was by *Conſtantia* the Mother of *Arthur*, accuſed of *Parricide*, and for to accuſe him of it, appealed unto King *Philip*, ſitting in the Court of the Peers of *France*, where he was condemned for his offence, and adjudged to looſe all his livings to the King, by the right of confiſcation, as Lord of the Fief, & among the reſt he gott this countrie of *Poictou*. But *Levves* the Eight his Succeſſour gaue it to *Alfonſus*, who dying without iſſue, it came againe under the power of King *Philip* the Third, and continued with his Heires, till the reigne of *Phillip* of *Valois*, who was overthrowne in the Battle of *Crecie* by King *Edvvard* the Third of *England*, who tooke it in, and recouvered it againe, and held it more fully then before with all *Aquitaine*, by vertue of a treatie made betweene him, and King *Iohn* of *France*, who ſoone after created this Dutchie a Principate, which King Edward gaue to his Sonne, who having layd heavie impoſitions upon the *Aquitanies*, he loſt the greateſt part thereof, becauſe they withdrew themſelues from his obeiſſance, changing the *Roſe* for the *Flovver de Lys*, under *Charles* the Fifth King of *France*. Whoſe Nephew *Charles* the Seuenth (by domeſtick diſſentions) droue the Engliſh out of all *Aquitaine*, leaving after him for his Succeſſour *Levves* the Eleuenth, who likewiſe gaue it to his Brother *Charles* as a fief, and fee ſimple. After his death King *Levves* tooke it againe to himſelfe, and left it to his Sonne *Charles* the Eight, from which time forward *Aquitaine* or *Gaſconie*, whereof *Poictou* is not the leaſt part, continued euer ſince under the power and might of the Kings of *France*.

Ancient Inhabitants.

The ancient Inhabitants of this Countrie were called by Cæſar, Strabo and Plinie *Pictones*, by Ptolomie *Pectones*, by Ammianus Marcellinus *Pictavi*, Auſonius calleth this Province *Pictonica Regio*, and *In Notitia Provinciarum Civitas Pictavi*, or *Pictavi in Aquitania* 2. or 7. *Viennenſi*, now a dayes it is called in French *Le pais de Poictou*.

Neere unto the *Pictones*, Plinie placeth alſo the *Ageſitanes*, of whoſe memoriall, there are yet ſome remnants left to this day, in the village of *Aigounois*, not farre from *S. Maxent*, lying upon the river of *Severe*. Therefore thoſe erre greatly, which place the *Aginnates*, among the *Ageſitanes*. Seing theſe two people, dwelt at leaſt fiue daies journey one from an other.

Townes. Poitiers.

The Capitall, and Royall City of this Countrie is called in Latine *Pictavia*, by Ptolomie and Antonine *Auguſtoritum*, & in French *Poictiers*, ſituated in a very pleaſant place, among hills; but with a ridge deſcendeth into a plaine, which place they call *Franchée*. It is one of the greateſt Cities in all *France*, but now a great part of it, lieth voyd without inhabitants, having Meddowes, Vineyards, and Plowe-lands within the Circuit of it. The river *Clain* traverſeth almoſt round about it, making ſome ſmall Iles, and at laſt falleth into the *Vienne*. It is a very famous Vniverſitie, eſpecially for the Imperiall lawe, which wil giue place to no Academie in *France*, but onely Paris, having bene founded by King *Charles* the Seuenth, in the yeere of our Lord 1421. whereof *Iulius Scaliger* in his deſcription of townes writeth thus.

Si ſtudium eſt anima: veniunt à corpore vires,
Galliaque à meritis poſcit utrumque ſibi.
Hæc ſtudiis, alia belli exercentur amore:
Pictavium eſt animus, cætera corpus erunt.

The antiquitie of this towne is ſeene by the *Theater*, the Palace of *Galean*, and the arches of the Aqueducts, to leade the water by pipes, from farre places into the Conduicts, & Fountaines of the towne, which they call yet *Arceaux de Parigne*, ſure teſtimonies of the Romans commaund over theſe people.

Some giue out, that this city ſhould haue bene firſt founded by the Succeſſours of *Agathyrſus*, and *Gelonus Hercules* Sonnes, which were called by the Poets


BRITANNIÆ
PARS
Andegavensis
Ducatus
LA MER
AQVI-
TANIQVE
Redon
Roche
Roset
Blain
Nozay
Chalain
Lion
Angrie
Linieres
Pouance
Seyre
Combre
Ch. Neuf
Durestal
Clef
Bauge
Jarzé
Briaçay
Seiches
Beaufort
Angiers
Asserat
Bogart
Heverit
Pesqualaye
Ingrande
Penerz
Breuche
Mesquer
Croisic
Nantes
Oudon
Ancenis
Boussille
Chantenay
Montrelais
Ingrandes
Chalonnes
Lalay
Logné
Tuffalun
Cossay
Passavent
Chalet
Le Gerou
Tiffauges
Clisson
Monnieres
Corsset
Brenen
Pambeuf
Aigreville
Toufou
Bouffere
Vieillevigne
Montaigu
Removille
Le Poiré
Palluau
Vieille Vigne
Sulpice S.
Couche
Armentier
Pins
Bouges
Val de noriers
Mormaillons
Roche Cervieres
Languiller
Les Essars
Prinsay
Tillay
Chauvigné
Beauvoir
Challons
S. Gervais
Salaisiere
Soulans
S. Urbain
Roche sur Yon
Hermonstier
Perier
L'Isle de dieu
Talmont
Luçon
Lullon
Lullonmois
Marans
Rochelle
Pais d'
Aulnis
I. S. Martin
Insul. oleron
Oleron
Tour de cord.
Soulac
Pahus
Broüage
Mares
Tonay
Echillés
Ribérou
Bloye
Bourg
Blaye
Andermos
Prissac
Chaste
Chastelmerarde
Pont de Serre
Bressuire
Parthenay
Secondigni
Chefoure
Reaumur
Fontenay
Mervent
Vouvant
Mairmont
Coulonges
Borneau
Bourbon
Bourgneuf
Jarzé
Briançay
Seiches
Tuffé
Durestal
Ch. Neuf
Clef
Bauge
Beaufort
Angiers
Ingrande
Ancenis
Nantes
Clisson
Tiffauges
Le Gerou
Cossay
Passavent
Chalet
Lalay
Logné
Tuffalun
Ingrande
Andegavensis
Ducatus
Lullon
Lullonmois
Marans
Rochelle
Pais d'
Aulnis
I. S. Martin
Insul. oleron
Oleron

POIC: TOV PICTAVIENSIS COMITATVS

Amstelodami excudit Judocus Hondius.

Miliaria Gallica communia

Miliaria Germanica communia.

Picti. For this people being driuen out of their natiue Countrie; by reason of their inteſtine broiles, came and ſetled themſelues in *England*, where they did ſo mightely encreaſe, that they were forced to leaue their natiue ſoile & ancient habitations, and to ſeeke out new: therefore they tranſported themſelues from thence by ſhipping into *France*, leaving the memorie of their name in this towne, and Countrie.

But ſome are of an other opinion; ſeing it is manifeſt in Pomponius Mela and Plinie, that the remembrance of the *Picts*, were in this place, long before they arriued here out of *England*.

A Biſhoppricke. This Epiſcopall Seate commendeth much this Citie, for the reuerend memorie of the name, and merit of *S. Hilarie* the Biſhop thereof, a man of ſingular learning, pietie & conſtancie, who like a moſt invincible champion oppoſed the dangerous faction of *Arrius*, and refuted mightely his damnable hereſie, with a moſt profound judgment and eloquence in his twelue bookes of the Trinity, which as a remembrance to his immortall praiſe he hath left behinde him. The judiciall Court of *Poictou* is gouverned by a *Preſident*, and two *Lieutenants*, the one is for Civill, and the other for Criminall cauſes.

The Court of Juſtice

Niort. To this Court the Benches of many other townes muſt adreſſe themſelues, yea *Poictiers* it ſelfe. *Niort* alſo with the Caſtlewike thereof belonging to it, where there are held three braue yearely Marts for all *Poictou*. *Fontenay Le Conte* under the Caſtle, and Walls whereof the riveret *Vendée* runneth which ſometimes ſwelleth ſo high, that it overfloweth the Countrie round about *Fontenay*, and the adjacent territoires. Alſo *Luſigna*, where there is a very ancient Caſtle, commonly called *Meluſine-Caſtle*, &c. *Mont-morrillon*, *Chaſtelleraud*, *La Baſſe Marché*, *Dorat*, *S. Maxent* and others, to theſe maye be added *Sivray*, which of late yeares was made a *Seneſchallſhip* having a ſtronge Caſtle in it. Vnto *Poictou* belongeth alſo the Principate of *Talmont*, ſo called (as ſome ſay) *Talon du Monde*, that is, the *VVorlds heele*.

Fontenay. le Conte.

Luſigna.

Roche Sur-Ion. Alſo the Principate of *Roche Sur-Ion*, belongeth to the Royall houſe of *Bourbon*. *Chaſtel Heraut* hath the titel alſo of a Dukedome, ſeated upon the *Vienne*.

Vicounties. The Vicounties are *Touars* upon the *Tou*, alſo *Broſſe*, *Bridieres*, & *Roche-chovard*. There are diverſe other townes, and Lordſhips ennobled with the title of Baronies, as namely, *Manilers*, where they take every yeere great ſtore of Saulmons, Shads, and Cod, whereof they make Stockfiſh, and ſend them into diverſe countries. Alſo *Partenay*, *S. Maxent*, *Melle*, *Chizay*, *Chauvigny*, *Luſſac*, *Breſſuyre*, *Charon*, *Chaſteneray*, *S. Meſnin*, *S. Gilles*, *Chaſteaumur*, *Les Sables*, *d'Aulonne S. Hermine*, and *Montaigu*, being a towne with a Caſtle in it, where there is much ſalt made, *Mirebeau*, *La Motte*, *S. Beray*, *Vouvant*, *S. Hilaire*, *Mortemer*, *Luzaz*, *S. Savin*, *L'Iſle Iourdan*, *S. Benoiſt du Sault*, *Bour-neuff*, *Meroil*, *Mervant*, *Brige*, *Vouver*, *Villetaignaix*, and diverſe others.

There hath bene alſo heretofore a towne in Poictou called *Limonum*, as appeared by Antonins Iourney, when he went from *Bourdeaux* to *Auguſtodunum*. Ptolomie nameth it *Limonon*, and *In Tabula Itineraria*, *Lomounum*. Many Learned men are of the opinion, that this was *Auguſtoritum*, or *Poitiers*. It is mentioned three times in the Commentaires of *Hirtius*. In ſome bookes it is written *Lemovicum*; againſt the credit and authority of ancient *Manuſcripts*.

Hereabouts was fought that memorable Battle of *Poictiers*, wherein *Edvvard* (of immortall memorie) the Blacke Prince of *England*, with a handfull of wearied Souldiers, being not aboue eight thouſand men, encountred King *Iohn* of *France*, and overthrew his Army the flower of *France*, conſiſting of 40000. men. In which Battle were ſlaine, 52. great Lords, ſeuenteene hundred knights, Eſquires, and Gentlemen, bearing coates of armes. Among the great ones there fell that day. *Peter de Burbon Duke of Athens*, *Lord high Coneſtable of France*, *Iohn Clermont*, *Lord Marſhall*, *Georg de Charney*, *Lord great Chamberlaine*, *and Sr. Reynold Camian* who bare that day the *Oriflambe*, or grand Standard of *France*, & as many others, as made up the former account, and for common Souldiers, there lay dead in that place aboue ſixe thouſand. The liſt of priſoners taken that day were theſe, *Iohn King of France*, *Philip his Sonne*, afterward Duke of *Bourgoine*, *the Archbiſhop of Sens*, *Ieames of Burbon Earle of Ponthieu*, *Iohn of Artois Earle of Eu*, *& Charles his Brother Earle of Langueville*, *Charles Earle of Vendoſme*, *the Earles of Tankerville*, *Salſburch*, *Naſſavv*, *Dampmartine & La Roche*, within many other Lords, knights, Eſquiers, and Gentlemen to the number of about two thouſand, beſides 8000. private Souldiers, which were taken in this Battle, and a hundred Collours.

The Battle of Poitiers was fought the 19 of September, Anno 1356 Sir Ian de Serres in the reigne of King Iohn of France & Mr. Speed in the reigne of Edward the Third King of England.

This Countrie is watered with the *Clain*, the *Vienne*, the two *Sevres*, the *Vendée* & ſome others, which furniſh the inhabitants with abundance of delicate Fiſhe. I cannot omitt to ſpeake ſomewhat of the *Amphitheater* in *Poitou*, neere unto the village *Dovve*, which was made in ſuch a manner, by the cunning and art of man, as if nature her ſelfe had formed it. It is wholly cutt out of a hollow hill, and wrought without any externall matter of Ciment, Chawlke, Timber or Stone. The whole deſcription of this mount and *Amphiteater*, is credibly related by *Levine Keerſmaker*, heretofore Burroughmaſter of *Zerrickſea* in *Zealand*, and is to be read in *Iuſtus Lipſius* his booke of the *Amphitheaters* without *Rome*, Chap. 6. who addeth that *Dovve* muſt haue bene heretofore more then a village, as may evidently appeare by the old peeces of the ancient highway, which went from this towne to *Pontus Cæſarianus*, now called *Pont du Sey*. Part of which way is yet to be ſeene to this day, but the greateſt part thereof is ſpoiled & broken, and the ſtones taken up for other uſes. About halfe a mile from *Poitiers*, upon the Kings highway, as ye goe to *Bourges*, there is a great foure-ſquare ſtone, which is ſupported by fiue other ſtones, for which reaſon they call it *Pierre Levée*, upon which is engraven this Diſtick:

Rivers.

A huge ſtone.

Hic lapis ingentem ſuperat gravitate Coloſſum
Ponderis, & grandi Sydera mole petit.

Touching the Spirituall ſtate of this Countrey, ye muſt note, that there are three Biſhopricks, all belonging to and ſtanding under the Arch-Biſhop of *Tolouze*, as namely, the Biſhop of *Poictiers*, who hath 27. Abbeys under him, the Biſhop of *Luçon* or *Luſſen*, who hath tenn, and the Biſhop of *Mailleſay*, having foure Abbeys under him. The Peſants in this Countrey haue a kinde of pedlers-French and a ruſticall ſpeech amoug themſelues. He that truſt them leaſt, is wiſeſt. They are giuen to riotouſneſſe, ſtrife & contentions, and for a trifle will goe to lawe one with an other: they canne playe alſo at *Legier de main* and of foure make fiue. But the Inhabitants in the townes are of a farre different humour: for they are men of underſtanding, curteous, affable, free-hearted and bountifull, ennemies to diſſimulation, deceit, and couſenage, lovers and honorers of learning and diſcipline, and the Nobility & Gentrie are conſiderate, provident, hardie and generous men.

Manners of the Inhabitants.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE COVNTRY OF XAINTOIGNE.

THE Countrie of *Xaintoigne*, called in Latine *Santonia* from the ancient Inhabitants thereof the *Santones*, (or *Xaintongeois*) hath on the North *Poicton*, on the East *Angoumois*, and *Perigorte*, on the South the river *Garound*, and on the West the Ocean, and the Iles of *Oleron*, where there are great store of Hares, and Connies. *Name.*

Site. Wee reade in the Authour of the *Ephemerides* of the *Gallike* warrs, that the limits of the *Santones* (or *Xaintongeois*) were heretofore larger, and that they were not much lesse, than the *Tolosates* (or those of *Tolouze*) and that in their great warrs against *Cæsar*, the Assembly of the Princes of *Gallia*, commaunded them to bring up twelue thousand men, when as the *Pictones* (or *Poictevins*) levyed but eight thousand, and the *Lemovices* (or *Limosins*) tenne.

Fertility. *Xaintonge* aboundeth in Corne, and Wine, and is one of the best Countries in *France*, in so much that they send forth their commodities into *Spagne*, *England*, and other Countries. The ancient habitants were the *Santones*. *Cæsar* and others make mention of them, in the first *Gallike* warrs, in some coppies wee read *Xantones*, but in his second booke *Santoni*, and in his third booke of the Civill warrs *Santona*, if it be not a fault escaped. *Strabo* calls them *Santoni*, *Ptolomie Satones* in stead of *Santones*, as Stephanus writeth them. *Plinie* honoureth them with the title of *Libertie*, in in his 19. Chapter: & *Ammianus Marcellinus* rankes them among the chiefest of the *Gaules*. By *Gallen Santonia* when he wrot of the *Santonick* herbe which tooke its name from hence. *Civitas Santonum*, *Cité des Xaintongeois* is called in *Notitia Provinciarum Gallia*, *L'Eveschè des Saintes*, the Bishoprick of *Saintes*. Thus much for the ancient Inhabitants.

Townes. The principall City of this Countrie is *Saintes*, founded by the ancient *Gaules*, which in ancient times was called *Mediolanium Xantonum*, or *Santonum*: by *Antonine Mediolanum Santonum*, upon his way from *Saintes.* *Bourdeaux* to *Auton*. In *Tabula Itineraria* it is corruptly called *Mediolanum Saneon*, by Strabo & Ptolomie *Mediolanium*, and by *Stephanus Mediolanum*. After this People was subdued by *Cæsar* and the Romane Captaines, the name of this City was changed. There are many things which shew the antiquity of this towne. As first many peeces of the ancient walls, which are seene yet here and there. Secondly the foundation, and ruines of the *Amphitheater*, which is answerable to that of *Perigeux*, neere unto *Saint Etropus* Church. Thirdly upon *Charent*-bridge before the towne, where there is a very ancient Arch, upon the one side whereof are engraven these words: CÆSARI NEP. DIVI IVLII PONTIFICIS AVGVRI. and on the other side are diverse letters, which are so defaced, that one cannot read the meaning of them. Finally by the ruines of some *Aqueducts* & Conduits of Fountaines, which ledd the water into the towne now broken. This Citie is called by *Ausonius* in his 13. Epistle *Santonus*, & in his 14. and 18. Epistles *Santones*. It is seated upon the pleasant river of *Charent*, whose *Source*, or spring-head beginneth in a place called *Charemac*, betweene *Limoges* and *Angoulesme*. It is an Episcopall Seate, & hath had, as *Belleforest* counteth, 53. Bishops. *S. Eutropus* was sent thither first by *S. Clement*, who having converted this people to the Christiã faith, was afterward martyrized under the Emperour *Domitian*: & the last Bishop (as *Belleforest* saith) was *Trist and de Biset*. There is in it a monasterie of Nunns, dedicated to the Virgine Marie by *Geffrey Count of Saintoigne*, and *Agnes* his lady in the yeere 1047. The thirtith Bishop of *Xainctes* was called *Pierre de Consonsant*, who built the Episcopall house, and Anno 1200. reedifyed the walls of the Cathedrall Church:

Rochell. The other townes are *Rochell*, *S. Jean d'Angely*, *Loygaire*, *Archaut*, *Pont Loublese*, *Blaye*, *Taillebourgh*, *Iarnac*, *Barbesieux*, *Iosac*, *Marennes*, *Soubize* and *Brouage*. The city of *Rochell* called in Latine *Rupella*, is seated in one of the fertillest Countries of *France*, upon an arme of the Sea, where it ebbs and flowes up to it twise a day. It was built sixe, or seuen hundred yeeres agoe, by the Kings of *France*; because of the site & the commodiousnesse of the haven; & to curbe the *Pirates*, which troubled all the *Armorick Coast*, for it hath a very good port, and a braue roade for shipping to ride in, and indeed is a place impregnable, & so strong, that it is impossible to be gott but by famishing. On the South side, it is almost all fortified with a Gulfe of the Ocean Sea, on the North side of it, is nothing but Marshes, ouerflowne with water (which for this reason are good for the making of Salt, (cõmonly called *Salines*.) The other parts are fortifyed with Walls, Moates, Towres, Turrets, and stronge Bulwarkes, euery one of them, having their seuerall names; so that they can bringe no Canon to batther them. This towne was commaunded in ancient time by an English Gouvernour; but afterward was brought under the obedience of the French King by the Citizens rebellion, who droue the English out of it; for which cause *Charles* the Fifth, Anno 1562. gaue those of Rochell many fine priviledges, aswell concerning maritimate affaires, as for the choosing of a *Major*, and a shrife out of the bodie of the Citizens, for the politick gouvernment of the towne, and for this reason, no strang Gouvernours shall be imposed upon them, or troubled with any garnison, having also this priviledg, that no citadell or castle shal be built within their towne.

The siege of Rochell. Rochell (anno 1573.) was besieged by *Henry de Valois*, Duke of *Anjou* afterward King of *Poland* & *France*, & endured one of the hardest bloudiest & most memorable Sieges, as hapned in many ages. In which the *Besiegers* thundred with their Canon upon the towne; both by Sea and by Land, made many furious attemps & assaults, poured in showres of Arquebusades among them, had scalling ladders, & by sapping, and mining blew up the Bulwarks. In Briefe used all the force and violence as possibly they could: but was as brauely defended by the besieged as assaulted,

SEPTENT

SCALA LEVCARVM.

1 2 3 4 5

LVSSON NOIS.

PAIS D'AVNIS.

OCEANUS AQVI: TANI: CUS OCCIDENT

MARES. SALANT. INI.

BROVAGE.

Marepnois

TO XA

Amstelodami.
Apud Ioannem Ianssonium.

PTENTRION

PARTIE DV POITOV.

AN GOV

MOIS.

O G

N' E.

CARTE DV PAIS DE XAINTONGE

ORIENT

MIDI

for men, weemen, and children (as feareleſſe) ran to anſwere all alarms and aſſaults of the Ennemie, ſtopped the breaches, encountred & tumbled downe the firſt that came to enter, and beate them back againe into their trenches, and oftentimes ſallied out after them many times with good ſucceſſe, which did ſo wearie them with continuall alarms, and ſallies, that they tooke noe reſt night nor day, and having ſtood out nine deſperate aſſaults (which were as courariouſly repulſed as giuen) at laſt the Ambaſſadours of *Poland* on the 17. of *Iune*, came to fetch *Henry Duke of Anjou*, whome the States of their Kingdome had choſen to be their *King*, ſo that by this meanes God wrought the deliverance of the City of *Rochell*, after they had ſpent almoſt all their victualls, and amunition of warre, and loſt many hundreds of men: and ſo the Kinge by the articles of peace formed in the manner of an *Edict*, graunted thoſe of *Rochell*, *Montauban*, *Niſmes*, and other townes the free exerciſe of their religiõ. This ſiege laſted from the beginning of March, till the ſeuenteenth of *Iune* fallowing, and after an exceſſiue charge, & the loſt of aboue 20000. men ſlaine upon ſervice, aſſaults, and dyed with ſickneſſe, was freed, the towne having endured in one month 13000. Canon ſhott. But which is moſt remarqueable, and miraculous, when the Souldiers and people were almoſt famiſhed for hunger, the Lord muſtered up an army of Muſcles & other Shellfiſh & ſent them into the haven of the towne which did abundantly relieue them; ſome imagine that this was cauſed by the thundring noize of the ordnance: howſoeuer God neuer forſakes his in their greateſt diſtreſſes. *Rochell* hath a *Preſidiall* Seſſion with Counſellours and Officers for the adminiſtration of Iuſtice.

Miraculous work of God.

Saint Iean d'Angeli.

S. Iean d'Angeli is a fine towne lately built, and is one of the principaleſt, and the beſt compacted in *Xaintoigne*. It tooke this name from an Abbey dedicated in the honour of *S. Iohn*, whereof the foundation was layd in the reigne of King *Pepin*, who kept his Court in the palace of *Angeri* (for there is but one letter changed in the termination of this word) ſeated upon the river *Boutonne* in the territoire of *Aulnis*. It is reported (if ye will giue credit to it) that ſome religious men, coming from the *Holy land*, brought into this place (as they ſay) *S. Iohn Baptiſts head*, upon whoſe coming the King obtayned a great victorie ouer his Ennemies; in acknowlegment whereof, he founded in this place where his owne palace of *Angeri* ſtood, an Abbey, & called it after S. Iohns name, and there putt into it Religious men tõ ſerue God, allowing them good meanes & revenews. In ſo much that a great many people came flocking thither, which by litle & litle built this towne, which now ſtands there at this preſent, and calling it after S. Iohns name hath euer ſince kept the ancient name. This hapned about the yeare of our Lord 768. when as King *Pepin* had warrs with *Gaifer* King of *Aquitania*, whome he vanquiſhed, as appeares by the ſtorie of the foundatiõ of this Abbey. This towne was beſieged by the Duke of *Anjou* 1569. and after it held out two months, it was yeelded upon compoſition ſigned by the King, *that they ſhould march out vvith bagg, and baggage, vvith their armes, horſes, and flying Colours*. By how much this famous ſiege was followed and as couragiouſly defended, by ſo much is it the more remarkable, for the raſhe and ſudden breach of faith and promiſſe which his majeſty had ſolemnely made. For the hiſtorie noteth, that he loſt aboue tenn thouſand men before it, & fiue or ſixe & twentie Gentlemen of the ordnance, all ſlayne upon their dutie, who had ſhott upon the towne aboue fiue thouſant Canon ſhott, and the many runawayes, that at laſt his great army was ſo weakned that it was not aboue 18. or 20. thouſand men.

Pont Loubleſe.

Pont Loubleſe, or *Ponts* is a towne which lieth foure miles from *Sainctes*. It is devided into two parts, the Vpper and the Lower towne, and that part which is called *S. Vivian* lieth now almoſt deſolate; becauſe that the Iewes, who dwelt in it heretofore, having hung up in deriſion a Crucifix upon the Hoſpitall, the Lord thereof deſtroyed them without any pitie. The other part of the towne on the North ſide is called *Les Haires*, and *S. Martin* is embelliſhed with many Churches, & Convents of White and Grey Fryers, whoſe Convent was founded by a Lord of the ſame place, called *Regnaut* in the time of *Charles* the Fifth. But the Fryers Cloiſters of *S. Benedictus* Order, and of *S. Iohns* of *Ieruſalem* were founded by *Guy* of *Angouleſme*. It hath three Pariſhes, & three Hoſpitalls, whereof two of them are for the entertaynment of ſtrangers, and the other for the Natiues of this Countrie: the revenews whereof had wont to be employed in the maintenance of Schooles. There are under the juriſdiction of *Ponts*, two and fiftie Pariſhes, and two hundred and fifthie *Fee-farmes*, belonging to Noble and Gentlemen. The Meddalls found there buried under the bottome of a pillar, ſhew evidently the antiquitie of this place, about the inſcriptions whereof, were written upon the one *Divus Cajus Iul. Caſ. Imperator*, & upon the other ſide *Aelius Pontus Nepos Pomp. Mag. Tumul.* ſo that it is credible, that this Caſtle and Towne bore the name of *Aelius Pontius*, and that in all appearence *Anthoni de Pont* Lord of this place was deſcended from the Romans: beſides, there were ſome ancient chartres kept in it, wherein were written theſe wordes, *Armadus Vlnerius Pontius & Anabalda Vxor, Diis Volent.* and *Albinus Coſſejus Pontius Filius Anab. Vlneri. D. A. Pont.* and *Helheida Vxor hic jacent.* moreouer, *Ecmoratus, Comai D. A. Pont. Egilda Filia Brenni Vxor.* Howſoeuer, it is verely thought, that theſe ancient Romans tooke their name from *Ponts*, or bridges in regard of the number of them which were made over the river *Seugne* under this towne, & for a memoriall thereof, there is yet ſeene in one of the arches the armes of the Lords of *Pont*, which are three bridges *Or*, in a field *Geules* upon a Scutchion *Argent*. *Blaye* is more anciẽt then any towne in this Countrey: for *Auſonius* calleth it *Blavia militaria*, as beingh a ſtrong fortreſſe for the Romiſh garniſon. It bore the title of a Caſtle, before the French inhabited *Gallia*. The Lord of this place was that mighty & vaillãt *Palatine Rolland*, who liued in the time of *Charles* the great. This *Charles* built a Church in it, & named it *S. Romans*. Neere vnto the Port *Santongeois* lieth alſo the towne of *Taillebourg* or *Bourg*, which is reaſonable faire, & well ſeated. *Barbeſieux* is about nine miles from *Sainctes*, and fiue from *Angouſleſme*, from *Coignac* and from *Ponts*. It was in times paſt a very faire towne, and well fortified, as appeares by the ruines of the walls, ſituated in a fertill place though it lay aloofe from the river. There are in this towne two Pariſhes, the one is called *S. Mathevvs*, the Church whereof was heretofore dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*: the other *S. Euſtachius*. It hath a faire Caſtle in it, which was built by one of the great *Grandſires* of the Counts of *Rochefault*, not long ſince; becauſe that from this houſe the Lords of Barbeſieux are iſſued. *Brovage* is a ſmall towne, lying foure ſquare, built upon a marſh, wonne from the Sea. it is much noted for the abundance of Salt, which is made there. This place being beſieged by the Duke of *Mayenne*, the 22. of Iune 1577. was yeelded up upon compoſition, and they marched out of it, with their armes, bagg and baggage, & ſo remayneth at the devotion of the Conquerour. There is alſo the great Bourrough of *Marans* defended with a ſtronge Caſtle. This place retayneth the name of the ſoile, being built upon marſhie ground, where they make a world of Salt. The river of *Sevre* runneth by it ſo that they may with great eaſe bring their commodities to *Rochell*, conſidering alſo the Sea flowes up to the very Caſtle. The *Saintongeois*, make much money of their corne, which the *Spaynards* feth from them every yeare by marchants which ſells it to them. *Rochell* is very rich, becauſe it lyeth ſo neere the Sea, and principally in regard of the great commerce and trading, which they haue with the Engliſh, and Flemmings that reſort thither.

Blaye.

Taillebourg.

Barbeſieux.

Brovage.

Marans.

The Territoire of
BOVRDELOIS,
The Countrie of
MEDOC,
and the Provoſtship of
BORN.

PTOLOMEE placeth the *Gaſcons* in the Dukedome of Arragon in Spayne, and acknowledge none of them in his deſcriptions of France: but in their ſtead, addeth the Bourgeſois, and Vibiſques. At this day then all Gaſcognie is ſituated in France, and borders upon the *Biscains*, ſo that their Countrie lyeth betweene *Baionne*, and *Bourdeaux*, in which the *Auſſes*, *Tarusatois*, *Lectorois*, *Bigorroù*, *Nitiobregois*, inhabited; whoſe capitall towne is *Agen*, *Commenges*, *Garotes*, and *Eluſates*. The Countrie there is for the moſt part fruitfull, and among other commodities yeeldeth good ſtore of wine; having a ſweete, and a pleaſant aire. The principall Citie in it is *Bourdeaux*, which *Charlemagne* in his Teſtament, accounteth to be one of the Metropolitan Cities of the Romaine Empire. It is ſituated upon the edge of the Garrone, towards the Pyrenean Mountaines, which lye weſtward. Over againſt the River ſide, there lye very pleaſant hillocks, and ſmall hills full of fruitfull trees, & Vineyards. Among them there is a ſmall hill, which litle by litle aſſendeh upright, and lieth Southward of the Citie, adorned with a thick wood of Cyprus-trees, which ſcarcely containeth ſeven acres of ground. The Cyprus-trees are very rare in France, for which reaſon thoſe of *Bourdeaux*, doe eſteeme and glorie much of their Cyprus wood, which they have kept and mainteyned from antiquitie to this day: ſo that who ſo buyeth any Bourdeaux wines, he cannot depart from thence, before he hath from the Magiſtrates a Cyprus braunch, for which he muſt give a peece of money for every ſhip that departeth from thence. This Citie is ſeated not farre from the mouth of the *Garonne*, as *Strabo* ſaith: the Sea flowing into the *Garonne*, maketh there a Lake, that floweth and ebbeth as the Sea doth. Which the Poët *Auſonius*, who was borne in *Bourdeaux* commendeth much in his learned verſes, together with his Countrie, the Climate, and the Soile in ſaying.

Burdegala eſt natale, ſolum, Clementia cœli
Mitis, ubi & rigua larga indulgentia terra.
Ver longum, brumæque breves, juga frondea ſubſunt.

The walles of the towne have many times beene enlarged eſpecially in the yeere 1302. There is a fine ſtreete within *Bourdeaux*, ſurnamed the Wolfe-ſtreete, becauſe the Wolves fell into it Anno 582, which retaineth ſtill the name from them. There are in it at this day two famous Collegiall Churches, whereof one is the Metropolitan, twelve Parriſh Churches, eight Cloiſters of Moncks, a Nunnes Convent, and a Colledge of Ieſuits, which *Francis Boulonois* in the yeere 1573 inſtituted and founded. The Palace of *Galienus*, which ſeemeth to have taken the name from *Galienus Auguſtus*, is there yet to be ſeene: as alſo the deſolate, and ſmall remainders of the Amphitheater, heretofore famous. *Vinetus*, who was an eye-witneſſe of it ſaith, that it was environned with ſixe walles, whereof the outmoſt was the higheſt, and the inmoſt the loweſt, being 86 foote one from an other; the intervall, or diſtance within, had on both ſides a path, containing the ſpace of 224 feete in length, and 149 in breadth. The Amphitheater ſtood without the walls of Bourdeaux ſome 400 paces. The Palace of Safegard called Tutelæ, lay without the walls of the Citie, neere unto the River of Garonne: but the walls of the Citie being made greater the Palace was encloſed in it. Some thinke that it was an open Temple, & from the marke of the name, they gather that it was the Temple of the Tutelar God. *Puy Pauline*, tooke his name from *Pontius Paulinus*, the Diſciple of *Auſonius*, who was deſcended of the Illuſtrious famillie of the *Paulins* and *Leontins*. Hereupon *Sidonius* wrot a verſe in the commendations of Burgus. *Auſonius* maketh mention alſo, that there was a ſhippe wrights wharfe, and a haven that ran into the midſt of the Citie, when he ſaith:

Per mediumque urbis fontani fluminis alveum,
Quem Pater Oceanus reſluo cum impleverit æſtu
Adlabi totum ſpectabis claſſibus æquor.

But now there is no markes remaining of this haven, unleſſe it be at the mouth of the ſmall River Peuga, where on each ſide thereof there ſtandeth a high towre, unto which heretofore a great chaine was faſtned, which is yet to be ſeene, and which was layd over unto the gate called *Caillon*. At this day there is no haven runneth into the Citie of *Bourdeaux*: ſeing the *Garonne* ſerveth in ſtead thereof. Now the Fountaine *Divona* is wholly dryed up, and no remainders thereof to be ſeene.

There is no Countrie in France, that aboundeth more in excellent wines than this: theſe wines are called there by the inhabitants, *Vin de grave*, for *grave* ſignifieth ſand, or ſandie ground. Now the land, which lyeth under the Citie, where theſe excellent grapes grow, is called *grave*, becauſe it is very ſandie. There are other wines beſides, as *le Lermont*, and de *la Baſtide*. The *Garonne* runneth through & watereth *Bordeaux*, and ebbeth and floweth more then 50 paces above the ſaid Citie. The *Peuge* and *Diviſe* being Rivers of no great importance, I will paſſe by. The Magiſtrates which are commonly called Jurats, together with the chiefe of their Senate the Maire gouverne the Republicke: theſe Jurats were in former times 324 in number, but afterward according to the number of the Countries belonging to the Citie twelve. This is the Seate of the Kings Parliament, which was firſt held there in the yeere 1351, upon the 12 day of November, upon which day they were all ſworne, to obſerve the Lawes and faſhions of the Pariſian Senate.

PARTIE DU PAIS DE SAIN: TONGE.

LE PAYS DE MEDOC.

Le haure d'Arcachon

Païs d'entre deux Mers

Bourdeaus

COSTE DE MEDOC

BOVCHE DE GARONE

LA COSTE DE ARCACHON

LA MER AQVI

Milliaria Germanica communia.

1 2 3 4 5 6

Evert Symons Q.
Hamers Velat sculps.

BAZADOIS.

Païs de Marsan.

LA CHALOSSE

LES LANDES DE BOVRDEAVS

PAYS D'AVRIBAT.

PARTIE D'ESPAGNE

TANIQVE

VRDELOIS.
DE MEDOC.
A PREVOSTE
BORN.

Bazas
Cadillac
S. Macari
Alengen
Vfeste
Parfac
Roquetaillade
Vilendrault
Podenfac
Le Cyron flu
Labrit
La Dour flu.
Mont de Marſan
Tartas
Sore
Tuſan
Secas
Villagrin
Sabres
Rion
Pouy
Marenx flu.
Gaue flu.
Salies
Belloc
Sorde
S. Pandelhon
La Tricherie
Muret
Lypoſte
Lango
La Bouhere
Auros
Imquillet
Lue
Mezos
S. Iulia
La Marie
L. Eſperon
Caſtelz
Sobuſſe
Dax
Birport
Peyrehourade
Port de Lane
Houre
Gaue
Haſtinques
Bidaſche
La Bidaſche flu.
Guiſent
S. Andre
Sobuges
Mageſc
S. Vincent
Vrt
S. Martin
S. Eſprit
Adres
Larrus
Ysaxu
Le Nive flu.
Cambo
La Houce
Euſtarits
Spelette
Bayonne
Biarris
Angelet
Bidard
Basques
S. Jan de Luz
Rhune montagne pres Bayonne en
laquelle y a vne Chapelle de laquelle on void
quatre Royaumes, France,
Espagne, Navarre et Arragon
Ragne
S. Marie
Funtaravia
La Paleſe
S. Sebaſtian
Mont de Marſan
Le Barat
Seſton
Baronnie de
la benne.
La Pointe
des Gabets
C. Breton
Mimizan
Port de Cautis
Biats
S. Julien
Lict
S. Garons
Marcques
Lince
Long
Meſange
Vieille
Vieux Boucau
Boucau de mer
Boucau neuf
Lieues de Gascongne
1 2 3 4 5 6
Amſtelodami excudit
Judocus Hondius.

And it was ordained in this Parliament, that the Provinces of *Bordeaux*, *Vasatois*, *Agenois*, *Condomois*, *Londes*, *Cohors*, *Armenious*, *Gu:rcy*, *Limogois*, *Perigort*, *Angoulesme*, *Santoigne*, and of *Rochell*, should receive their Lawes and Statutes from thence. But afterward the Provinces of *Armenois*, *Angeulesme*, *Rochell* and the greatest part of *Cohors* fell of, & separated themselves. There was in this Citie heretofore an Episcopal Sea, but now is become an Arch-Episcopall, flourishing with the dignitie Metropolitan. The Universitie of Bordeaux, was by the order of the Pope *Eugenius* fonnded after that of *Toloise*, and was confirmed and adorned by Lewes King of France with divers priveledges, anno 1472. & for the glorie thereof, was simply named the Schoole of Gascognie.

Those of *Bordeaux* had from Charles the 1x. the right of keeping a Marte, or Faire, which they freely keepe, as well as those of Lyons twise a yeere, to wit, in the month of March, and in October; which lasteth 25 dayes. To relate the acts, that those of Bordelois have done, belongeth rather to a Historieographer than to a Cosmographer, therefore wee will passe by them in silence: onely we will mention of this, that *Tetricus* one of the 30 Tyrants in the time of *Galienus* was Elected Emperour by the President of this Citie, and a purple robe put upon him, which was accounted high treason. By the warres of the *Vandals*, *Goths*, *Sarrazins* and *Normans*, the said Citie was oftentimes destroyed and burnt, for which cause it is now not so fine, and bewtifull as it would have beene if these disasters, had not hapned to it, as *Ausonius* mentioneth. In the yeere 1479, there was an alliance made betweene those of *Bordeaux*, and *Burgus*, namely that Bordeaux should rule as a Prince over Bourg, & the other townes of that Province, which continued so, untill the last day, that the English commaunded it. Now in the times of warre, the Maire, and those which were sworne of the Councill of Bordeaux, choose some from out among their Burgesses, who should be Gouvernours, & Commandours of townes, and Castles, and this was the cause, why the townes of *Blaye*, *Bourg*, *Libourne*, *S. AEmilians* Church, *Chastillon*, *Cadillac*, and *S. Macaries* Church were called daughters of the Citie of Bourdeaux.

Blaye, it is a very strong towne, lying on the right side of the *Garonne*, 12 miles distant from the mouth of it, and 7 miles from Bourdeaux: there stand continuall centinells, or watch-men night and day upon a high towre, which beholdeth farre and neere, what is done upon the *Garonne*, & if any Ennemies ships come in, they shoote at them with their Canon as farre as possibly they can reach, for the River there is 2200 paces over. *Burgus* seemeth in formes times to have beene called *Ebromagum*, for it was built in the forme of a Bourg, or a Castle with publick Barnes, and afterward was strengthned, and enlarged with walls, and turrets, by *Pontius*, *Leontius*, and *Paulinus*. It got the name of Bourg, for they called those Bourghs, and Castles, which were fortifyed, and provided with all manner of graine, and necessarie provisions for the time of warre. Libourne lyeth just in that place, where the two Rivers *Dordoigne*, and the *Lilie* runne into an other: when there was any infection of the plague in the great townes then they used to hold the Parliament of *Bourdelois* here. It is a new towne, for *Froßard* maketh first mention thereof. In Bourdelois lyeth also *Le pays entre deux Mers*, *Medoc*, *Le pays de Buch*, and *Le pays de Fronsac:* being a land which lyeth betweene two Seas, and is a very fat, and a fertill Soile, lying betweene the *Garonne* and the *Dordaigne*. These two Riyers, because of their greatnesse are called by the Inhabitants Seas: upon this ground is situated the townes *S. Macari*, *Libourne*, and *Medoc*, all which belong unto the Parliament of Bourdelois.

The Countie of *Medoc*, containeth the Land, which lyeth betweene Bourdeaux, the Sea, & the Garonne. It is almost all sands, neere unto some Marshes, and lyeth so low, that oftentimes it is overflowne, therefore it is not straug, that the Shores of *Medoc* is daylie washed away, & the houses of the Inhabitans in time will be eaten away, and swallowed up by the Sea.

Upon *Medoc* boundeth the *Pays de Buchs*, which beareth the title of a principate. *Le pays de Fronsac*, is a Marquisate, and taketh the name from the towne, and Castle *Fronsac*, which *Charlemagne* built, when he made warres upon *Hunold*, Duke of *Gascognie*, and expulsed him.

THE DESCRIPTION OF LANGVEDOCKE.

VNTO *Gallia Narbonnenſis* or *Narbon*, which was alſo formerly called *Gallia Braccata* (from the long fronzes or ſloppes which the inhabitants had wont to weare) belongeth *Languedoc*, *Provence*, *Daulphiné* and *Savoye*.

Name. The name *Languedoc* cometh not from the *Gothes* (as ſome imagine) which after the Gothiſh ſpeech called it *Langothia*, but from the propertie of the ſpeech, they ſpeake there. For whereas the French men in affirming any thing anſwere *Ouy*, (that is, yea) theſe ſay *Oc*. Scaliger devideth the French tongue into the French and *Tectoſagiſh* or *Provençall* ſpeech. Againe he devideth the French tongue cõmonly into *Ouy* & *Oc*. The firſt are thoſe, which inhabit about Paris, & the adjacẽt Countries: the ſecond thoſe that now dwell about *Toulouze*, & *Monpelier* their capitall townes. The Frẽch tearme, the one the Cõmaund of the crooked ſpeech, the other the Gouvernment of the right ſpeech.

Bounds. Languedoc is environned on the Weſt ſide with *Gaſcoigne*, where the *Garound* runneth betwixt them both: on the North-weſt with *Cadurçois*, on the North with *Alvernois* and *Forois*: on the Eaſt with *Daulphiné*, and *Provençaulx*, ſo that all the Rhoſne belongeth to *Languedoc*, and the Parliament of *Toulouze*, & on the South with the *Mediterranean Sea*, and the *Pyrenean* mountaines.

This Countrie was very famous, eſpecially in the time of the Romans, for which cauſe it was more abundantly inhabited, then any other part of France, whereof I will ſpeake ſome thing of it in paſſing by, before I come to the particular Deſcription of the Situation of this Countrie, as it lies at this day.

Ancient Inhabitants. The ancient inhabitants of this Province were formerly the *Volſſes*, *Arecomiques*, *Tectoſages*, *Septimanes*, *Decumanes*, *Atacins*, *Toloſates*, *Gabales*, *Albigeois*, *Velaunois*, *Conſeranois*, *Helves*, *Nemauſois*, *Aletois*, *Bezerois*, *Agatois*, *Lutevains*, *Magulannois*, & *Sontiates*. The name of the *Volſſes* was very famous, and written after diverſe manners. For by *Caſar*, *Livius*, *Plinius*, *Silius*, *Mela* and others, they were called *Volſſes*, by *Strabo* & *Ptolomy* Οὐόλκοι, and in ſome of *Caſars* bookes are named *Volca* or *Volgues*. And by *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſæus* Οὔολγοι. & by *Auſonius* in his deſcription of the Citie *Toloſe*, *Belca*, or *Belſſes*. Touching the *Volgues* we knowe there is a great concordance betweene the Greekiſh letters γ and κ, whereas they are writen by Dionyſius Οὔολγοι is ſuppoſed to be a fault, or at leaſt ought to be Οὔολκοι. Of the name *Belſſes*, which is found in *Auſonius*, there are diverſe opinions, but in the laſt Edition it is thus written,

Vſque ad Teutoſages primævo nomine Belcas.

A certaine learned man by name *Elias Venetus* witneſſeth, that in ſome coppies there ſtands,

Panaque nomina Belgas.

And in an other

Paganaque nomina Belgas.

Beatus Rhenanus in his firſt booke of the High-Dutchies memorable Acts, corrects it thus:

Germanaque nomina Belgas.

For he had read in the eleuenth booke of the *Gallike* warrs, that *Ceſar* had underſtood by the *Remes*, that the moſt part of the *Belga* came from the High-Dutches, & in anciẽt times remouved over the *Rhene*, becauſe the land there was very fruitfull: in ſo much that they chaſed away the Gaules out of this Countrie: which as other things ſeemeth to be farre fetcht. For, what matters this riddle to the limites & bounds of the *Tectoſages*, & *Narbonnois*, which *Auſonius* placeth there? *Ioſephus Scaliger* in this firſt booke of his expoſition upon *Auſonius* Cap. 23. readeth:

Panaque nomina Belgas.

Now what the word *Pagana* and *Pagi* meaneth, he expoundeth very learnedly, ſo that the Bookes, wherein *Primævo nomina Belcas* is, ought to be rejected. For the *Belca*, as *Auſonius*, who was a French man, writeth, being perhaps ſpoken in the right ſpeech, are the ſame people, which are called *Volgues*, which at this day is not heard of among the vulgar people; unleſſe ſome will ſay, that this word *Belcarie* (are the Belces, which *Auſonius* mentioneth, & thoſe (I ſay) which others name *Volgues*) for that part of *Narbonne* or *Languedoc*, which *Vinetus* notheth; but *Auſonius* ſaith well in naming the *Teutoſages*, and, as others, *Tectoſages*

Primævo nomine Belcas;

Suppoſing that they were firſt called *Belces*, or *Volces*. There were two ſorts of *Volces*, the *Aricomiques*, and the *Tectoſageois*. Theſe people, which *Pliny* and *Caſar* call *Aricomiques* are named by *Ptolomy*, Ἀρεκομισκοί, and oftentimes by *Strabo* in his fourth booke Ἀρεκομισκοί, who inhabited the greateſt part of this Countrie, and whoſe natiue Soile was *Narbon*. Theſe were heretofore thoſe (as famous *Ioſephus Scaliger* noteth) which are now called *Niſmes Vzetois*, *Magalanois*, and *Bezarrois*. The Townes of the *Nemenſois*, *Bezarrois*, and *Magalanois*, and the territoire *Vzets* are placed in *Notitia Provinciarum* in the ſecond *Vienne*, which are now named *Les Eveſchez de Numes*, *Mompeliers*, *Beſiers* & *Vſetz*, which *Pliny* in his fourth booke, and *Mela* in his ſecond call *Tectoſages*, *Strabo* Τεκτόσαγες, & are once more ſo named by *Plinie* lib. 3. and by *Livius* 38. Alſo by *Iuſtinus* in his 32. booke of *Trogus Pompejus*, whoſe Forefathers (as he himſelf witneſſeth in his 43. booke, were borne in this Countrie of the *Tectoſages*, and in his journall calleth them *Volce-tectoes*, which ought to to be read, *Volce Tectoſages* and *Tectogaſes* in *Auſonius*. Τεκτόσαξ is by *Stephanus* as Ἄτραξ Ἀσφαξ, where in the pages following he writeth Τεκτόσαγες ἔθνος Γαλατικὸν. ἐφ' ᾧ Τεκτοσάγης Λίβιος, καὶ Τεκτοσάγαι, &c.

La Partie Septentrionale du LANGUEDOC.

Milliaria Gallica

Milliaria Germanica

Amstelodami Apud Ioannem

Septentrion

Orient

Occident

Midy

PARTIE DU LIMOSIN

PARTIE DU PAIS D'AUVERGNE.

PARTIE DU QUERCY.

PARTIE DU Rouergue.

Col de Carre

Cantal

d Ioannem Ianſonium.

Lion

PAR:

TIE

DU

DAU:

PHI:

NE

Viennois

Valence

S. Romans

Compte d'Auig

La Haulte For rest

Gi vauldan

Ve lay

Vi V a: rais

non

Let us now leaue this word-combate, and come to matters of greater moment. *Languedoc* then hath three principall townes in it, whereof ſome of them are *Arch-Biſhopricks*, and others *Biſhopricks*. The *Arch-Biſhopricks* are *Tolouze*, and *Narbonne*. *Tolouze* is not onely an Arch-Biſhoprick, but alſo the Parliament of whole *Languedock*, where the heigh court is held, & is beſides the chiefe *Seneſchall-ſhip* of *Languedock*. This Citie commonly called *Tolouze* is thus deſcribed by *Auſonius*:

Non unquam altricem noſtri reticebo Toloſam,
Coctilibus muris quam circuit ambitus ingens,
Perque latus pulchro prælabitur amne Garumna,
Innumeris cultam populis, confinia propter
Nigida Pyrenes, & pinea Cebennarum
Inter Aquitanas gentes & nomen Iberum.
Qua modo quadruplices exſe quum effuderit urbes,
Non ulla exhauſta ſentit diſpendia plebis,
Quos genuit cunctos gremio complexa colonos.

Tolouze. *Tolouze* is at this day (next unto *Paris*) the greateſt City of *France*, which was heretofore much larger and bigger, then it is now, as appeareth by *Auſonius* his verſes, and alſo by the 23 Epiſtle written to *Paullinus*, in which he calleth the ſame *Quintuplex*; that is fiue-fould, as if it had bene fiue townes. But it hath endured many ſhrod brunts, and miſeries, and their ancient glorie is (with others) much diminiſhed in the time of the doctrine of the *Albigeois*. The holy virgins Church, ſurnamed *la d'Aurade*, and that of *Saint Quintins*, as the Citizens report, were in ancient times the temples of *Iupiter* and *Apollo*. They ſay alſo that the ſtreet called *Portbilier* was ſo named in honour of the ſigne *Aries*, or the Ram in the Zodiack, as if on ſhould ſay *Rams-gate*, it may be ſo, but there is more certaintie of the antiquitie thereof by the ruines of the old *Amphitheater* and the *Capitolium*, that ſtand by the *Inquiſition-houſes*, for there is a round Caſtle, which *Sidonius* mentioneth in his ninth booke.

Tolouze was in old times the habitation of the Kings of the *Gothes*, according to the alliance, which was made betweene *Conſtantius Patricius*, and *Vvallia* King of the Gothes in the times when Theodoſius the ſeuenth, and *Palladius* were Conſuls, or Burrough-maſters.

There is in this city a famous Vniverſitie, where formerly all arts and ſciences flouriſhed, and where now there are very famous and learned men in the civill lawe, and other Profeſſours and Doctours of the chaire. From hence comes that old Proverbe (*Aurum Tholoſanum*) that men formerly was wont to uſe, when they would ſignifie that by the greateſt chance often lurketh the greateſt miſchance: for when the Romans under the conduct of their Conſul *Q. Cæpio* had invaded this towne of Tolouſe, and ſpoiled the Churches, and ſo become a great ſtore of gold: it hapned that howſoever had tucht any gold, was ſchrodely plagued with a moſt miſerable and deadly diſeaſe. Hereof jou may reade *Aul. Cellius Noctium Atticarum Lib.* 3. *c.* 9. and *Strabo Lib.* 4.

Next unto *Tolouze* for magnificencie *Narbonne* taketh place: from which Citie the whole Province is called *Narbonnoiſe*. This was the firſt Colonie of the *Romans* in all Europe. *Cicero* calleth it the *Burrough* and Caſtle of *Italie*. *Plinie* the habitation of the *Decumains*: it was alſo called *Narbo Marcius*, from *Marcius* one of the Conſuls of Rome, in whoſe time it was firſt inhabited. But others fetch this name from the old Souldiers of the Legion *Martia*. This City was alſo called *Iulia Paterna*; *Iulia* from the name of *C. Cæſar Dictator of Rome*; *Paterna* becauſe it tooke this name from *Iulius Paternus*, & not from *Auguſtus* the Sonne of *Iulius*. *Auſonius* in his Towne-regiſter verſifyeth thus of *Nar-bonne*.

Quis memoret Portuſque tuos Monteſque Lacuſque,
Quis Populos varios diſcrimine veſtis, & oris?
Quodque tibi quondam Pario de marmore Templum
Tanta molis erat, quantum non ſperneret olim
Tarquinius, Catuluſque, iterum poſtremus & ille,
Aurea qui ſtatuit Capitoli culmina Cæſar?
Te maris Eoi merces, & Iberica ditant
Aequora, te claſſes Libyca, Siculique profundi,
Et quicquid vario per flumina, per freta curſu
Advehitur, toto tibi navigat orbe Καπήλες.

Sidonius Apolinaris mentioneth in the verſes following, the *S. P. Q. Narbonenſis*, that is the *Councill*, and people of *Narbonne*, wherein was engraven in a publick place, the antiquitie, greatneſſe, and magnificentie of this city, which he ſetteth forth in theſe verſes:

Salve Narbo potens ſalubritate,
Vrbe & rure ſimul bonus videri,
Muris, Civibus, Ambitu, Tabernis,
Portis, Porticibus, Foro, Theatro,
Delubris, Capitoliis, Monetis,
Thermis, Arcubus, Horreis, Macellis,
Pratis, Fontibus, Inſulis, Salinis,
Stagnis, Flumine, Merce, Ponte, Ponto;
Vnus qui venerare jure Divos
Lenæum, Cererem, Palem, Minervam
Spicis, Palmite, Paſcuis, Tapetis;
Solis fiſe viris, nec expetito
Natura auxilio procul relictis
Promens montibus altius cacumen.
Non te foſſa patens nec hiſpidarum
Objectu ſudium coronat agger;
Qui quod Cæſaribus ferax tuendis,
Felix prole virum, ſimul dediſti
Natos cum genitore principantes.

Auſonius

Auſonius in his Latin verſes making mention of a lake or a meere, meaneth that which now is called *L'Eſtang de Rubine*, that is, *Rubins poole*, and *Sidonius* by the word *Fluvius*, the riuer *Atois*, which, as *Ubius* withneſſeth, coming from the *Pyrenean* mountaines and paſſing by *Narbonne*, falleth into the Mediterranean Sea.

Epiſcopall Seates. Among the Epiſcopall Seates, there are ſome Capitall townes and chiefe places in this Province, As *Gabales*, *Albigeois*, *Velaunois*, *Coſeranois*, and *Albiens*. The chiefe towne and *Chiefe Townes.* principall place of *Gabales* is *Mimates*, commonly called *Mende de Civauldan*, *Albiens* & *Albinge* is now ſimply called *Alby*, and *Velaunois Velai*, and *Coſeranois Coſerans* or *Saint Lizier de Coſerans*, which is famous for the antiquity thereof. The principal place in *Albiens* is *Vivarias*, now called *Albe des Helzes*. The others which are not Capitall townes *Niſmes.* are *Niſmes*, which is an old towne, as appeares plainely by the ruines of the ancient wall, which haue bene farre greater heretofore than they are now at this preſent: Thereabouts was an *Amphitheater*, which by the outward appearance was not much leſſe than that of *Verona*. Before this *Amphitheater*, there was a *Campus Martius*, or a *Combate-place*, which (as that of Rome, is now built up againe, and ſerveth to an other uſe. That Sumptous *Structure*, called *Le Cap Dieil* was founded by *Adrianus Emperour of Rome*, in honour of his wife *Glotina*. It is built almoſt foureſquare, but in a forme more long then broad, & on the ſides is ſupported with ten huge pillars; and on the fore and hindmoſt part but with ſixe. The roofe is couvered with free ſtone, ſo that one maye walke upon the topp of it. The Church that ſtandeth by the Fountaine, is built in a foureſquare forme; the ſides whereof is borne up with two roes of pillars, of courious workemanſhip. There ſtand yet to this day the Eagles without heads, formerly the Armes of the Roman Empire, which is thought were puld of by the *Gothes*, in memoriall that the Roman Empire was now a body without a head, and that the power of their Emperours declining was now impotent and disjointed. Neere unto the walls of the old towne, ſtands an ancient edifice cloſſe by the Fountaine called *Tourremagne*, built of ſmall foureſquare ſtones, ſuppoſed to haue ben built firſt by the *Romans*. There are beſides ſome ancient Statutes, and pillars with fine *Epitaths* engraven upon them: there ſtands one by the gate, called the Crowne-gate. This City is famous for the births of the Emperours *Domitianus* and *Antoninus pius*, the Philoſopher. The Poole called by the Inhabitants *La Fontaine*, may rather be termed a Meere, and is happily the ſame which Auſonius mentioneth in his former verſes, but ſome are of a contrarie opinion, and that it is not; the which coming from the adjacent hills, is ledd into the towne.

Three miles from *Niſmes* lieth a bridge, called *Pont du Garde*, ſupported with three *Pont du garde.* arches, ſo that men and beaſts maye paſſe ouer it, and the water runn trough them. Betweene *Saint Prives* Church and *Remolin* there are yet ſome ruines, and peeces of the *Aqueducts*, which the *Romans* uſed to convey water with into *Niſmes*.

Neere unto *Niſmes* is *Uſez*, which is called *Uſez.* alſo *Utica* and *Uſets*. Alſo *Lodeue Leva*, or as ſome ſay *Lodeſve Luteva*. *S. Pont de Tomiers*, *Alet*, and *Montpelier* called in Latin *Mons* *Montpelier.* *Peſſulanus*, is a fine towne ſeated upon the top of a hill, about two miles from the Mediterranean Sea, having a very good and a wholeſome aire, for which they haue a common proverbe, that there is none more healthfull, none more pleaſant then this towne, no Citizens more civill, no ſoile more fruitfull, no Phyſicall herbes better, which allures Phiſicians to come heither to practiſe Phyſick. For *Niſmes* is an Vniverſitie, which was erected in the yeare of our Lord 1216. juſt in that time, when the *Sarracens* were expulſed out of Italie. The *Chancellour* hath ſuch autority & ſuch reſpect giuen him, that when he walkes abroad the Schollars muſt attend him: whereof *Rebuffus* complained, ſaying that the often going out with him was an occaſion of hindring his ſtuddie. There are diverſe colledges in this city, among which *Collegium Papæ* is held for the Chiefeſt, and was founded by Pope *Urbanus*, and provided with large revenewes. The *Collegium Regium* or Kings colledg was built by *Henry* the ſecond King of *France*, and is a very braue one. The third is called *College du Vergier*, which breedeth the beſt Schollars, and the greateſt number, who haue their free dyeth in it for ten yeares, and all things neceſſarie for their Studdies. Beſides, there are theſe colledges called the *Bezier*, *Bitera Septimanorum*, *Adge*, or *Agatha*, *Caſtres*, *Pamies*, *Mirepoix*, and others.

PARTIE DV

QUERCY

Albigeois.

Rouergne

PARTIE DU GUASCOGNE

Auragez

Tholoze

Pyrenæi montes

PARTIE DE

A AMSTERDAM

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Milliaria Germanica communia.

LA MER

MEDITER

RANEE

La Partie Meridionale du

LANGUEDOC

Catalogne

L'ESPAGNE

Narbõne

Avignon

LA CAMARGO

Smaller Townes. The ſmaller townes are *Beaucaire*, *Piſeaux*, *S. Cilles*, *Chaſteau Carry*, *Monteignac*, *Milant* & others. Vnto *Languedoc* is annexed of late

Foix. Sig. yeares the Dutchie of *Foix*, which had wont to beunder *Cuienne*. This Dutchie hath on the Eaſt *Languedoc*, on the Weſt the territoire of *Commenges*, on the North that of the river, & on the South ſide the *Pyrenean* Mountaines, which cauſe it to be barren, but yet nevertheleſſe, is rich in Iron mines, and Coale-pits. It taketh this name from the towne of *Foix*, which in regard of the antiquitie thereof is well knowne.

Apamia. In this Dutchie lieth the Biſhoprick of *Apamois*, and the Epiſcopall Seate *Pamies* it ſelfe, called in Latine *Apamia*, or abreviated *Pamia*. It is ſeated in a place, where the *Lers* and the *Lagiere* fall one into an other. Here was held the Councill of *Epaunois* in the time of Pope *Celaſius* the firſt, and in the reigne of King *Sigiſmund*; for the moſt of the Biſhops, which were preſent at this Councill dwelt hereabouts. The *Synode of Eſpaume* is called the ſixeteenth in Lib. 1. Diſtinct. 16. There are alſo ſome other townes, as *Saverdun*, and *Maſeres*, where their Counts dwell. Thoſe erre greatly, which ſuppoſe the *Eluſatii* to haue inhabited hereabouts.

The Arch-Epiſcopalitie OF LYONS.

THE Arch-Biſhoprick of Lyons, or the Countrie, & Seneſchallſhip Lyonois, heretofore called *Lugdunenſium Civitas*, as it is named in *Notitia Provinciarum*, is bounded Northwar dwith *La Breſſe*, Eaſtward with *Savoy*, Southward with the *Dauphiny* & *Languedoc*, & Weſtward the *Foreſt*, & *Auvergne*. Here in former times the *Seguſians* inhabited, as *Plinie*, *Ptolomee* and *Strabo* witneſſe, and *Cæſar* nameth them *Secuſianos*, or *Sebuſianos*. The Metropolitan of this Territorie, is *Lugdunum*, for ſo this great, beautifull, and flouriſhing Citie was called by *Tacitus*, *Plinius*, *Anthonius*, and almoſt all Latine writers, *Strabo* nameth it *Lugdunon*, *Ptolomee* and *Stephen Lugduna*. Some derive this name from *Lugure*, others from *Lucere*, becauſe it ſtandeth upon a hill, as a Watch-towre making farre, and neere a lucent & ſhyning proſpect. Others againe, will have the name thereof fetcht from *Lugdo* King of *Celtes*. In an ancient Journall, which was made from Bourdeaux unto Ieruſalem, in the latter part thereof this Citie is named *Lugdunum*, which is interpreted in French: *La Montagne deſirée de Lion*: *the deſired Mountaine of Lyons*. But it ſeemeth thoſe ſearch the Originall of it further, which derive it from the Belgick, or Nether-dutch-word *Luck*, which ſignifyeth Fortune, ſo that Lyons ſhould have beene a Mountaine dedicated to Fortune. *Erick* the Monck in his 4 booke of the life of *S. German*, ſaith, that Lugdunum is as much to ſay, as *Mons Lucidus*, that is, a lightſome mount: and verſifyeth upon it in this manner.

On dit fort bien que du mot de lumiere,
Tire ſon nom le Lion François.
Qui luy fut impoſé autrefois,
D'autant que c'eſt une Montagne claire.

For Dunum among the ancient Gaules ſignifyeth a Mountaine, Peter of Avergne, Abbot of Cluny, lib. 4. Epiſt. 11. maketh mention of the ſaid Mountaine, ſaying: *that afterward by Divine providence, thou haſt beene tranſported from the Hill of Vivaretz to the Mountaine of Lyons.* And *Seneca* in his Comedie of *Claudius* the Emperour ſpeaketh thus:

Vidi duobus imminens Flaviis Iugum.

That is: *I have ſeene upon two Rivers, a high Mountaine ſeated.*

That this Mountaine cauſeth a very cloudie, and foggie aire, you may obſerve it in *Sidonius* l. 1. Epiſt. 8. By whome this towne was firſt founded, and built, it is uncertaine. But L. *Munatius Plancus*, enlarged it greatly, and from the Mountaine upon which it was firſt inhabited, remooved it into the plaine. In the dayes of the Emperour *Auguſtus*, the Romans planted a Colonie there, in the yeere of the foundation of Rome 711. *Tacitus* lib. 1. Hiſtor. and *Plinie* lib. cap. 18. calleth it a Colonie: for in a certaine ancient inſcription, wee reade, COL. AUG. LUG.

From that time forward this was alwayes accounted one of the chiefeſt Cities of the Gaules, and was in great eſteeme, and enjoyed the ſame priviledges & immunities as their neighbours did. For *Plinie* maketh the *Seguſianes* to be a free people, and Paul. 1. C. in his firſt booke *Diſgeſt. Tit.* chap. 15, compriſeth the *Gauls* of Lyons, and alſo of Viennes under the power of Italie. It was likewiſe no ſmall honour, and benefit to it, that *Agrippa*, ordainen that all wayes and paſſages ſhould be made from thence into France: he gave them alſo the priviledge of coining money, and there all tributs, and toules of Gaule were payd and received. Moreover, this tended much to the honour of it, that among all the townes of Gaule, a temple was built there in honour of the Emperour *Auguſtus*, with a fearefull Altar in it, as ſome fooliſh writers relate. Juſt there where the *Arar* and the *Rhoane* meete together, of which temple *Strabo* maketh mention in his 4. booke. *Paradinus* ſpeaking of the Acient State of Burgundie, relateth that out of the ruines of this temple John Duke of Burgundie, built the cathedrall Church of Lyons, as appeareth manifeſtly by the ould marble ſtones, and the inſcriptions upon them: Of this Altar many Hiſtorians have made mention. *Sueton* in the life of *Claudius*, chap. 2. ſaith, that it was dedicated to *Auguſtus* in the yeare of the foundation of Rome 744, when *Antonius Africanus*, and *Q. Fabius Maximus* were Conſulls, which is likewiſe affirmed in the Epitome of Livius lib. 137. *Dio* alſo lib. 54. writeth, that in the dayes of Auguſtus, they celebrated their playes there, which were kept in his time. *Sueton* in his 20 Chapter maketh mention, that *Caligula* eſtabliſhed Comedies there, to ſee who could excell one an other in the eloquenteſt, and pureſt Latin, and Greeke tongues. In which Comedies he reporteth, *that the Vanquished gave the prize to the Vanquishers, and that they were conſtrayned to make verſes to their praiſe; but thoſe which were not in ſome ſort applauded, should be defaced with a Spunge, or licked out with their tongues, if they refuſed to receive blowes upon the palmes of their hands with a Ferular, or to be ducked in the River*, which Iuvenall likewiſe noteth in this verſe.

Qu'il ſoit paſle, & honteux comme l'homme mortel.
Foulant de ſes pieds nuds le Serpent venimeux:
Ou qu'il reſſemble auſſi l'Orateur ſtudieux.
Qui doit de l'Endemain haranguer à l'autel.

Of this Altar *Strabo* writeth, and that ancient inſcription, which is to be ſeene at this day in this Citie upon the wall of S. Peters Church, which is this:

Ioui. O. M.
Q. Adginnius. Vrbici
Fil. Martinus. Seq.
Sacerdos. Roma. &. Aug.
Ad. aram. ad Confluentes
Araris. &. Rhodam.
Flumen. II. Vir. in. Civitate.
Sequanorum.

What ſhall I ſay of other Inſcriptions, which are yet there to be ſeene? The Braſen table ſurpaſſing all others, which hath engraven in it the Oration, which Claudius the Emperour made upon the Citie whether it ought to be reſtored to the Gaules or noe. He that deſireth to know further thereof, may reade Juſtus Lipſius his Commentarie upon the 11 booke of the Annalls of Tacitus, which a great perſonnage hath

LIONNOIS, FOREST, et BEAVIOLOIS.

PARTIE DU

HAVDT

FOREST

FO

REST

LION

NOIS

Meridies

Rosne fleuve

Vienne

Lion

Loyre fleuve

1 2 Milliaria Gallica communia.

1 2 Milliaria Germanica communia.

45

10

Occidens

DV LIMAINE

LE BOUR:

BONNOIS

CHAROLLOIS

BEAV:

IOLOIS

MAS:

CON:

NOIS

PRINCIPAUTE

DE DOMBES

Oriens

Septentrio

Puy Guillaume
Tiers
Palliers
Arronne
Castelden
Perrieres
La Merliere
Noirestable
Cerviere
Champelon
Montmorillon
Verfe
Cremeaulx
Isure
S. Germain laual
Villemonfoy
Hospital
Polly
Beaulieu
Rohanne
Vichy
Cuſſet le viel
Abvet
Chauſſin
Cuſſet
Champaynet
S. Germain des Foſſez
S. Felix
Romailley
Bellefons
Maignerr
Box
Vid
Beaurevoir
Verſaille
S. Xyſte
La Chappelle
Mollis
Le Breuil
Nizerolles
Mayet
S. Nicolas de bire
Yſeurgnt
Arfeville
S. Clement
La Val
Creuzet
S. Bonnet deſcartz
Ambierle
Forgeule
Changy
Roſiere
La Pacaudiere
Oüin
Meriun
La Carre
Vireau
La Bolet
Maulaurier
Briannon
Molay
Bort le comte
La Palliſſe
Bucelles
Nude
La Lierre
Montagu
Sal
Le Donjon
Le Nax
Pontez
Narbeley
Saron
Tracy
Sers
Lurcy
Molinet
Bourbon Lancy
S. Denis
S. Thian
Digoins
Mont S. Ian
Vindey
Arcy
Parcy le monial
Marſigny
Semur en Brionnois
Vendeneſſe
Charollo
La Clayette
Chaumont
Marly
Anglure
Loiron
Gourdon
Flore
Montagny le Ham
S. Germain le puis
Treſet
Trezeaux
Gondaly
Chaſtelu
Dalligny
Lodde
Seruilly
Glenay
Cindre
La Barbiere
Mesperreux
Barrois
Varennes
Chaſtel les preux
Vyſeure
Beauvoir
Montcombroux
S. Lians
S. Pouan
Le Pal
Huilleau
Sorbier
Varennes
Lignerolles
Sallogny
Diou
Morillon
Coulanges
Dompierre
Chemeaux le Lombart
Matour
Seigie le Chaü
Cluny
Chantier
Gryſſe R.
Ormole
La Chiſſe
Chenechant
Cenne
Iullié
La Grange des bons hommes
Pryſſe
Dauzy
Charnay
Chaſſy
Virmy
Morſonzaine
Monbellay
Tournu
Mascon
S. Lan
Sennecey
Somé ſur Saone
S. Arbin
P. du Vau
Dompierre
Charolles
Marſigny
Mailly
Lyſtang
S. Iulien
S. Nizier
Charbien
S. Pierre le Noaly
Agnemonde
La Garde
Gemilly
Uxeloy
Priſſy
Vougy
Mont Regnaut
Aſſie
Agny
La Motte
Le Perreux
S. Vincent
Combouare
Montagny
Regny
La Tour
Combre
S. Victor
Boury de Thizy
Thizy
Ardoiſe
Dorgelet
Strudinges
Cazet
Archigny
La Bruciere
Marlorre
Eſtaignes
Cenas
Thef
Bellermont
Bellerocht
S. Germain mottagne
S. Bonnet de Cray
Chaſſy
La Gaſt
Ramainiere
S. Rigaud
Chaſſy
Chaſſy
Chaſſy

put into the Treaſure and Cellection of Mr. *Smetius* his inſcriptions. The old monument, and the magnificencie of this Citie, teſtifie ſufficiently, the ancient largneſſe as alſo the Temples, the triumphall Vaults, and the conduict-pipes thereof. And in the *Forviere* there are yet remaining ſome reliques of *Forum Veneris* Heretofore the nobleſt part of Gaule, was divided into five Lionnois, as is to be ſeene in the memories of the Provinces of the Gaules. Seneca in his 92 Epiſtle to Lucillius „lamenteth much the burning thereof, which hapned a hundred yeeres after the Colonie was planted there, and deploreth the loſſe, & dammage which it then ſuſtained by a fearefull fire. *Nero* the ſeventh yeere after this fire reedifyed & gave ſome helpe to this loſſe, as Tacitus writeth in his 16 booke of his Annals. Herodian reporteth lib. 3. that this Citie was beſeiged, taken in, pilliged, and burnt againe by *Severus* the Emperour, becauſe Albinus detained his Armie within it. *Papirius Maſſonius* writeth in his Annals, that by reaſon of the age of the Pope, *Philippe le Bel*, or the faire King of France brought the Citie of Lyons under his commaund. This Citie Lugdunum called Lyons, at this day is ſeated in a very pleaſant and a commodious place, and is almoſt by nature invincible being fortified on the one ſide with two moſt fruitfull hills, and on the other ſide watered with the two Rivers the Arar, and the Rhoane, having in it magnificent Churches, and buildings, as well publick as private, and doth ſo flouriſh in trading, and riches, that it may truely be called the Metropolitan Citie of France, and as the heart, and Key of the Kingdome; by reaſon of the paſſages and wayes into Italie, Germanie, and other Countries. There is held in it, every yeere foure Marts, or Faires, unto which Merchants of diverſe nation doe reſort. In the time of Charles the ninth, when all France was in a combuſtion, and embroyled with civill warrs, he built there a Citadell, or Caſtle with much adoe, for the appeaſing of future troubles. More-over, the Arch-Biſhop keepeth here his reſidence, entituling himſelfe Primate of the French Clergie having 102 Biſhops under him. There is alſo a Seneſchallſhip, under whoſe juriſdiction belong Lyonnois, Fereſt, Matiſcon, & Belloiolezium, in which afterward there fell ſome ſmall alteration. Bernard Abbot of *Clareval*, giveth no ſmall commendations of the Church of Lyons. *Indeed* (ſaith he) *every man agreeth, that the Church of* Lyons, *excelleth all the other Churches of France, aſwell for the dignity of the Sea, as for learning, and laudable inſtitutions: for where hath the reformation, cenſure, and rules of diſcipline beene ſo well kept and obſerved as there? good manners, mature Conſells, ſage deliberations & authoritie? the marks, of antiquitie? chiefly in Eccleſiaſticall functions, never liſning or giving way, to ſudden Novelties, neither would endure ever to be dishonored by the lightneſſe of youth. Iraneus* a greeke Authour was heretofore Biſhop of Lyons, who wrote 5 bookes againſt the impious opinions of the ancient Heritieks. *Simphorian Campherius* a Phyſician of Lyons hath written at large of the antiquitie, and originall of the Illuſtrious men and Biſhops, and other Authours of the Citie of Lyons, among which L. Plotinus Gallus was one, who taught Rhetoricke firſt at Rome, as Sueton ſaith, & under whome *Cicero* reporteth, that he and his brother *Quintus* learned firſt the foundations, and principes of the Latine tongue.

DAVLPHINE.

The bounds of Daulphine. The Etymologie.

DAVLPHINE, boundeth Southward upon Provence, Northward upon La Breſſe, where the Rhoane runneth betweene them, on the Weſt ſide lyeth the Conntie of Venaiſſin, & Eaſtward it butteth upon Piedmont and Savoy. It ſtandeth under the reſort of the Parliament of Grenoble, and taketh the name from *Caſtello Delphini*, that is in French *Chaſteau Dolphin*. This Countrie is not very fertill in all places, the Soile being not very good, for towards the Mountaines this Countrie is barren, and unfruitfull.

The Inhabitants.

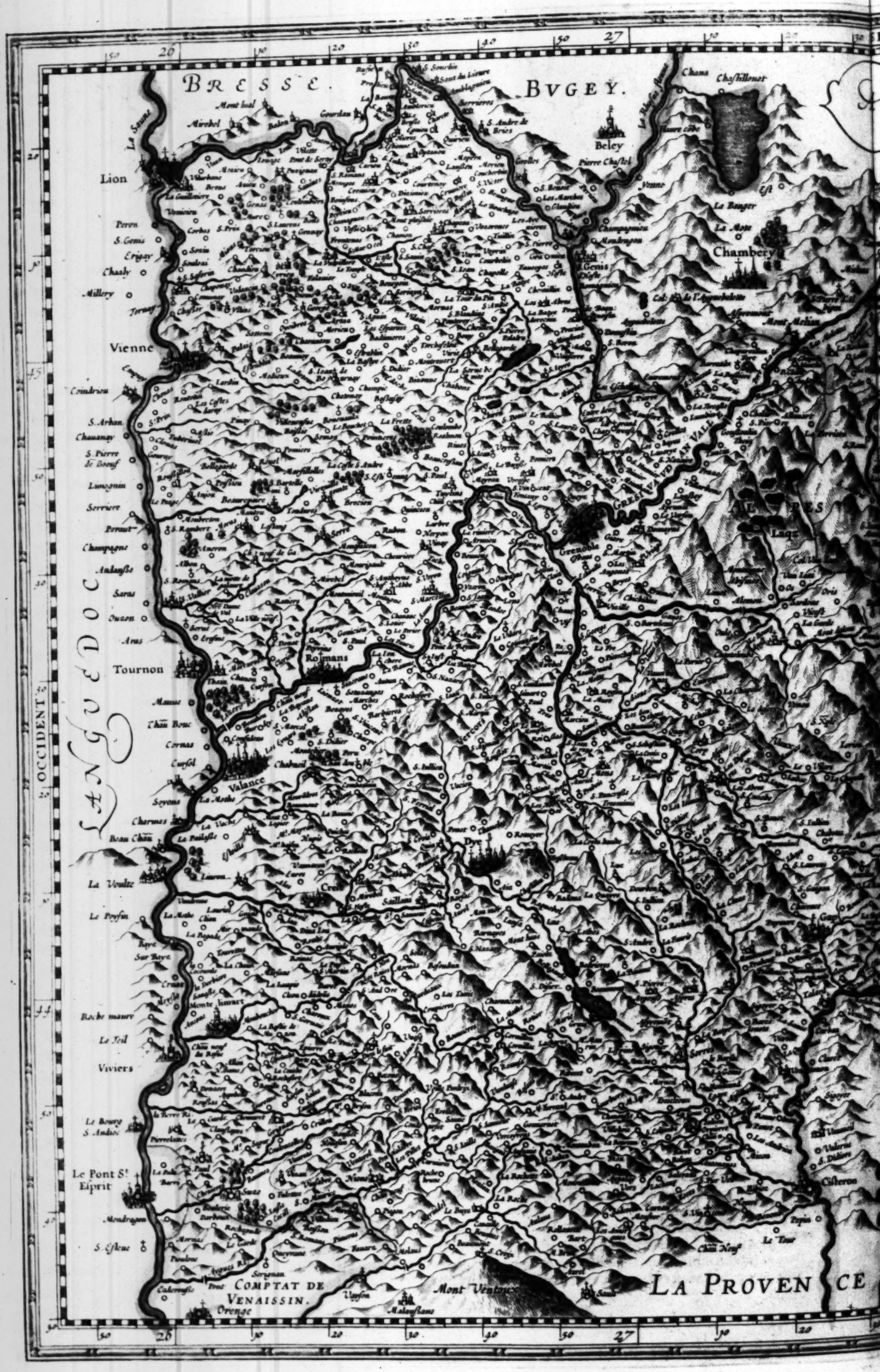
The Inhabitants eſteeme much their libertie, ſaying they hold it from none, but God, and their ſword. They are couragious, and undaunted in warre, and in the times of peace laborious, & diligent about their affaires, and Negotiations: but are lightly deceived, and overreached by the craft, and ſubtility of their neighbours. The Countriemen and Peſants are rude, blockiſh, and clouniſh, having great and broad noſtrills. But the Gentlemen and Townſmen, are very courteous and civill, farre from pride, and arrogancie, recreative in their manners without any blemiſh to their gravities, quick-witted, capable of all manner of ſciences, eſpecially in the Mathematicks, and in the ſtudie, and ſearch of naturall things. In former ages beſide the *Allobroges* there inhabited here the *Viennenſes, Caturiges, Ebrodunenſes, Segalaunois, Valentinois, Veconces, Deenſes, Gratianopolitani, Tricaſtini, Wapencenſes*, and *Bronnovy*. The Citie of *Vienne* is ſo called in the memories of France, now the Arch-Biſhoprick of Vienne in Caturiges. The Colonie of the Viennois which uow is called Vienne is mentioned in the Oration of *Claudius*. They hold that at this day the name of the Hamlet of Charges, which lyeth upon Durance, not farre from *Ambrun* is the ſame, which *Plinie, Ceſar, Strabo*, and *Ptolomee* ſpeaketh of Κατὲ ϛρος.

The Valentinois.

The *Segulauni* mentioned by *Ptolomee*, are thoſe of the Countrie of Valentinois, for Valence was accounted by *Ptolomee* the capitall Citie of Segalaunois, the Citie of Valence is now the Sea & Biſhoprick of Valence. The Vocontians are thoſe of the Countrie of Dié even to Vaiſon: the Vocontians are by *Ceſar, Tacitus* and *Mela* Ὀυοκοντιοι, by *Ptolomee* but unrightly, Ουοκόνδιοι. Juſtinus in his 23 Booke nameth the Vocontians, thoſe which dwell by Vots, (as a manuſcript witneſſeth. Plinie calleth them *Nation-Alliée*, which Flaccus a Hiſtoriographer of the Romaine Feaſts, when he writeth touching the Triumphs of the *Ligurians* and *Sallurians*, which at this day is called *Le Pays de die juſque à Vaiſon*, as is ſaid before. *Ioſeph Scaliger* nameth it *Auguſta Dia Vocontiorum. Civitas Deenſium* in the memories of France. The Biſhoprick de *Die*, and the Citie of the *Gratianapolitans*, now called the Biſhoprick of *Grenoble*. The Tricaſtins is ſo named alſo by *Plinie* and *Livius*, and their Citie *Auguſta*, and by *Ptolomee* τερκαστινὶ, & their towne ιυλιομαγ⊙., as the ancient bookes, & the correcteſt copies call them. But at this day they are called the Biſhoprick of *S. Antoni de Tricaſtin*. In the records of France it is called alſo the Biſhoprick of Gaps, lyinh in Gapençois, and it is uncertaine, whether the *Brannovians* by the towne of Briançon were of theſe people or noe?

Chiefeſt townes.

The chiefeſt townes are ſeven in number, whereof two of them are Arch-Biſhopricks, namely Vienne and Ambrun, and the others five Biſhopricks, the reſt of the townes are of leſſe account. Vienne in former times was the capitall Citie of the Allobroges, which lyeth according to the opinion of Strabo 16 miles from Lions. Seneca likewiſe affirmeth the ſame in his Comedie upon the death of Claudius the Emperour. It lyeth upon the Rhoane. Auſonius nameth it Alpina. It is not onely at this daye an Arch-Biſhoprike, but alſo honoured with the title of a Dukedome. The opinion is, that the firſt Biſhop of it, was Creſcens the Diſciple of S. Paul. Mamertus was alſo Prelate of that place, who by the prayers of himſelfe, and others kept the towne from ruine and diſtruction, which he hath left unto poſteritie. Among the excellent men, which were borne, and bred here, the Hiſtoriographer *Ado*, who wrot the booke of Martyrs, was not accounted as the leaſt, witneſſe alſo the learned bookes of Claudius Mamercus, touching the ſtate of the ſoule, which are yet extant. It is reported that *Pontius Pilatus* lived here in exile; for there is yet a towre, which is called after his name, in which there is an old ruinous Statue or Image. Concerning the ancient quarrell and diſſention, betweene thoſe of Vienne and Lyons about the title of the Duchie, and the pre-eminence, you ſhall finde written in the booke of the hiſtorie of *Tacitus*. *Sueton* relateth alſo, that when the Emperour *Vitellius* ſat upon the Throne of Juſtice to give Lawes unto thoſe of *Vienne*, a Cock came firſt and light upon his ſhoulders, & afterwards leapt up to his head, ſo that the Diviners, who by ſoule fore-tould ſome augure, or ſignes to come, were not much deceived, in ſaying that it ſhould come under the power of ſome Gallican, that is, under the French nation, for afterward it is vanquiſhed by Anthonius, Generall of the Ennemies Army, borne at Toulouſe, who had given him as a ſurname in his youth Beco, which ſignifieth a Cocksbill. Vienne in the yeere 1543 ſuſtained great harme and loſſe by the overflowing and breaking in of the Rhoane. In honour of the Viennan Wine, we may freely report, that which *Plinie* in former times ſpake thereof: *There is found now* (ſaith he) *a Wine-ſtock, which yeeldeth Wine of it ſelfe, which is not much unlike pitch, which maketh the Countrie of Vienne famous*, and was firſt found by the people that dwelt by the Seyne, and the Swiſzers. Ambrun is environned with Mountaines, fertill in wines, fruits, and abundance of medicinall ſimples. In former ages the Arch-Biſhop *Guilhelmus Ebrodunum*, or *Ambrum* dwelt here, who by the commaund of *Boniface* the eight, compiled together the ſixth booke of *Decretals*. The Inhabitants reſpect their Superiours, and Prelats as Princes. The Kings of France have given many and large priviledges to them as the abſolute adminiſtration of Juſtice. The right of coyning of moneys, and other ſuch like royalties. The Metripolitan Citie of this Countrie is *Ambrun*. They have in it five Epiſcopall Townes, as *Valence, Die, Grainoble, Saint Anthony de Tricaſtine, Gap. Valence* taketh the name not from the Emperour *Valentius*, or *Valentinianus* (as ſome ſuppoſe) but from the valour and magnanimitie of their Souldiers. It is a Biſhops Sea, a Court of Juſtice, and a Univerſitie: in which heretofore *Iacobus Cuyacius* the glorie of his age, taught & lived. The towne and Coutrie beareth the title of a Duchie, in French it is called the Duchie of *Valentinois*. The Romans dominered here, till the yeere of our redemption 415, in which time the Gothes became Maſter of Valence. In the yeere 575 it was beſeiged by the Longobards, or Lombards, but in vaine. There are to be ſeene in the Cloiſter of the Iacopine


BRESSE.
BVGEY.
LANGVEDOC
OCCIDENT
Lion
Vienne
Tournon
Valance
Romans
Beley
Chambery
Grenoble
Le Pont St Esprit
Viviers
COMPTAT DE VENAISSIN.
Mont Ventoux
LA PROVENCE
ALPES

EPT. 40 50 28 10 20 30 40 50 29 10 20

CARTE E
DESCRIPTION GENERAL
DAVPHINE
Avec les Confins des P
et Provinces voisines
Le tout Racourcy et red
Par Iean de Beins
Ingenieur et Geograp
du Roy.
Avec Privilege de Sa

Confluens
Col du petit Bernard
S. Germain
Le Bourg S. Maris
Bolenus
LA TARANTAYSE
S. Thomas
S. Laurens
Alma Mons
ALPES
Le Villars
La Mont. Senis
La Perriere
Roche Melon
Briançon
Briançonnois
La Salle
Chaumont
Arpignan
Veillane
Cogsi
Bersesie
Pignerol
Macel
Mont Vizo
Grassillana
Barges
C. Reuel
Paysana
Vrsulis
Bressig
Vrsulis
S. Paul
Lagnasca
Barsilonne
Ysolan
Morras
Sire
Roy
Sire
Amstelodami, Blericus Hondius excudit.
Miliaria Gallica communia
Miliaria Germanica communia.
MIDI. 40 50 28 10 20 30 40 50 29 10 20

Moncks ſome ſtrang things, as the picture of the Gyant Buardus, who was 15 Cubits high, and his bones: without the Citie under the ruins of Saint Peters Church, there is a Cave, which goeth under the Rhoane: and others affirme that the bodie of Iuſtinus was found without S. Felix gate among the Vineyards, which wee will paſſe over, and leave to other writers. *Die* is the capitall towne of the Countrie, which they commonly call *Pays de Dieis*.

Gratianopolis now *Grainoble*, was heretofore named *Cularo*, the Walles in the Romiſh or Latine tongue were called *Cularenſes Muri*, as the ancient writers witneſſe, which is to be ſeene above the South gate of the towne, and likewiſe over that gate, which goeth towards *Vienne*, ſtanding Northward. This towne being enlarged, was called peradventure *Gratianopolis* from the Emperour *Gratianus*. This Citie is the Seate, and Court of the honorable and high Counſell of *Delphine*, ſituate upon the River *Iſar* at the foote of the Mountaine *Chalemont*. The ancient walls, and gates ſhewe of what antiquitie and forme it was built, the walls thereof was begunne by Francis the firſt, King of France, and being finiſhed lay as it were in a foure-ſquare. Northward betweene the Citie and the Suburbs, (which are very faire, and called S. Laurence,) runneth the Iſar, and over it there lyeth a very faire bridge. Southward runneth the ſwift fleeting River of Brach, which oftentimes overfloweth the grounds, and covereth them with a ſlimie mud, and will not be contained and kept within the Bankes. The Countrie lying round about Grainoble, is called by the Common-people of Daulphine *Graſivouldan*, and by ſome others *Grivauldan*. Not farre from the ſaid Citie Northward, are mines & quarries, out of which ſtone is digged, that they uſe in the towne. A mile from Grainoble lyeth a Village called Pariſet, where there ſtandeth a towre, which the Inhabitants call *La tour S. Venin*, and that in regard if any venomous thing be brought into it, it preſently dyeth: no man dwelleth in it. *Auguſta Tricaſtinorum*, according to the opinion of that famous man *Ioſeph Scaliger*, is now named *S. Anthonie de Tricaſtin*. *Vapingum Gap* is now the capitall towne of this Countrie, and is called in French Gapençois, which is environned round about with Mountaines. This towne lyeth at the foote of a high Mountaine, which the Inhabitants call *Le Col S. Digo*, where the Bailleiu keepeth his reſidencie. Beſide the townes of Vienne, Embrun, Valence, Die, Graſivouldan, and Gapençois, whereof wee have ſpoken, there are ſome others beſides, which in their one ſpeech are called *Le pays du Treves, des Baronnies*, and *Briançonnois*. The principall towne of the firſt is *Mens*, of the ſecond *Buys*, of the third *Brianſon*, which heretofore was called *Brigantium*. Not farre from thence lyeth a rock, which hath a portall hewen into it, and is open, having theſe words engraven above it, *D. Cæſari Auguſto dedicata, ſalutate eam*. It is thought that Julius Cæſar meant to have cut here a paſſage through this rock, and to have got into France. In this Countrie alſo are the Counties of *Champant*, and *Roſillon*.

In Dauphine there are many other townes, which the French Geographers divide into three parts, ſome lye upon the Rhoane, as *Montelimart*, & *Thine*, whereof the laſt belongeth to the Lords of *Tournon*: But upon the Iſar lye *Mont-meilan*, & *Roman*, two ſtrong townes, having Caſtles in them. The laſt is very rich, & hath a very faire bridge in it, which ſome imagine was built by the Romans. Others lye in the Mountaines, as *Talart*, which in former times was called *Alamontis*, *Charges*, *Chaſteauraux*, a place where they finde Slates, *S. Criſpin*. Others upon the Mountaines, as *Veyne*, *Surre*, *Le Buyx*, *S. Euphenne*, *Vauxerre*, *Corp*, *Sameutre*, *Men*. *Viſible*, where they finde abundance of Marble and Alabaſter ſtones, Ours, Eſſelles, which is the key of the Dauphine, and is the ſame towne, which *Cæſar* called *Ocelum*, and *Chaſteau Dolphin*, from whence this Countrie tooke the name. Alſo S. Clement, which is built upon a hill after a very ſtrainge manner. In the plaines lye *Quirieu*, *Cremieu*, *la Verpiliere*, *Bourgoing*, *la Four du Pin*, *le Pont Beauvoiſin*, whereof the one halfe of it belongeth to Savoye. *La Coſté*, *S. Andre*, *S. Donat Macelan*, *Ville-neufve*, *S. Marcelin*, *Tulins*, *Lauwen*, *Modian*, *Moretel*, *S. Vallier*, *Beaurepaire*, *Beaupais*, *Murax*, *Nieron*, *Lon*, which is a moſt fertill Soile. *Ten*, where there are excelent Wines, *Chaſtean-d'Imble*, *Alleſan*, *Montelier*, *Beaumont*, *Lauriel*, *Creſt*, *Salliens*, alſo *Verane*, *S. Paul Avallon*.

Wee finde it recorded that *Guido* was one of the laſt Princes of Dauphine, that was ſlaine in a battaile againſt the Savoyard: our moderne French writers make ample mention thereof. Among others there are ſome, which report ſtrange and incredible things of him. Dying without iſſue his brother Humbert ſucceeded him, who being much grieved at the death of his onely and firſt borne Sonne, for that after his death ſo noble, a hereditaire Province, ſhould be divided into ſo many ſhares, became Jacobin-monke, about the yeere 1340, & gave to Iohn King of France his Demains, upon this condition, that alwayes the firſt Sonne of France, ſhould be called the *Dolphin* which being done. The firſt *Dolphin* was Charles, Son of the ſaid King Iohn. *Humbert* lived at Paris in the Convent of the Iacobins, where his Tombe is to be ſeene with this inſcription upon it: *Here lyeth the Father, and moſt Illuſtrious Lord Humbert, heretofore Dolphin of Viennois, who leaving his principalitie, was made a brother of our order, and Priour of this Convent of Paris, and at laſt Patriarke of Alexandria, and perpetuall Adminiſtration of the Arch-Biehoprick of Rheims, and principall Benefactour of our Convent. He dyed in the yeere of our redemption 1355.*

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPALITIE OF ORANGE, And the Countie OF AVIGNON.

Name.

THis Principate lyeth in that part of *Narbonne*, called heretofore *Gallia Braccata*, next the Inlandish Sea, separated by the river *Var*, and the Alpes from *Italie*. It takes its name from the *Metropolis*, *Aurange*, or *Orange*, lying in the midst of *Avignon* as this Map describeth.

Site.

The *Rosne* traverseth the West side of it, in the forme of a halfe moone, and on the North and East side it is environned with some hills. The fruitfullest part of this territoire, is watered with the rivers of *Meine*, *Louveſſe* and *Eques*, which discarge themselues all into the *Rosne*. The extention of this Princedome is not aboue 25. French miles. The ancient Inhabitants thereof were the *Cavares*, described in *Notitia Prov. Gall.* under *Vienne*. It is now entituled *l'Eveſché d'Aurange*. This towne called now by the French *Aurange*, and by the Inhabitants *Aurage*, was well knowne to *Strabo*, *Ptolomie*, *Sidonius*, *Pliny*, and *Mela*. The simpler sort of Latinists, calls it corruptly *Auraſi* and *Auraica*: but the learneder *Auranſio Cavarum*, & Pomp. Mela *Colonia Secundanorum*: For so yow shall finde an ancient inscription engraven in an old Stone *Col. Auraſia Secundanorum*. *Orange* is both a Bishops-Seate, and an Vniversitie, wherein many rare and strange Antiquaires are to be seene, among the rest the *Theatrum*, and *Arcus Triumphalis*: as ye goe towards *Lion*-gate, in the Arch there is a Battell of Horse of curious Workemanship, most curiously described, administering Matter of Wonder, & admiration to the Beholders, which passe that way. It was thought that *C. Marius* was the first Erectour thereof. The lesser townes are these: *Martignan*, *Cadarouſe*, *Courteſon*, *Cauſans*, *Ionquiers*, *Saint Andrea de Ramiers*, *Brahayon* and others. *Debours* is environned within its small circle like a halfe moone. *Orange* it selfe was brauely fortifyed by Prince *Maurice* of famous memorie, and made so strong (after the modell of the Lowcountrie forts) that it was accounted one of his Maister-peeces. This Citie is famous, and renowned, for the many *Councills*, which haue bene held in it. Anno 441. in the time of *Pope Lyon*, a Councill was held here, for the restoring, and restablishing of Church discipline. And in the dayes of Pope *Hilaire*, a Councill was held in it, Anno 462. for the disputing against the reliques of the Pelagian heresie, touching the grace of God & mans free-will. Afterward an other was called by Pope *Felix*, to confirme an Epistle written by *S. Cæsarius Arelatenſis* of Grace and Freewill, which this Pape had broached, and divulged. All these were called the Councills of *Orange*.

Fertility.

Rivers.

The city of Orange.

Antiquities.

Lesser townes.

Councils.

This Principalitie fell to the house of *Naſſavv*, by *Claudia* the onely Daughter, and sole Inheritrix to *Iohn* Prince of *Orange*, Sonne to *Iohn* the First free Prince thereof, (as vvee read in Reuser, vvho vvas by *Francis* the First King of France, giuen in marriage to *Henry* Earle of Naſſavv, comming in an Embassie from the Emperour *Maximilian* Anno 1514. *Rene* Sonne to this *Henry*, dying vvithout Issue, made *VVilliam* his uncle heire to all his Estates, vvhose Sonne *VVilliam* Prince of *Orange* of famous memorie, so renovvned for his vvisedome and Martiall exploits in the Netherlandish vvarrs, vvas treacherously murthered at Delfe by an *Aſſaſinat*, called *Balthazar Gerards* a Bourgonian, vvho changing his name to *Francis Guyon*, vvas sett on, and egged to this bloodie fact by the Prince of *Parma*, *Aſſonvillan* his Instrument, and a vvicked Iesuit of Trier, vvho promised him, if he could dispatch the Prince, he should dye a Martyre, and (skipping over Purgatoire) his Soule should presently goe to Heauen. This *Traidore* covering also after the 25. thousand Ducats, promised in the proscription of the King of Spaigne, that vvhosoeuer could make an end of the Prince, should haue it, vvrought so upon this villaine, that on the tenth of Iuly 1584. the Prince comming out of the doore of the Hall of his house, vvhere he had dyned, standing behinde a pillar pistoled him, and so this noble Prince vvho vvas truely entituled *Pater Patriæ*, after he had said these vvords, *Lord God be mercifull unto my ſoule, and unto this poore people*, gaue up his ghost and ended his dayes, having vvith his vvisedome, courage and meanes holpen to maintaine and defend the Liberties, Priviledges, Immunities, and Religion in the Vnited Netherlands.

The ancient Princes and Gouvernours of it.

From vvhome issued these tvvo Illustrious and Generous Princes. *Maurice* Prince of Orange, by the Lady *Anna* his second VVife, Daughter to *Maurice* Prince Electour and Duke of *Saxonie*, and by his fourth VVife *Henry Frederick* novv Prince of Orange, by the Lady Lovvisa Daughter to *Iaſper* Earle of *Colligni* and Admirall of *France*, of vvhose heroick Actions, and hovv they haue enlarged the Liberties, and bounds of the Vnited Provinces, I vvill here briefely enumerate some of them up, to giue the Reader satisfaction.

Prince Maurice.

After his Fathers death, *Maurice* Prince of Orange vvas in his youth the 6. of Feb. 1587. made Captaine Generall and Lord Admirall of the Vnited Netherlands in the Earle of Leicesters place: vvho tooke in first *Axele* vvith *Sr. Philip Sidney* Anno 1586. and constrained *Medenblick* to obedience. Surprised *Thienen* in Brabant, in the yeare 88. Tooke in the Castle, and tovvne of *Breda* by a braue stratagem vvith a turfe ship An. 90. In the yeare 91. he gott in the tovvne and scance of *Zutphen*, likevvise *Deventer*, relieved *Knodſenburch* scance, and beate the Prince of *Parma* his horse in the Betoovve. Also Anno 91. on the 24. of September tooke in *Hulſt*, and on the 22. of October that yeare gott in *Nieumeghen*. Anno 92. tooke in *Steenvvyck* the fourth of Iuly. Also that yeare *Oostmarſen*, and *Covvoerden*, upon the 12. of September, after he had beaten *Verdugo* vvhich came to relieue it. Anno 1593. the 25. of Iune he maistered *Geertruydenberge*. In the yeare 94. the 23. of Iuly tooke in the strong, and great citie of *Groening*, after he had blouvvne up the great Raveling, in vvhose honour these verses vvere made.

See the Lawren Crant.

The vvithes vices and townes tooken in by Maurice Prince of Orange from his youth to his dying day.

QVintILI In PatrIVM ſuæ DVI Groeninga reVerſatIL
Et noVa NaſſoVIs parta trophæa VIrIs. 23. Iul.

Anno 97. at *Turnhault* vvith the help of *Sr. Philip Sidney*, and *Sr. Francis Vere*, overthrevv a great number of the Ennemy

La PRINCIPAVTÉ D'ORANGE et COMTAT de VENAISSIN

Amstelodami 1627.

lou Le Beron Mont

PARTIE DV

Durançole Riv.

Bougnieu

Saiginque

PROVENCE

Aupedes

Roubion

Apt

Coulon Ri:

Roussillon

Gigos

Cabrieres

Tour de Sobron

Gargos

Les logis des Gordes

PARTIE

Gordes

Lagnes

Joncas

Valorges

S. Sauornin

DV COMTE

Mus

Pernes

La Roche

Lauon

Venasque

Valercron

S. Didier

Lambez

Les Montagnes

Malemort

Carpentras

Chef du Comtat

DE SAVLT.

Mazan

Sault Conté

Aurel.

Mormoron

S.t Remy

Modene

Caron

Crillon

Flassan

Bedam

Loubarroux

S.t Croix

Mala gusaine

Groseau

Mont Ventaux

Beaumont

Entrecham

Bruntes

S. Romans de Viennois Cire

Molans

Camillas

Le Buys

Riviere de Louvet

PARTIE

Mirabel

Miliaria Gallica communia.

Miliaria Germanica communia et Au:

PARTI E DV
PROVEN CE
Durance Riu.
Chasteau reynard.
Cabanes
Noues
Durance Riuiere
Grauezon
Cadillan
Barbentane
Bourbon
Valabregues
Cons
PAR
Rhosne Riuiere
S. Cheman
Bompas
Monteverge
S. Rutz
AVIGNON
Arramon
Les Pennes
Les Anges
Mont-Fauet
Mourieres
Espaignet
S. Ruft
Pont de Sorgues
S. André
Villeneufue
La Barthalaſſe
TIE
DE
Illustrisſimo Principi Domino FREDERICO HENRICO Dei gratia Arauſionenſium Principi, Comiti in Naſſau etc. foederatarum Inferioris Germaniæ Provinciarum ſummo Gubernatori etc. benevolentiæ ergo DD.
Iudocus et Henricus, Hondij.
Entraygues
La Bruille
Beaulieu
S. Raffau
L'Oriol
Bedarides
Chaſt. neuf du Pape
Ch. de Roquemaure
Roquemaure
LA PRIN
Courtezon
Mont faucon
LAN
S. Laurens des Aubres
Port de Coudoulet
Loudun
ORANGE
Caderouſſe
Martignan
La Plane
Vaſon
Malaucene
Carpentras
Crillon
D'ORANGE
Sablet
Quegrignan
Lou Raſteau
Derbouſe
Rochegude
SIN
GVEDOC
S. Eſteue
S. Eſprit
Montdragon
Pont
S. Romans
Boiſſon
Riviere d'Egues
Suze
Boulene
S. Maurice
Lez Ruiſſeau
DE DAV PHINE.
Villes
Eveſchez
Bar. Baronies
Ch. Chaſtreaux
Bourgs et Villages
T. Tour
M. Molin
B. Bois
Evert Symons Q.
Hamers Veldt ſculp.
OCCIDENS
SEPTENTRIO.

nemy, slevv the Count of *Varax* their Generall, & diverse other Captaines and Commaunders, and tooke 37. Colours, and a Cornet from them. The 21. of August 97. tooke in *Rhynbergh & Mœurs* the 3. of September, and the 28. *Groll*. The 12. of October *Brevoort*. The 23. *Oldenzeil*. The 14. of November *Linghen*. Anno 1599. he relieued *Bommel*, being then besieged by the *Admirant of Arragon*, tooke in also that yeare *Deuticum*. Anno 1600. *VVachtendonck*, and gott in *S. Andrevvs* Scance. This yeare on he second of July he fought, and gott the Battaill of *Flanders*, slevve 6. or 7. thousand of the Ennemies men dead upon the place, tooke the Admirant of Arragon vvith a great many of Spanish Captaines & Cõmaunders prisoners, 8. peeces of Ordnance, and brought 106. Colours, as a triumph, to the Hage. The yeare followving, vvhen *Ostend* vvas besieged, he tooke in *Rhynberke*, the second time. Anno 1602. after his March from S. Truyens he vvan the *Grave*. An. 1604. (three vveekes before *Ostend* vvas lost) notvvithstanding all the meanes and attempts vvhich the Marquesse *Spinola* cold doe to relieue it, became master of the stronge Sea haven of *Sluce* in Flanders, vvhere he gott a hundred & sixe brasse and yron peeces, 10. Gallies vvhich they had sunke, and sett at libertie 1600. Galley-slaues, vvhich he sent home for their Country. Anno 1605. tooke in the Castle of *VVoude*. Anno 1610. vvith the Marquesse of *Brandenburgh*, and the Duke of *Nieuburgh* in their right, gott *Gulick* the 2. of September. An. 1614. his Excellence to hinder Marquesse Spinolas progresse, tooke in *Emmerick* and *Rees*, & Anno 1622. joyning vvith Count *Mansfeld*, vvho had beaten the Ennemy upon a passage and brooke through his Countrie, came vvith his Armie to *Rosendale*, to relieue *Bergen up Zoome*, vvhich Spinola hearing, brooke up after the losse of some 12000. men, made him a golden Bridge, and left a great many sick men, armes and provisions behinde him, and so on the 3. of October relieued this tovvne. After the Lord had crovvned him vvith all these victories, vvhile *Breda* his ovvne tovvne vvas besieged by Marquesse *Spinola*, it pleased God Anno 1625. to take this vvorthy Prince to his mercy: vvho vvas so carefull of his souldiers upon any approaches or desperate vvorkes, that he had rather it should cost the States a 100. pounds vvith the spade, then to hazard the lifes of his men.

Townes and victories gayned by Henry Prince of Orange in the Lowe Countries since his Generallship.

After him succeeded his Brother *Henry Frederick* novv Prince of *Orange*, both in his Estates, and Gouvernment, vvho hath added these victories and tovvnes to his lavvrill vvreath. First he begann vvith *Groll*, and tooke it in the 19. of August 1627. Then (Anno 1629.) besieged the invincible and *Maiden* city of the *Bosh*, vvhich his Brother had tvvise attempted: tooke in the Scances, approched and sapt forvvard upon a narrovv causie, and by the vvay beate the ennemie out of three or foure of their traverses: and in the halfe moone before the port, made a gallery of 300. foote long over the moate, blevv up a mine in the *Vuchter* Bulvvarke, vvhich made such a breach, that ond the 14. of September, this braue city vvas yeelded up unto him, and after Count Henry of the *Berge* and Count *Cuculy* (seing the Bosh past relieue) vvere gott into the Velovve, and had taken in *Amersford*, he snapt up *VVesell* vvith entreprise, tooke their ordnance, money, munition, and their bridge vvith some 1200. prisoners: vvhich fetcht the Ennemy out of the Velovv vvith a vvitnesse. Anno 1631. (it pleased God) to putt into his hands the *Sant-Floote*, consisting of some 80. great Pontons, and Sloops, vvith their amunition, ordnance, money; and men to the numbre of some 4000. prisonners, Officiers and Souldiers. And Anno 1632. marching to *Mastricht*, tooke in by the vvay, the fort of *Arssens*, *Strale*, *Venlo* and *Roermont*, besieged *Mastricht*, girt it about vvith invincible vvorkes, & in the sight of the Spanish & the Emperours Armies, that came to relieue it, vvonne this tovvne (being brauely defended) as it vvhere out of the fire: passed tvvo galleries aboue 300. foot long, underneath their deepe dry moate, gott into the vvall, sprung there a breach, attempted to enter it: vvhich those vvithin seing and fearing a secõd assault, on the 22. of August 1632. call for a parly, and having honorable Composition giuen them yeelded it up unto the Prince. Aftervvard also *Limburch*, & the Castle thereof.

To conclude, in May 1633. he besieged *Rhynbergh*, and after 20. dayes siege tooke it in. And thus much in briefe of the principality of Orange & of the Heroick and memorable actions achived by these three Princes of Oranges, as Trophies of their perpetuall honour.

AVIGNON.

Name. THe Countie of *Avignon*, commonly called in French *Le Comtat de Venaiscine*, belongeth to the commaund of the Pope of *Rome*: on the West it bordereth upon *Languedocke*, there where the *Roane* parts them asslunder: on the South and East upon *Provence*, and on the North upon *Daulphine*. It hath had heretofore diverse Lords, and stood under the obeissance of *Rome*, having the like libertie, as those of *Gallia Narbonnensi*, or *Narbonnois* had, of which they haue now lost some part. The *Romans* being expulsed out of *Gallia*, the *Gothes* then possessed it, afterward the *Bourgonians*, who being chased out of it, the French ruled over it.

Situ.

Charles the Balde, King of France gaue this Countie, as a donation to *Bosonius*, who intituled himselfe King of *Arles*. But *Otho* the Emperour, conquering this pettie Kingdome, tooke in withall this Earledome, which is the reason why to this day they are, in diverse places of it, subject to the Imperiall jurisdiction. Afterward it came under the Cõmaund of the Earles of *Provence*: for *Charles* the brother of *Levves* the Ninth, having espoused *Beatrix* the Daughter of *Raymund* Earle of *Provence* obtained this Earledome. A while after he tooke in the Kingdome of *Naples* and *Sicill*, which his heires & successours gouverned. Among the rest *Q. Joane* the Eldest daughter of *Charles* Duke of *Calabria* resigned her right and title of this noble Countie to Pope *Clemens* the Sixth, in payment for the arrierages of some tribute (or Peter-pence) which shee was behinde with him in the Kingdome of *Naples*, and so the Pope becomming Lord of it, calling it *Terra Papæ*, held it as a Fee-farme.

Avignon is moistned and watered with the rivers of *Rhosne*, *Durance* & *Sorge*. In ancient times the *Cavares*, *Memini*, *Vocontii* & the *Allobroges* inhabited here. This territoire hath in it foure Counties, one Archbishop-Seate, which is *Avignon* it selfe, and three Bishhop-rickes, to wit, *Carpẽtras*, *Cavaillon du Contant*, & *Vaison*.

Rivers.

Ancient people.

Avignon. The *Metropolis* is *Avignon*, lying upon the left side of the *Rhosne*, having a stronge Castle upon the one side of it, the soile round about it is fruitfull & good. They dye in it many wollen clothes, and fine Stuffs, & make there great store of paper. Heere is a bridge which goes over the *Rhosne*, which (as this whole river doth) belongeth to the Kinge, the Pope having no great share in it but onely a litle part of it which lies by the towne. All the magnificent buildings in this Citie are sevenfould, as 7. Pallaces, 7. Parish Churches, 7. Hospitalls, 7. Monasteries, 7. Nunneries, 7. Innes, and 7. Gates. The Cathedrall is dedicated to *S. Mary*, there is a *Carthusian* Cloister, which putts downe all the Cloisters in *France*. It is also an Vniversitie, which heretofore, when the Popes held their residencie in it was very famous. *Paulus à Castro* by his expositions upon the Civill lawe hath increased the honour of it, which are now called the *Avignonian Prælectiones*. Here liued that Learned Professour *Andreas Alciatus*. Among the *Pallaces*, the Popes is the fairest and most sumptuous, called *Brusle*. The other townes are (as abouesaid) *Carpentras Cavaillon*, and *Veyzon*, of which it is written at Rome in Saint Pudentians Church this Inscription:

Soile.

C. Accilio C. F. Martiali Vasione Veter. Ex. Coh. XII. Pr. Militavit Annis XVII. Vixit Annis LV. M. I. Q. Domitivs Adivtor Hæres Consorti Svo Bene Merito Fecit Et Sibi.

The lesser tovvnes vvee vvill passe over. Vpon the confluence of the rivers of *Rhosne* & *Sorge* stood heretofore à stronge tovvne called *Florus Vindelium*, just in that place, vvhere *Portus Tralbe* or *La Traille* is novv.

The Fertie men, vvhich passe over the *Rhosne*, call the cable vvhere vvith they hale and pull their punts & boats over the Rhosne, the *Traille*, vvhich othervvise by reason of the svvift currant vvould be carryed dovvne the streame. Neere unto *Avignon* lieth *Vaucluse*, vvhither (as it is reported) that famous Philosopher *Franciscus Petrarcha* resorted, vvhen he had any contemplation or meditations in his head. It lieth in a most svveete and pleasant valley, environned vvith clifts, out of vvhich springs most cleare vvater and Fountaines. The profits of the Pope (as *Mr. Heylin* saith) are not great in *Avignon*, by reason of the ill neighbourhood of the Protestants of *Orange*; nay rather the keeping of this Countrie is a charge unto him. So that the people like vvell to be under his Gouvernment, as bringing more unto them, then he taketh from them.

Iulius Scaliger versifyeth thus in cõmendations of this tovvne.

Thy libertie, (ô Avignon) thy vvorth, & honest name,
Makes thee to be reputed here, a second Rome for fame:
Thy stately Curches, Pallaces, and Houses are vvel knovvne,
But vvhich is more, thou art a Lord and master of thyne ovvne.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE COVNTRIE OF PROVENCE.

Name.

PROVENCE tooke this name first from the *Romans*, who called this goodly part of *Gallia, Provincia*, which reached from the river *Var*, to the city of *Nice*, & beyond the *Rhosne*, as farre as *Gascognie*, because they subdued it to the Romane Empire, and had reduced it into a Province, many yeeres before the coming of Christ. Yet at this day there is but a small part of it which retaines the ancient name, to wit, about *Marseilles* and *Aix*. It may be (as some beleeue) because that part was first knowne, which for antiquitie, honour, and merit surpassed all the other Provinces of the Romane Empire: for all *Gallia Narbonensis* was held the braueſt Countrie in all France.

Bounds.

Provence is boundeth on the North with *Daulphiné*, the hills de *Velaye*, and with a great part of the river of *Durance*; On the East it is shutt in with the *Alpes*, and watered with the *Var*, on the left hand whereof lieth the Citie of *Nice*, where the confines of *Italy* beginne; On the South the Gallike, or Mediterranean Sea beateth upon it, and on the East is environned partly with the Principate of *Orange*, the Countie of *Avignon*, and partly with the *Rhosne*, which commeth from *Lyons*, to the city of *Arles*. It is subject to the Parliament of *Languedoc*. It hath a very sweete pleasant and a wholesome aire. Besides the great store of Graine that is in it, this Soile yeeldeth excellent fruits without any great labour or tillage. They haue great store of Raisons, Figgs, Chestnuts, Apples, Peares, Oranges, Lemmons, Olives, Quinces, Pomegranets, Saffran, Rice, and suchlike fruits in abundance. Also plentie of Rosemarie, Myrtle, Iuniper, Sage, and Palme-trees. Vpon the hills of *l'Esterel* there are a great manie Cork-trees. Neither want they delicate Vines, which make excellent Wines. There is but litle mention made of the ancient Counts of this Countrie. Howsoeuer, wee read in ancient Annales, that in the time of *Levves* the Eight, King of France, *Raimond Berengier* was Earle of *Provence*, and that *Charles* Count of *Anjou*, & of *Mayne*, Sonne unto this *Levves*, espoused *Beatrix*, the onely Daughter and Inheritrix of this *Earle*, who by this meanes inherited this Countie, whome *Charles* (surnamed) the Lame, Prince of *Salerna* and King of *Napels* succeeded. There his Sonne Robert Duke of Calabre and King of Naples, next Q. Ioane (her Father Charles, Duke of *Calabre* being dead) succeeded *Robert* her *Grandfire*, who by testament was made Queene of *Naples*, & Countesse of *Provence*. She left behinde her *Levves* & *Anjou*, the Sonne of *King Iohn*, for her adopted Sonne, to revenge her of her ennemies, and to be her successour aswell in this Earledome, as in her other estates.

Temperature. Fertility.

The Prince & Gouernment.

After him Lewes the First was created Earle; then Lewes the Second, and Lewes the Third his Sonne succeeded, being likewise adopted by *Ioane* the Second Queene of *Naples*, to be King of *Naples* & Duke of *Calabre*. But he dying without issue, left for his Successour in his Principates, with the consent of Queene Ioane, *Rene* of *Anjou*, who unwilling to resigne over his Rights and pretenses to the Kingdome of Naples, and to the Earledome of Provence to *Rhene* Duke of Lorraine his Nephew by Iolanta his Daughter, made them over to Charles his Brother *Count* of *Mans*, who having lost his Sonne *Charles*, instituted King Lewes the Eleuenth his Vniversall heire in all his Seignories. Some saye this was done by the testimentary will of *Rene*, against the great and just complaints of *Rene* Duke of *Lorraine*. This Countrie was anciently inhabited by the *Salians, Aquenses, Sextans, Sentians, Ebrodantians, Dinienses, Vesdiances, Sanicienses, Nerucins, Vencienses, Vulgientes, Aptenses, Retenses, Octavians, Commones, Forii, Iulienses, Segestorins, Albicins, Oxubins, Deciates*, and others.

Ancient Inhabitants.

Townes.

Besides the lesser Townes, there are two Archbishopricks and eleven Bishopricks. *Aix* and *Arles* are the Arch-Episcopall Seates. *Aix, Aquæ Sextiæ Colonia* is so called by *Ptolemie*, by the Latins *Paterculus, Solin*, and others, and in Plutarke *Sextilia* in the life of *Marius*. The stone which lies in Saint Benedictus at *Lyons*, he calleth *Coloniam Iuliam Aquas Aix*, from the *Iulian Colonie*, in an ancient inscription, and an old piece of Coine of *Vespasian*. Hubertus Goltius saith it was called *Colonia Iulia Aqua Sextia Legio* 25. It was termed *Aqua*, or Water from the *hot bathes*; and from thence retaineth the name of *Aix*. *Sextia* from *C. Sextius Calvinus Consul of Rome Anno* 620. who having vanquished the *Salians*, peopled this place with those men, which he brought along with him, appointing and leaving there a strong Romane Garnison, to hinder & resort the inroads and incursions of the *Barbarians* into these Coasts, and to keepe the passages, which went from *Marseiles* into *Italie*, seing the *Marseileans* were not able to stopp them themselues. See *Titus Livius lib.* 61. It was also called *Iulia Augusta*, from *Cajus Iulius Cæsar Augustus*, who renforced this Colonie with old Souldiers, which he drew out of the 25. Legion that he had brought thither. It is also the Court of Parliament. C. Marius overthrew part of the *Cimbri* (a Germane people) neere unto *Aix*, and the other part of them in the Raudian Fields of Italy; but those which inhabited since in these parts were the *Ambrons* and *Tigurins*, a Gallike people. *Arles* is simply called *Arelas* by *Orosius*, and *Ausonius* in his register of Townes, his title & 7. verse. Also *Ausc.* calleth it *Arelatus* in his verses aboue said: as also *Plinie, Sueton, Arelate* in his life of Tit. Likewise *Mela* & others, but *Strabo Arelate. Arelaten Salyorum Colonia*, & by *Ptolemie*, a Co-

Arles.

PROVINCIA
La Provence.



CONTE
DE
BVEIL.

CONTE
DE
NICE.

MEDITER:

PARS.

Amstelodami
Apud
Ioannem Janssonium

lonie of the *Saliſii*, and by Plinie *Arelata Sextanorum*. The Stones ſhew aſwell as the Colonie, that the *Salians* were a very ancient people of *Gallia*. And by the *Sextans* of the ſixth Legion, which encamped there. *Feſtus Avienus* writeth, that it was called *Thelina*, by the Greeks, which formerlie inhabited there. And was ſurnamed *Mameliaria* (for what reaſon one knowne not) in a faire inſcription, which is to be read in a pillar, as Learned Scaliger teſtifieth. *Fl. Conſtantine* the Emperour, gaue order that it ſhould be called *Conſtantina*, and that the generall Aſſembly of the ſeuen Provinces ſhould be held there, to wit, for *Viennois*, for both the *Narbonnes*, for both the *Aquitanies*, *Neufpeople*, and the *Maritimate Alpes*. *Auſonius* calleth it *Galula Roma* in his verſes afore mentioned, becauſe it was a very famous, and a commodious towne for Marchandizes & for which reaſon the Roman Colonie ſtrived, to make it like unto Rome their mother Citie: and, as it ſeemed, called it *Litle Rome*. It is ſeated at this day, upon the left ſide of the Roane. But in the *Tabula Itineraria* of Languedoc it is placed on the right ſide. *Auſonius* ſaith, that the *Rhoſne* devideth it into two parts, which makes it ſeeme two townes. Now the face of the place being charged, it onely lieth on that ſide, which looketh towards *Italie*, and is environned about with *Marſhes* upon which they feede goodly Oxen. It hath bene much greater, before the *Gothes* deſtroyed the one part of it. It was once the pleaſant Court of the Kings of *Burgundie*, and afterward the abode, and reſidencie of the Earles of *Provence*. Her firſt Biſhop was *S. Trophimus* one of *S. Pauls* Diſciples, who ſent him into *Gallia* in the ſecond yeere of the Emperour *Nero* his reigne, from whoſe head ſpring (as Pope *Zoſimus* ſaith) all *Gallia* was watered with the ſtreame of Faith. Within the ſtrength of her Caſtle *Honorius* & *Hilaire* two famous Prelats held their reſidencie. The firſt place of the eleuen Biſhopricks, without any prejudice to the others, is *Marſeiles*. All the Latines and ſome Greekes called it *Maſſilia*. *Strabo* and *Stephanus Maſſalia*, as the ancient coines withneſſe. By *Ptolemie Maſalia*, but now *Marſeilles* in Tabula Itin. The Countrie hereabouts was called by the Grecians, *Greece*, having bene once a Colonie of the Greekiſh *Phocians* of *Aſia Minor*: founded ſaith *Solin* in the 45. *Olympiade* in the dayes of King *Tarquinius*, as *Juſtinus* beleeueth out of *Plutar.* lib. 43. *Solon* ſaith it was built by *Protus*, whome ſome call *Protis*. *Strabo* maketh the ſite of it ſtonie, neere unto the mouth of the *Rhoſne* with a long boſome and as a nooke of the ſea: in ſo much that *Juſtinus* ſaith it tooke this name from *Trogus*. *Caſar* ſpeaketh thus of it in his ſecond booke of the civill warrs. Marſeiles is almoſt waſhed with the Sea on three parts of it; the fourth on the land ſide, is that ſpace, which belongeth to the Caſtle, fortifyed by the nature of the place, and a very lowe Valley which would be very hard to conquer. *Cicero* commendeth ſo highly the gouvernment of this Common-Weale, that he durſt ſay upon the defence of *Fonteius* in a full audience of the people, That the *Policie* and *Conſtancie* of this towne, was not onely to be preferred before the *Grecian*, but almoſt before all other people. It fetcheth her Biſhopricks from the time of *S. Lazarus*, whome *Ieſus* raiſed from death to life. Thoſe of *Marſeiles* report (*beleeue it if ye liſt*) that he being depriued of his Goods, and dwelling, in the time of the perſecution, which tooke away *Stephen* the Martyr, he came into theſe parts with *Mary* and *Martha* his two ſiſters, and there preached the faith of Chriſt. And can yet ſhew his heath in the principall Church called the *Majour*, neere the wall of the towne by the Sea ſide. And thus much for *Marſeiles*.

Marſeiles.

The other Epiſcopall townes are *Dine* (called by Plinie *Dinia* from the *Ebroduntins*, and by Ptolemie *Dinia* from the *Sentins*) *Graſſe*, *Glandeve*, *Glannate*, *Glannatena*, a Citie in *Notitia Provinciarum* of Gallia in *Viennois* 4. In ſome Coppies it is *Glanatica*, & in others *Glamnatena*. They are much deceiued which ſay, that *Glanum* mentioned by *Plinie*, *Mela*, & *Antonine* ſhould be *Ilanate*, for Antonine placeth *Glanum* betweene *Cavaillon* & *Arles*; which is a great way from *Glannate*. It is not knowne at this day where *Glanum* ſtood. *Senas* which Ptolemie calleth *Sanſium* was a ſmall towne of the *Veſdantins* in the maritime Alpes. *S. Paul de Vences* or *Vincium* is a ſmall towne of the *Neruſins* in the maritime Alpes, called by Ptol. & Dion. *Ventia*. *Apt*, by Plinie *Apta Iulia Vulgentium*. *Avia Iulia*, & *Apia Iulia*, which is not right in *Antonine*: for in the beſt Coppies it is *Apta Iulia*, as appeareth in *Tab. Itin. Ries*, *Rejus in Notitia Prov. Gallia*, in which under *Vienne* the Third, is read the Citie *Rejenſium*, that is *Rejus*. In Tab. Itin. *Reis Appolinaris*. *Feriuls*, *Forum Iulii*, in *Plancius* and *Cicero*, *Forum Iulium*, was by Ptol. a towne of the *Commones*. *Col. Iul. Octav. upon the Coine of Auguſtus*, as *Golzius* ſaith: *Forum Iulium Octavorum Colonia qua Pacenſis appellatur & Claſſica in Plinio*: but now *Port Marin*. *Ciſteron* is *Seguſtero* in *Ant.* & in *Tab. Itin. Ceſtero* by *Plinie*, as *Scaliger* writeth, which in Ptolemie is that *Ceſſero* mentioned with *Tolouze*, and *Carcaſſonne* is at this day *Caſtres* in *Languedoc*. *Tolon* was called *Telonum* in the beſt Latiniſts, & in Ant. *Telo Martius* which was a ſmall towne, ſeated upon the falling back of the Sea, ſome nine miles from *Marſeiles*.

Provence hath on the South the *Gallike* Sea, and *Marſeiles* is a very famous and a Safe haven, locked in with a great yron chaine. The name of this Port was heretofore *Lacydon*, as *Euſtathius* noteth. Therefore it ought to be read in *Mela* his ancient bookes *Lacydon*, the Port of the *Marſeillois*, and therein *Marſeiles*. *Strabo* obſerveth that there were formerly in this towne ſix hundred Senatours, who enjoyed this honour as long as they liued, out of this nomber were elected fiueteene men to end and compoſe all ſuits in lawe. Theſe are they, whome *Caſar* calleth the ſixe hundred *Marſeiloiſes* and the fiueteene prime men. *Valerius* the great ſaith likewiſe lib. 2. cap. 6. that there were ſixe hundred of them. Now out of the fiueteene men, they chooſe the *Trium viri*, who had Souveraigne authority. The Common weale of the *Maſſilians* (as Strabo witneſſeth) was *Ariſtocraticall*. Ariſtotle in his fifth Booke & 8. Chap. of his Politicks ſaith, that it was gouverned *Oligarchially*. Surely that is richt *Oligarchia* to become Prince of a Republicke by blood, & not by vertue. Their lawes Electuarie (as Strabo & Iuſtinus lib. 43. who related briefly their Cuſtomes) were publickly propoſed, and that almoſt from the foundation of their towne. Their manner was to ſhutt their gates upon Feſtivall dayes, to keepe Gards and Sentinells upon the Walls, to viſite houſes for the finding out of Strangers, to gard their City, aſwell in the times of Peace as of Warre. Which they uſed not onely in times of neceſſity, but alſo from an ancient Cuſtome which they allwayes had.

Port.

Senatours.

Lawes & Cuſtomes.

SAVOYE.

THE Savoyards called heretofore *Allobroges*, were well knowne by the Victorie of *Fabius*, and the conjuration of *Catilina*. Ancient writers testifie, that this Countrie was once a Kingdome, in the time of *Hannibal*, when as *Brencus* being chosen Arbitratour, judged that this Kingdome belonged to the eldest Sonne, and setled him in it. *Lucius Florus* writeth also of a King called *Betullus*, who was taken prisoner by *Fabius Maximus*. There was also one *Cottius* King of Savoy, who was a great friend unto the Emperour *Augustus*, who called the Alpes after his name, by reason of the many tops he slighted there, to make them passable. The chiefe Citie of this Dukedome was in former times called Vienna, which Citie *Mela* nameth Vienna *Allobrogum*: whence the name of Savoy came is doubtfull. *Carolus Bovillus* reporteth, that this Countrie by reason of the narrow passages, wayes, and the small number of Inhabitants was full of Theeves & Robbers, which either did rob travellers, or murthered them; and therefore in regard of the daunger that men were in which passed by the high-wayes, it was called *Maulvoye*, that is an *Ill-way*. But afterward a certaine Gentlemam beating & driving these theeves and murtherers away, it was called Savoy, or Salvoy a safe-way: but in what time this hapned, it is not recorded. Savoy in the Register of the Empire, is oftentimes rekonned under the Provinces of *Gallia Narbonensis*: whence it appeareth, that the name thereof is ancienter, than the French, or Savoyish tongues, which they speake at this day. But those suspend their judgements better, who derive the word *Sabaudia* from *Sabatia*, which is a shallowe water, called now *Savona*. *Mela* calleth *Tabatia*, or *Savone* a towne. But howsoever it be, this is most certaine, that the Savonish waters are those, which the Emperour *Pertinax* through covetousnesse, & ambition traded in Marchandise as a private man, which *Capitolinus* saith. Neither doth *Plinie* erre, or any other writers, when they affirme, that the Savoyards, or Sabati, dwelt in Italie, among the Ligurians. Seing Strabo witnesseth, that the ancient Grecians counted Massilia under the Ligustian Empire, which the French also afterward observed, naming them the Celtian Ligurians, who inhabited as far as the River of Rhoan. This name then went forward unto the shoares of the Mediterranean Sea, even to the inmost places. Besides these Allobroges, the Centrones, Nantuates, Garoceli, Medulli, Verragri, Salassi, and others dwelt here, *Livius* testifieth that the Allobroges, or those of Savoy, were as rich, & famous as any of the Countries of France. *Horatius* in his verses written unto the people of Rome, wherein he seemeth to have compassion of them: because of their intestine wars, calleth the Allobroges, or Savoyards unfaithfull and men that longed after novelties, upon which place an old expositor writeth thus: The Allobroges are Frenchmen of a reddish haire, and are called Sequanici, or Bourgonians, dwelling by the side of Ahæs as ye travell along by Vesontius into Germanie. They are people which long after newes, and very disloy all to their Princes. The Centrones dwelt by the Greekish Alpes, where Tarantai now lyeth wee read in the records of the Provinces of France under Vienna, is the fifth towne, which the Centrones inhabited, that is Tarantasia, which in French, is now called *Le Archevesche de Tarantaise*. The Arch-Bishoprick of Tarantaise. The Nantuates are accounted in divers places of lesse antiquitie. Marlianus saith they dwelt by the Boden-Sea, where Costenz now lyeth. Paradinus affirmeth, that the Countrie, and the name of the Nantuates is seated at this daye, neere a petty towne called Nantua, which standeth not farre from Chamlery. Of these Nantuates Ioseph Scaliger to a certaine friend writeth thus. Take heed that you give not credit to beleeve that there is a Cloister in Savoy so called, as some fooles imagine, the which Octodurus, that is, S. Mauritius, which is properly S. Mauritio, as appeareth by the memorable signes of the afflictions of the Legions of Thebe, in which mention is made of Octodurus. Cæsar placeth Octodurus among the Nantuates hard by the Countrie of Gavot, or of the Veragris as he nameth them; some read them Antuates. But those which place the Nantuates by the Boden-Sea, and affirme that they are those of Costenz err as grossely, as those, who beleeve that it is the Cloister of Benedictus. The Carocelli as Raimundus judgeth, were these people, which inhabited under the Mount-Cenis, and were neere Neighbours to that people called the Medulli, whereof Vitruvius maketh mention in his eight booke. Philander and Barbarus maketh them to be the Inhabitants of the Vale of Cilera of Dalechampius, Miollantios, and the Tarantoises. The Countrie of the Veragris is called by Guilhelmus Paradinus Wallisserland, and by Ægidius Saidus, the Countrie of Gavot: Pingonius saith, it is the Dukedome Chablasy, by Marlianus it is called S. Bernards-mounts, and Bregentz, for he imagineth, that this people came from a Village, wherein the Abbey of S. Mauritus stand. Cæsar maketh the Nantuates, Veragri and Seduni, now the bounds of the Savoyards, to be from the Genffer-Sea, (or Lake Losanne) and the River Rhoane, even as farre as the Alpes. The Salassy in the days of Ptolomee where thought to be that people, which dwelt at Augstall, called so in high dutch, and in Italian, *Val d'Osta*. In the memories of France mention is made of the Citie of *Geneve*, the Bishoprick of Geneve, Doubtlesse there hath bene in former times other Inhabitants in Savoy, whose names and habitations are at this day not knowne.

The ancient people were called Allobroges.

Centrones.

Nantuates or Vethlanders.

Carocelli.

The whole Countrie now, where Savoy, the Delphynie, & other neighbouring Provinces lye, were in former ages a Kingdome, as appeareth by the 21 booke of *Livius* his Historie. Savoy being a part of that Kingdome, had divers Princes & Gouvernours, but at this day for 500 yeeres it hath beene ruled by Dukes, who have enlarged their bounds and limits, and were called in times past, Earles of *Maurienne*.

Savoye, boundeth on the Northside upon *Burgundie* with which many times they have beene encumbred with warres, and with Swisserland, betweene which the Genffer Sea, or Lake Losanne lieth. Eastward on Wales, and Piemont, whereof they have not beene lesse free; but that the high Mountaines hindred the incursions of their ennemies. Southward, and Westward the Delphinie, with a part of the Rhoane, which parteth the Inhabitants of *Savoy* from those of the Dukedome of Burgundie. *Savoy* hath a sweete aire, & the Countrie is Mountainous. The Valleys and Dales are very fertill, and fruitfull, especially, those that lye Northward along the Genffer Sea, or the Lake Lessanna, where most excellent wines are made, which is called *Ripalium* from the Shoare of the said Lake. The pastures are very good for the feeding of all kinde of Cattaile, chiefly those, which lye round about *Saint Bernards Mount*. Through *Savoy* runne the Rivers *Are*, *Rivers.*

The bounds

The fertilitie.


FRANCIAE PARS
LACUS LEMANUS
BRESSE
Occidens
Seyßel
Grenoble
Chamberij
Mont Melian
Allobroges
GENEVOIS
Tarare
Lac de Nicy
Lac de Bourget
Mande ment de Gaillar
de Terny
Bailliag
Novery
Rosset
Grand Abergest
Petit Abergest
Clermont
Rossy
Chaufort
Amey
Hanteville
Ramilly
Chastillonet
Chana
Haute cote
Belcy
Les Escasses
Pierre chastel
Yenne
La Bauche
Champagnieu
Pont de Beauvoisin
Les Echelles
Entre deux Guyers
Montfort
Voreppe
Pont de Claix
Domene
Vif
Varce
Seffin
Claix
Vizille
Brees
Pramol
Laqz
Col Vaulx
Montagne Thuimee
PARTIE DU
DAN VALLE
GREZI VAU
VIENNOIS
ALPES
LA MURIENNE
Larch
Mexgive flu.
Tarne
Savery
Sarbier
Albanais
Montalieu
Chatelar
Le Bourget
Est
La Motte
Tournon
Gilli
Conflens
Molans
Chamousset
Chamoux
Les Molettes
La Rochette
Lullie
Ortieu
Le Villard
Cache
Largentiere
Epierre
La Chapelle
La Chambre
Pont Amafre
Armillon
S. Jean de Mauriane
S. Julien
S. Michel
Fourneuve
Chaparellon
Port La Garde
Barraux
Le Fort
Pont de Beauvoisin
Les Abres
Proveus
Monferrat
S. Aupon
Unsiere
S. Laurens
Murchel
Le Bolher
Les Echelles
Entremont
S. Pierre
Le Touret
La Tercasse
Lumbin
Chelar
Allmart
S. Pierre
La Ferriere
S. Remi
Theus
Fraac
Ollarbonne
Lanfsey
Apremont
Le Verfon
Domayne
Gieres
S. Martin
Les Aqueres
Uriage
Eschirolle
Sasenage
Meylan
Montbonot
Poisat
Fontaine
Sassenage
Fontanil
Cornillon
Sapey
Merlon
Montbonot
Fontanil
Cornillon
Poisat
Sassenage
Fontaine
Voreppe
Pont de Claix
Domene
Vif
Varce
Seffin
Claix
Vizille
Brees
Pramol
Laqz
Col Vaulx
Montagne Thuimee
PARTIE DU
Sculptum apud
Lac de Nicy
Lac de Bourget
Lac
Haute cote
Belcy
Les Escasses
Pierre chastel
Yenne
La Bauche
Champagnieu
Pont de Beauvoisin
Les Echelles
Entre deux Guyers
Montfort
Voreppe
Pont de Claix
Domene
Vif
Varce
Seffin
Claix
Vizille
Brees
Pramol
Laqz
Col Vaulx
Montagne Thuimee
PARTIE DU
Sculptum apud

SABAUDIA
DUCATUS
LA SAVOIÉ

HELVETIÆ

PARS VALESIAE

PARS

WAL LIS

Alpes Graiæ

PIEMONT

Milliaria Gallica communia.

Milliaria Germanica communia.

Lac de Geneve

Septentrio

Meridies

Occidens

Orientes

Aniſtelodami
Judocus Hondius
excudit.

or *Araris, Isara, Doria, Arva, Danius* and others. There are besides many great and large meers, among which the Lake Losanna, or Genve Vicy, and Bourges are accounted the greateſt. The Metrapolitan Citie of Savoy is *Chamberie*, having a faire Caſtle, and the Duke of Savoyes Court in it, and is alſo the Court of Iuſtice and the Parliament. This Citie is ſeated in a pleaſant Valley, betweene Mountaines. Beſides Savoy there is alſo the Countie of Geneve, Maurienne, and Tarantaiſe. Alſo the Marquiſate of Suſa, with other Domanies, and Lordſhips, and laſtly the Countrie of Breſſe.

GENEVE.

THE Countrie of *Geneve* taketh the name from the Citie of *Geneve*, whereof the middle ſillable is pronounced as Eluſa ſhort, which commeth not onely from the Swizers, who call it Genff, but from the Peſants, that inhabite there abouts, & from ſome other Savoyards, who cal it *Geneva* making the middle ſillable ſhort. But it is cōmonly the French manner, that they make a ſillable which is ſhort in the midſt to be longe, as appeareth by an infinite number of others, as in this words *publique, facile* & others, which the Latines nevertheleſſe pronounce ſhort. At this day it hath gott almoſt the name of *Cenaoa*, as *Anthonius* teſtifieth in his excellent booke of travells, betweene *Milan* and *Straesburgh*. It is a very ancient Citie. *Caſar* maketh mention of a certaine Bridge there, which lay from *Geneve* over the River of *Rhoane*, that was broke off by himſelfe. Alſo of a wall, which reached from the Lake of Geneve, unto the Mountaine *Soux*, 19000 paces long, and 16 feete high, wherefore it is very ſtrainge, that other writers, as *Strabo, Plinie, Ptolomee*, & many others, made no mention of this Citie. This Citie lyeth now by the Lake of *Geneve* in two parts, having a wodden bridge over the Rhoane, underpropped over the midſt of an Iland, which hath houſes ſtanding on both ſides of it. The greateſt part of the ſaid bridge lyeth Southward, and the leaſt Northward. Upon the end of the Iland ſtandeth a watch-towre, whome ſome affirme was built by *Ceſar*. In the greateſt part of the Citie ſtandeth the Cathedrale Church of S. Peter, which in former times as appeareth by the antiquaires which are here yet to be ſeene, was built in honour of *Apollo*. In the ſmaleſt part ſtandeth S. Gervais, his Church from which the greateſt part of the Towne on that ſide is named. He that is deſirous to knowe the ancient Monuments of this citie, and the controverſies which have hapned among the Biſhops, Earles, & Duks of Savoy about the rule and Dominion thereof, let him reade *Franciſcus Bonivardus* of that which he wrote to *Sebaſtianus Munſterus*. This Citie got their freedome about the yeere 1535, as it is to be ſeene in a certaine Mappe, which hangs in the Towne-houſe, with thoſe of Berne, a people of Swiſzerland, anno 1536. with whome they made an alliance, which ſince hath beene oftentimes renewed. Manie writers make mention that Geneve hath often beene troubled ſurpriſed, and afflicted with warre in former times. The Countie of *Morienne* ſhooteth out as farre as the River *Arch*, where S. Johns Church ſtandeth, and therefore is called S. Iohn of *Morienne*. It is a fine Towne having a faire Caſtle in it, aud is famous in regard of the ſepulchre of Humbert the firſt, who obtained the Conntie of *Morienne*, which is now the Dukedome of Savoy held in vaſſalage from the Emperour Henry the third, who was entombed there Anno 1548, and in his ſepulchre alſo was buried his Sonne *Amedæus*, ſurnamed *Cauda*.

The Countie of *Tarantaiſe* is ſhutt in betweene the *Alpes*, hills, and the Rivers *Arch* and *Are*, which at *Chamouſſe* meet together. It hath the name from the town of *Tarantaiſe*, which is now called by the Inhabitants *Mouſtier*, and by the High-dutches *Munſter* in *Tarantaiſe*, according to the opinion of *Ioſias Simcerus*. Humbert the ſecond, Count of Morienne, and Marqueſſe of Liounois, who brought Tarantaiſe under his commaund, lyeth buried there, and dyed about the yeere 1590.

The Marquiſate of *Suſa* is ſo named alſo from the Towne of *Suſa*, which lyeth not farre from the River *Doria*, which beneath *Thurin* falleth into the *Poo*. *Ammianus* writeth in his 15 booke, that the Towne *Suſa* lyeth upon the beginning of the *Cottian Alps*, and ſaith further, that the grave of *Cottius* is not farre from the Towne Walls. Some affirme, & that not without ſome reaſon that *Suſa* ought to be under *Piemont*.

The Domanie *Foſſigni* lyeth hard by the Lake of *Geneve*, in which the Towne of *Ripalia* ſtandeth, which is a pleaſant place, and famous in regard of *Amedæus* the eight, the firſt Duke of Savoy, who leaving his Princedomes became a Monke, and afterward was made Pope againſt Eugenius the IV. as is ſaid, and was named *Felix* the fifth.

Unto the Dukedome of Savoy belongeth the Countrie of *Breſſe*, lying betweene the Rivers of *Are*, and the *Rhoane*. In former ages this was the Court of the *Seguſians* as ſome witneſſe. There ſtandeth the towne called *Bourgh*, & *Breſſe*. In this Countrie, are the Counties of *Varz Montreuiel, Pont de Veaux, Bauſgen. Vlrick* Count of *Bauſgen*, and Lord of the Countrie of *Breſſe*, left an onely daughter behinde him, called *Sibilla*, which *Amedæus* the fourth, the 8 Earle of Savoy marrying, the Countie of *Bauſgey*, and all *Breſſe* fell to him by inheritance and came under his commaund. And thus much for Savoy.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE LAKE LEMANVS, OR THE SIGNEVRIE OF GENEVA.

With the circumjacent places.



Site. THis Map following representeth unto yow the *Lake Lemanus*, & the Signeurie of *Geneva*, lying upon the Frontiers of the Dutchie of *Savoye*, the Countie of *Burgundie*, the Territoires of the *Svvissers*, and the Bishoprick of *Valez*. Then the

Name. names of the Countries, Bailywikes, Baronies, Iurisdictions, Wayes, Rivers, Mountaines, Townes, Villages, Castellainships, and Castles lying about the Lake. *Savoye* is inhabited by a people dwelling on this side, or beyõd the *Alpes*, which speake a kind of broken French, in times past called *Allobroges*, as Cæsar saith in the beginning of his commentaires, that *Allobrox* King of the *Gaules* flourished about the yeare since the creation of the World 2433. Moreouer, an ancient Interpretour writeth thus of their Etymologie, upon the eight Satyr of *Iuvenall*: The *Allobroges* (saith he) are *Gaules*. Now they are called *Allobroges*, because the *Gaules* called a field *Broge*, and went further. They were therefore so named, in regard they removed out of their owne Countrie into an other place; afterwards *Bagauda* (as the president *Fauchet* witnesseth: then at last *Sabaudi*, in French *Savoisians*, called now vulgarly *Savoyards*, and their Countrie *Savoye*. In the yeare 1126. this Province was gouverned by Earles, and from the yeare 1420. till now by Dukes. It is reported, that at the first it was for a longe time inhabited by a crew of theeues, and robbers by the high way side. But at this day it is well gouverned, and one may travell safely through it. The

Temperature. Natiues complaine much of the great heate in Summer, and the extremity of cold in Winter: crying out pittifully, *Oh hovv cold is it! Oh hovv hott is it!* & yet nevertheless neither the *Roane*, nor the Lake is seldome frozen ouer with yce: neither is it so hott, as it is in *Dauphiné*, nor so colde as it is in the Low Countries, where some times the rivers are so frozen, that they may drawe Canon over the yce. The soile is very good, &

Fertility. kind for manuring, & affordeth much encrease: for it yeeldeth good store of Wine, Graine, Pease, Rapes, Turneps, white & redd Cabbage, French or Turkish Beanes, Spenages, Millions, Pompions, Leekes, Oignons, Beanes, Pulse, Barly, Fitches and Oates. Besides these fruits, Nutts, Peares, Apples of diverse kinds, red and murrie Cherries, Mulleries black and white, Chestnutts & Almands, but seldome beareth any Figgs. Ye haue here also variety of all kind of Cattell and Beasts with land and waterfoules. Those of *Dievat* (heretofore called *Svvissers* & *Vandales*) which dwelt in *Lausanna*, and the adjoining quarters, were once subject to the Signeurie of *Berne*, in whose name they had Gouvernours & Deputies sent them, which stayed amonge them fiue yeares for the managing of their affaires, as they thought good.

Townes. According to the ancient Chronicles, in the yeare of the World 2790. *Arpentine* one of *Hercules* his Captaines, layd the foundation of *Lausanna*, from whẽce the name of *Carpentras* was taken, and which was altered, when they removed this towne upon the mountaine, about the time of *Martin* the Bishop of *Lausanne* in the yeare of our Redemption 593. The towne called *Nevidum*, heretofore commonly *Benevis*, being ruined before the coming of *Cæsar*, was afterward repaired and reedifyed under the Emperour *Vespasian*, by a Captaine of his called *Nyon*. *Cossonex* was built Anno 442. and *Aubone* begun in the yeare 456. and finished some yeare after. *Geneva* is a noble, a free, and an Imperiall City, which may stampe and coine currant Moneys of their owne. It was at the first called *Genevre*, because (as some affirme) it was built in that place, where a Iuniper tree stood. It stands upon a hill. This site *Lemannus* (the Father of the Almans or Germans) gaue it, the Sonne of *Paris*, and the grand Child of King *Priamus*, in the yeare of the World 2994. After this it was called *Aurelia* from the Emperour *Aurelius*, who repaired it, and brought it into a better estate, then *Heliogabalus* had left it, who burnt it downe to ashes. Afterward *Cæsar*, and some other Latine Authours called it *Geneva*, and the Poets by a Poeticall licence *Gebenna*. The Allmans *Genef*, the French *Geneve*, & an Anagramme very fitly *Vengee*, or *Revenge*. For, notwithstanding all the attemps of their ennemies, and the secret conspirations which they had against it: yet hath it alwaies held out and defended it selfe; especially on the 12. or 22. of December Anno 1602. It is most pleasantly seated. On that side where the *Rhosne* commeth from the *Lake Leman*, it is some what lowe, but a litle further rises finely upon a hill. *Geneva* stands as if it were two townes, through the middest whereof the *Rhosne* runneth, having a bridge over it, which joynes them together. The greatest part of the City lieth on the South, and the lesser on the North side. It is very well fortified, & furnished with ordnance, and all manner of munition and warlike provisions. They keepe alwaies in it good watch. It is a great throughfare into *France*, *Germanie*, and *Italie*. *Morge-Castle* was founded by King *Clotarius* Anno 1135. And *Evian*, called heretofore *Aquianum* by *Peter* of *Savoye*, the Brother of *Amedeus*, and his *Vicar* Anno 1237. The *Lake Leman* on the Swissers side, is sixteene French, 12. Savoy, and 4. Germane miles in Breath. It hath ports and descents in it, at least sixe good avenues, or passages to come to it. From *Morgeport*, and the *Rolle* they transport good Wines to *Geneva*. From the Port called *Formenton* and *Nerny*, or *Neronis*, they carry thither good store of Wood, and Coales. The *Rhosne* runs through it, but is not deepe enough to carry vessells of burde from his head spring till his entrance into the Lake because of the shallownesse thereof, nor from the Swissers bridge, which is in the Suburbs of *Geneve*, till ye come to *Selle* the next small towne, being some seuen miles distant from this city. This river within fiue miles of the towne passeth under the ground through a bottomelesse gulfe.

Mountaines. The Mountaine *Iurassus* is so long, that the Inhabitants about it were heretofore called by the Germans

Benevole lector
F. Franciam, G. Genevam de
notat. Hæc volebam nescius ne
esses. Vale et nostros conatus
boni consule.

BVRGVNDIÆ
COMITATVS
PARS.

FRANCIÆ
PARS.

SABAVDIÆ DVCATVS PARS

Le Mont Iura.

Le Mont Sion.

ALLOBROGES.

LE GENEVOIS.

BAILLIAGE DE NION.

BAILLIAGE DE GEX.

BAILLIAGE DE TERNY.

BARONIE DE MONTROCHIER.

Baronie d'Aubonne.

Baronie de Rolle.

Baronie de Copet.

LACVS Helveticus

Occidens

Septentrio

LACVS LEMANI
VICINORVMQ. LOCORVM NOVA ET ACCVRATA DESCRIPTIO.

Fudocus Hondius excudit.

HELVETII.

BARONIE DE LA SERRE.

BAILLIAGE DE MORGES.

LIAGE DE LAVSANNE.

VAVD.

BAILLIAGE DE VEVAY.

PAYS DE GAVOT.

VALESIÆ PARS.

ALPES.

Iuxta est lacus huc in partibus profundior vt comperiri 500 orgyis a nullo non potuerit.

LACVS LEMANVS, Gallis Lac de Geneve. Helvetis Genffer Zee.

La Mont Maudite

Le Rhone Flu. Rhodanus Fluv.

Miliaria Gallica Communia

Miliaria Germanica Communia

Longimani, or *Tall-men*. For, from the very topp thereof, one may easely discerne the steeples, & Churches of *Geneva* and *Basill*, standing foure or sixe dayes journey one from an other. There is also to be seene with admiration, the *Pierced Stone*, which Munster writeth off in his *Cosmographie*. The Maidens or Virgins Castle, built by *Iulius Cæsar*, and *S. Claudaes* towne, unto which lamme, & cripple men resort to be cured. Then the Snowie Fountaine for Summer time, and a naturall hollow concaue, as broad as an ordinarie Church, not very high, which is as darke as pitch being perpetually full of snowe, and yce, almost as hard and as clear as cristall. Not farre from the *Lake Leman*, next unto *Savoye*, yee shall see the Mountaines in the very midst of Summer continually couvered with snowe. And within a mile of *Geneve*, there is a mount, which with great difficultie and daunger ye must as it were clime up to the topp of it, by a great number of stares & ladders hewen out rather by the art of man, then by nature. There haue bene diverse men, who assoone as euer they had sett foote to goe up it, returned back being affrighted at the hideous sight, and consideration of the steepe downefall thereof. There is an other mount by *Eagle-Tovvne*, in the Dales (whereof) hapned a most dreadfull accident, which is to be read in the memorable Histories of our times, in a Chapter of *Earthquakes* lately printed at *Paris*. Among all the mountaines of *Chablais*, *Saint Sergius* is the fruitfullest, the rest are full of woods and shrubbs. Betweene them in the vallies in Summer time, there grases a great many of Cowes, which giue much milke. For the rest, it is well knowne what a fearefull precipitation mount *Mustruach* hath, from which every yeare many loaden Horses and Beasts haue fallen & brooke their necks, yea sometimes men themselues. There are some clifts there, which are as sharpe as teeth, and the edge of a sword. It is very certaine, that the roots upon the mountaines of *Aig* are unknowne, because of the depth of the Lake, from the bottome whereof they spring up.

Forest and Woods. The Forests and Woods furnish both poore and rich with abundance of Chestnutts, and their Swine, with mast, fyring good cheape, & timber for husbandmen to make waggons, waines, and plowes withall. There are no Churches or Chappells with any Images, or Reliques of Saints, suffred there since the Romish Religion was banished out of it, and that it pleased God, to send those two excellent lights of his Church into it, *Mr. Iohn Calvin*, & *Mr. Th. Beza*. Since whose time also the Curch Gouvernmēt hath consisted of a Miscellany of Laymen, and Ministers, to wit of *Elders*, and *Deacons* chosen yearely out of the best and godliest citizens, to help and assist the Ministers in their ministeriall functions, and for the distribution of collections to the Poore. The Burgesses haue such a charitable order among them which is much to be cōmended, which is this: If a poore Artisan, or a hādecrafts man be impoverished, or decayed in it, they make a common purse among the richer sort to sett him up againe. There are many stately, & Sumptuous Churches in this Signeurie, especially that of *Lozanne*, lined within with black Marble, likewise that of *Geneva*, which shines like white yron: upon which thunder, and lightning fel onee or twise; so that the leaden crosse was melted, and the steeple tumbled downe, which stood whole till the time of *Charlemaigne*. There is also *Evian* Church, standing betweene the Vineyards without the walls of the city: and *Morges* Church, that of late yeares was repaired. They haue cleared the Churches of all Images & pictures. Some Tombes and Sepulchres remaine still in them; but none haue bene buried in them since the yeare 1430. In *Geneva* also there are Orphan-houses, & Hospitalls of charity for the bringing up of Fatherlesse, and Motherlesse children, also Pest & Leprous-houses. And a Hospitall for poore children and strangers, which haue Teachers to instruct and catechise them, and to administer consolation & prayers to the sicke: every of them also having a Physician, and an Apothecairy belonging to it. They haue also a Court, or Townehouse in which there meetes every day 25. graue-Senatours, for the dispatching of publick affaires, and the determining of all suits in lawe, aswell Civill as Criminall. All their records, evidences, and bookes are kept in it with a watch by night. Vpon the one side of the Gate, is a magnificent Bench commonly called the *Tribunall*: on the other side ye shall see the memoriall of times, the occasion, and the meanes of the reformation of the State. Neere unto the Towne-house, there is the *Arsenall*, or store-house for all kinde of Armes, Canon, and amunition, necessarie for the maintenance of a longe siege. There are also many peeces of ordnance, planted upon the Walls and Bulwarks of the City. They haue also diverse stronge Fortresses in this Countrie, amonge the rest *S. Catherins*, wherein were kept also good store of ordnance, & munition of warre ready upon any occasion, brought into it Anno 1590. which was taken in by *Henry* the Fourth, and Anno 1601. was slighted by expresse commaund from him. An other which was built opposite against it by those of *Geneva*: the peace being concluded, it was also razed for the saving of charges. The third called the *Ripaille*, which those of *Geneva* gott from the French 1589. was also ruined, aswell as the fourth at Verson, after it was taken in by the *Genevois*.

Publicke buildings.

Court & Senate house.

Besides these Fortereſſes, there are also some tovvers raised artificially; amonge the vvhich *La Tour Maistresse*, or the *Mistrisse-Tovver*, standing vvithin a nevv Bulvvarke like a katt overlooketh all, and defendeth *Geneva* on the Lake and *Savoye* side. The other is called the *Isle-Tovver*, or *Cæsars*, vvhich stands upon the very topp of the Isle, to defend that bridge, vvhich heretofore appartained to the *Svvissers*: vvho is said to haue bene built by this Emperour. *Geneva* is a tovvne brauely provided vvith all manner of vvarlike engins and materialls, as experience hath taught. For though it hath bene oftentimes besieged, yet they vvere never distressed vvith famine. For, the *Lake* beating upon it, and the *Rhosne* running through it, hath alvvaies furnished them vvith abundance of fishe, as is seene yet to this day. Neither vvant they Gun-pouder because they make great store of it every day vvithin the tovvne. They haue also many good lavves, and statutes: Asvvell for the common vveale, as for the Colledges. And, as Mr. Heylin vvriteth, they allovv in this city all manner of honest recreations. Fornication they punish vvith nine dayes fasting: Adulterie vvith death. They haue a lavve, that if any malefactour flie to them for refuge, they punish him after the custume of the place, in vvhich the crime vvas committed. Othervvise, their tovvne being on the borders of diverse Provinces, vvould never be free from vagabonds. Exemples hereof I vvill (saith he) assigne tvvo: The first of certaine Mōkes, vvho robbing their Convents of certaine plate: and hoping for their vvicked pranks at home, to be the vvelcomer hither, vvere at their first acquaintance advanced to the Gallovves. The seeond is, of a Spanish Gentleman, vvho having fled his Countrie, for clipping and counterfeiting the Kings gold, came to this tovvne, and had the like revvard. And vvhen for defence he alledged: that he understood their city being free, gaue admission to all Offendours: true (said they) but vvith an intent to punish them that offended: a distinction vvhich the Spaniard never till then learned; but then it vvas too late. There are also a great number of noble famillies in it. And many Learned men in all arts, and sciences, vvhose vvritings are extant & much commended. There is a famous Libratie, having many excellent bookes & manuscripts in it. The Inhabitants of *Geneva* are full of humanity and civility, ingenious, and good managers of their ovvne affaires. They keepe a good vvatch, and haue a speciall care, to the actions of straungers passing through their city, & yet giues them good entertainement. This tovvne for a longe time hath bene a sanctuaire and refuge for many persons, persecuted for religion, having admitted manie of them to be Burgesses, and Citizens thereof, and their children into the administration of publike charges as they found them capable for them. The French, English, and Germans haue allvvaies bene vvellcome to them. And novv there are many noble famillies of Italians dvvell amonge them, vvhich haue the publick exercise of religion in their ovvne language: vvhose Minister vvas Learned *Deodatus* an Italian & excellent Divine. They goe very plaine & decent in their Apparell: and their custome is, that they must not flaunt it out in gay cloaths, as they doe in other places. Sure it is, that the *Genevois* grovve not very rich, it sufficeth them, if by their labour and industrie they can get their living and maintaine their families in an honest manner. And if it vvere not for printing of bookes, their manufactures, their inventions in making of Silks, & Woullencloths, this Common-vveale question lesse, vvould quickly become poore. Among other commodities vvich they haue, they transport out of their countrie good store of Cheese made in the Valleies of the adjoyning Mountaines, fatt Capons, huge Saulmon, Trouts, Gold thred: also Hoggs bristles. And thus much for the state of *Geneva*.

Lawes & Custome.

Manners.

Marchandizes.

The generall deſcription, and Map OF SPAINE.

Originall of the name.

HISPANIA is a noble Countrie of *Europe*, and the firſt part of the continent, lying upon the Ocean, which tooke this name from King *Hiſpanus*, as Iuſtine witneſſeth: others ſay, that it is ſo named from the famous City of *Hiſpalis* now *Sivill*. *Abraham Ortelius*, a man very well ſtudied in Geographie, is of opinion, that the word *Spania* came from *Iberia*, a Countrie in Aſia, formerly called *Pania* after *Pan*, which *Dioniſius* when he had conquered this Countrie, placed him there Captaine Generall, as the Authour, who hath deſcribed the Rivers and hills of this Region. The Apoſtle *Paul* in the 15 Chapter of the Romans, and 28 verſe calls it alſo *Spaine*, in ſaying: *I will come by you into Spaine*. The Grecian writers, as Ptolomee and *Stephanus* call it *Iſpania*, without an *h*. *Strabo*, *Plinie*, and ſome others ſhewe, that in ancient times, it was named *Iberia* and *Hesperia*: Iberia from a Countrie in *Aſia*, or after King *Iberus*, or as ſome ſay, from the River *Iberus*. *Avienes* affirmeth, that it was called *Iberia* from *Iberia*, a City of *Betica*, and had the name of *Heſperia*, from *Heſperus* the brother of *Atlas*, or as *Horatius* thinketh, from *Heſperia* the daughter of *Heſperus*, or from *Heſperus* the evening ſtarre, under which it was ſuppoſed to be ſituate, as being the remoteſt Countrie of Europe Weſtward, and becauſe *Italie* was likewiſe called *Heſperia*. *Horace* to diſtinguiſh it, nameth it *Vltima Heſperia*.

Touching the bounds of *Spaine*, upon two ſides of it the maine Ocean beateth, namely, upon the North-ſide of the *Cantabrigean*, and *Biſcaine*, on the Weſtſide it hath the *Atlantike* Sea, on the third ſide, the Straight of *Gibraltar*, upon which the *Iberian* or *Balerian* Sea floweth, and on the Eaſtſide lye the *Pyrenean* Mountaines with their many loftie tops, from the Ocean, where *Floviobrigia*, or *Fuentabria* is ſited, reaching as farre as the Mediterranean Sea, with two famous Capes, whereof the one is called *Olorſo*, ſhooting out into the Ocean; the other which formerly bore the name of *the Temple of Venus*, is now called *Saint Croce*, reaching into the Mediterranean Sea.

SPAINE is accounted to be 200 Spaniſh miles in length, but in the greateſt breadth thereof not above 140, and in the narroweſt place 60. *Iohannes Vaſæus* in his Chronicle of *Spaine* mentioneth, that *Spaine* is ſo ſmall by the Pyrenean Mountaines, that travelling over them, and ſtanding upon the top of *Saint Adrians* mount, he could diſcerne, both Seas, which *Ferdinand Colombus*, who was a skillfull Geographer ſhewed him, namely, the Ocean next unto them, and a great way, as farre as ever they could ſee, they could diſcerne the white breaking ſurges of the Mediterranean Sea. The whole circuit of *Spaine* is about 600 Germane, & 1893 Engliſh miles. *Strabo*, *Ptolomee*, and others, liken *Spaine* to the figure of an Oxe-hide, whoſe neck being the *Iſthumus* tieth it into France, & ſpreadeth it ſelfe over the Pyrenean hills, from the Mediterranean Sea to the Britiſh Ocean, then ſtretcheth its fore leggs out from *Cartagena*, to Biſcay, and the hindmoſt leggs from the ſtraight of Gibralter, as farre as *Galicia*, and the Britiſh Ocean, and the laſt which maketh the muſſle, or the taile, is the *Promontorium Sacrum*, called now *Saint Vincents Cape*, which ſhooteth out into the Atlantike Sea, farre beyond *Spaine*.

Spaine is ſituate in the more Southernly part of the Northerne temperate Zone, and almoſt in the midſt but wholly in fifth, and part of the ſixth Climates: the longeſt day being 15 howers in length, where the beſt temperate, and the fitteſt aire is for all things, being not ſo hott, nor ſo parched by the ſcorching heate of the Sonne as *Africa* is: neither as it is in ſome parts of France, becauſe there are continuall coole gales of winde, which doe allay, and refreſh the aire, & makes the heate of the Sunne to be more temperate, both in Winter and Summer: ſo that the aire in *Spaine* is very healthfull, & as *Iuſtinus* ſaith, is not infected with ſtincking foggs, which riſe out of mooriſh, and fenine places, for there comes out of the Sea, ſuch coole Brizes, which expells and drives awaye thoſe dampes out of the grounds, and makes the aire very freſh, & wholeſome. But the conſtitution of this Countrie, is not in all parts alike: for that which lyeth Northward (as ſome write) is colder and rougher, ſubject to ſtormes, comming out of the Sea without any inlandiſh pooles or waters: and is overgrowne with woods, as a wilderneſſe, full of rocks and clifts, which cauſes this place to be unhealthfull. But in the Southerne part, through which there runnes a continuall ridge of Mountaines it is a very wholeſome, and a pleaſant Countrie, having many fine Rivers to water it, and is often refreſhed with ſeaſonable, and ſweete ſhowers of raine: & therefore is not onely adorned, and decked with all manner of Fruits; but alſo may truely be called a *Nurcing mother*, both for man and Beaſt. The marveillous fertilitie of the Soile, and what the Earth produceth, as alſo what ſhee yeeldeth out of her bowells, the ſeverall kinds of Animals and Creatures, aſwell terreſtriall, as Marine who can recount them as they ought? For in ſome parts of *Spaine*, the Soile is ſo exceeding fruitfull, that for one buſhell of wheate, which ye ſhall caſt into it, will yeeld thirtie, yea in ſome grounds fortie. For phyſicall and ſimples, there are abundance, eſpecially ſuch as grow upon the Mountaines, having an excellent vertue, & operation. And where it is not ſo fruitfull, there growes flaxe, and ſpartum, which is a kinde of Broome with a ſtalke, wherewith they make baſkets, tye vines, and make Cables, & ropes for ſhipping. There are alſo in diverſe places abundance of Fruit-trees. Among the Apples, theſe are held for the beſt, the Canuſia, or Regia, that is, your Queene & Kings Apples, your many kinde and delicate Peares, which have an excellent taſt, as your Muſcadell, and wine-peares, commonly called *Pinta*, and by the Inhabitants *Sine regula*. Your beſt Olives growe about Sivill, which are bigger then a wall-nutt. What ſhall I ſay of other fruits, which in ſome places growe there twiſe a yeare, as Oranges, Citrons, Lemons, and Pome-granats, the pills whereof being preſerved, make excellent ſweet meats, and are Phyſicall. What ſhall I ſpeake of your excellent and curious Spaniſh Wines, which have ſuch delicate taſt & ſmell: but they fall better in one place, then in an other. *Spaine* was heretofore very rich in mines of gould, ſilver, copper, yron, lead and other mettals. What ſhall I ſpeake of the ſalt, that as *Solinus* witneſſeth, is not onely boyled in Salt-panns; but alſo they have ſuch ſtore of it, that they digg it out of Salt quarries: yea which without the helpe of man groweth there, neere unto *Seguntia*, & other places, being ſodd

with well-water it makes very good ſalt: frō which the King receiveth a great cuſtome & toule. And if ye will give credit to *Marinaus Siculus*, he ſaith that there are in *Spaine*, whole hills of naturall ſalt. Beſides all theſe commodities and riches, they have in *Spaine* abundance of all kinde of Beaſts, and Cattell, ſo that the woods, hills, paſtures and fields are full of their lowing and bleating noiſe, your Spaniſh Gennets are there in great requeſt, eſpecially, thoſe which are bred in *Bætica*, more then thoſe of the other Provinces. Lyons, Cammells, and Elephants, there are none, but ſuch as are brought thither out of forraine Countries, and made tame. There is excellent hunting in the Mountaines, Valleys, and Woods, for Staggs, Hindes, wilde Boores, Hares and Conines: And good Hauking, at Partridges, & other game, alſo there are great ſtore of Herons, Bittours, Craines, wild Geeſe, Ringdoves, and abundance of tame, and wilde Ducks.

Ancient Government.

Touching the ancient government of this Countrie, we will not trouble the Reader with that, which *Iuſtinus, Diodorus, Ioſephus, Euſebius, Ieronimus* and counterfeit *Beroſus* with *Annius Viterbienſis* his falſe expoſitours, and ſome others have written, there upon ſeeming all to be fained. For *Tubal* lyeth not in *Spaine*, nor in *Europe*, but in *Aſia*, and thoſe which ſhould have ſucceeded him in the government, as *Iberus, Iubalda, Brygus, Tagus, Bætus*, and others, farre be it that I ſhould account theſe for Kings, unleſſe I ſhould maintaine, that in thoſe dayes Kings were borne out of Rivers, which had no living Soules, alſo that is uncertaine (which one can hardly beleeve) that hapned in *Spaine* (after they had depoſed their Kings) touching the *Lydians, Thracians, Rhodians, Phrygians, Cyprians, Phœnicians, Egyptians, Mileſians, Cureans, Lesbians*, and *Chaldeans*, who ſhould have planted many Colomes there, and built diverſe townes; but verely thoſe things are held moſt autentique, which writers mention of the *Carthaginians Romans*, and afterward of the *Gothes, Vandales, Saracens, Alanes, Suevians* and *Hunnes*. When the *Pœni*, or *Carthaginians*, and other people of *Africa*, domineerd farre and neere in *Spaine*, & had ſpred themſelves over this continent *Cnejus* and *Publius Cornelius Scipiones* were ſent to warr againſt them with a mighty Armie, and hoſt from the Romiſh Senate, and Republick in the beginning of the ſecond Punick warre, who in the ſeventh yeare of their warre were diſcomfited, when *Q. Fulvius Flaccus*, and *Appius Claudius Pulcher* were Conſuls of Rome: the yeare following was ſent thither in the ſtead of his Father and his Uncle, *P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Major*, who by his heroicke Actions reduced this Countrie into a Province, and layd the firſt foundation of the Roman government, in that time when *Cecilius Metellus*, and *L. Veturius Philo*, where Conſuls of Rome in the 542 yeare after the foundation thereof. He having routed and putt to flight *Aſdrubal*, and *Mago*, the two Carthagian Generalls, by the towne *Bætula*, (lying in *Andaluſia*, ſuppoſed now to be *Beca* or *Vbeda*, afterward chaſed them out of all *Spaine*, and ſo becomming maſter of it, made a league and a confederacie with *Syphax* King of the *Maſzylori*, which Countrie is now called *Biledulgerid*. Three yeares after, in the time of the Conſulſhips of *C. Cornelius Cethegus*, and *Minucius Ruſus*, Spaine was devided into certaine Bounds, and Limits, and two new Pretours ſent thither, namely *C. Sempronius Tuditanus*, who governed that part which lay on this ſide, and *M. Helvius Blaſius* the other part, lying on the further ſide. Scarcely two yeares were expired, but there aroſe a great warre againe, ſo that of neceſſity they were driven, to ſend thither a Conſull for their generall with a mighty army, and to that end, ordained the Conſull *M. Porcius Cato*, whoſe lott fell on this ſide, who began the warre a freſh with *Emporius*, and ſo pacifying this rebellion Anno 560 he triumphed for it. This was that *Cato*, who by his warlike policie ſlighted, and caſt downe the walls of many Spaniſh townes in one day, as *Livius* and ſome other Authours mention. After *Catos* victorie, in *Spaine* many alterations, & changes hapned in the gouvernment as being now wonne, & then loſt; in ſo much, that there were above thirty Triumphs made for it. The Spaynards then beganne firſt to give tribute in the time of *Auguſtus*, who by his great warres forced all *Spaine*, and at laſt brought the *Cantabri* and the *Aſturi* under his obedience. He devided this whole Region into three parts, namely, into *Betica*, *Luſitania*, and *Tarraconia*. Every of theſe had their Aſſemblies and Meetings. *Betica* had foure, as that of *Gadilanus, Cordubenſis, Aſtigitanus*, and *Hiſpalenſis*. *Lucitania*, now *Portugall* had three, at *Emerita Auguſta, Pacenſis*, and *Scalabù*. *Tarraconia* had ſeven, *Carthaginenſis, Tarraconenſis, Cæſar Auguſtanus, Clumenſis, Auſturis, Lucenſis*, and *Bracarenſis* Thús theſe noble Provinces ſtood under the obedience of the Romans, untill the eight Conſulſhip of the Emperour *Honorius*, and the third Conſulat of *Theodoſius*, being about 494 yeares after the nativity of Chriſt: in which time the Vandals, Suevi, and Alani, being abbared to come into Galia by Stilico, getting over the Rhene, tooke in and became maſters of all this Countrie, and lived in it, like madd, and Barbarous men: till they were by *Adolphus* and *Vallia* (whome the Emperour *Honorius* ſent into France) expulſed and beaten out of it, who afterward paſſing over the Pyreneā Mountains, tooke Spaine from the Romans, and held it a longe time under their Power. Afterward in proceſſe of time, when the Gothes were warred upon by the Frankes, they turned their armes once more againſt the Vandals, and the Frankes, drive the Gothes out of France, and the Gothes againe chaſed the Vandals, and the Alani out of Spaine, and extirpated and deſtroyed all the Suevi which were in it. Iuſt in that time when the Vandals, and the Alani were called by Bonifacius into Africa, where he gouverned then in the name of the Emperour, and ſo cleared all Spaine of the Gothes, who having brought the ſame under their owne ſubjection, turned all the Roman garriſons out of it, having their owne Kings, who ruled over them a longe time, at laſt the Arabian Saracens overthrowing them in a mighty Battell, in which their King Rodericus was ſlaine, they loſt all Spaine. Yet a remnant of them retiring & ſaving themſelves in the Mountaines of Aſturia, Biſcay, and *Gallicia* recouvered, and tooke in againe, litle by litle, their laſt Territoires, Townes, and Caſtles. But at laſt the *Saracens*, gathering a head together in *Bætica Hiſpania*, the State of their affaires decreaſing, & declining, the Gothes gott all *Spaine* againe under their power. Ferdinand King of Arragon vanquiſhed theſe *Saracens*, and their King *Melus*, who entituled himſelfe King of *Granada*, and chaſed them out of Spaine, this Countrie came againe under their owne Lords, & though heretofore in the time of the Moores, Spaine was governed by five Kings, namely, of *Caſtile, Arragon, Portugall, Granada*, & *Navarre*: yet at this day there is but one, whᶜʰ beareth rule over it, to wit, Philip the third, the Sonne of Philippus Magnus, and Nephew to Charles the fifth.

The Chriſtian Religion was firſt here planted (as they ſay) by S. Jeames Anno 37 (who is their Patron, upon whoſe day if they have any ſervice or exploit to doe they commonly attempt it.) They have allwayes bene conſtant to the Biſhop of Rome, in ſo much that in the ſixth Councill of Tolledo, it was enacted, that the King ſhould ſuffer none to live in his Dominions, but ſuch as did profeſſe the Roman Catholique Religion, of which their King is knowne ſo great a Patron, that a late Pope being ſicke, & hearing diverſe moane his approching end, uttered words to this effect. *My life can nothing profit the Church, but pray for the King of Spaine,*

Spaine, as its chiefe supporter. A second maine prop to uphold their decaying Religion is the Spanish inquisition. This Countrie was in ancient times devided into diverse parts: the Romans devided it first into the *Citerior* and *Vlterior* parts. They called that the *Citerior*, which lay next unto Rome, & the Roman Provinces, betweene the River Iberus, and the Pyrenean Mountaines, and the Ulterior was that tract, which lay beyond the Iberus, and reached as farre as the Ocean: In succeeding ages, wee read that Spaine was separated into fixe great Provinces, as into *Tarraconia*, *Carthaginea*, *Lusitania*, *Galicia*, *Batica* & *Tingitania* lying in Africa, over against the streight of Gibralter. In the times of the Moores, there were five Kingdomes, as *Castile*, *Arragon*, *Portugall*, *Granada* and *Navarre*: but afterwards they made a new devision of the whole Kingdome into three Realmes, to wit, those of Arragon, Castile, and Portugall. Under the Kingdome of Arragon, (besides Arragon it selfe) were comprehended *Catalonia*, *Valentia*, *Majorica*, and *Minorica*: under *Castile*, they counted *Biscay*, *Leon*, *Asturia*, *Galacia*, *Estremadura*, *Andaluzia*, *Granata*, *Murcia*, and both the *Castiles*, together with the Iles of *Canaria*: they reckon under *Portugall*, besides *Portugall* it selfe, *Algarbia*.

The Cities and Townes in these Kingdomes are almost innumerable. The chiefest whereof are these, *Sivill*, *Madrid*, *Tarraco*, *Lisbona*, *Granata*, *Pampilona*, *Valentia*, *Barzelona*, *Leon*, *S. Lucas*, *Corduba*, *Nebrissa*, *Compostella*, *Tolledo*, *Salamanca*, *Complutum*, *Pintia*, *Sarragossa*, *Asturica*, *Augusta* and others.

There are also many Lakes and Meeres, for neere unto *Beiara* there is a Lake, noe lesse profitable, then strainge. In which there are a kinde of blacke fishes, called Turtures, which according to the testimonie of Marineus Siculus, foresee raine and a storme before it comes making a roaring noize (as if they were Bulls) which one may heare 18 thousand paces off. Vpon the topp of Mount *Stella*, there is a Lake as *Vasæus* writeth, in which is found peeces of old shipwracks, though it be above 12 miles from the Sea. He relateth also that the Inhabitants affirme, when the Sea is troubled, and rageth then there rises also a great storme in it, which tosses the billowes up and down. *Sueton* in the life of *Galba* reporteth, that there fell into a Lake of *Cantabria* a Thunder-dart, and that twelve Axses were found in it. *Plinie* lib. 3. Natur. hist. cap. 3, maketh mention of *Stagnus Amenus*, not farre from *Valentia*, which now is called *Albufera*.

Some reckon up above 150 Rivers and Currents in this region, and above 700 bridges, which are made over them. Among which that of *Segovia*, and *Alcantara*, are the chiefest: but the one River surpasseth the other in greatnesse & faireneſse. The *Iberus* mentioned in *Ptolomee* (which is now called the *Ebro*) springeth out of *Mount Idubeda* in Biscay, with two headsprings or Fountaines; whereof that on the right hand beginneth in the Aucensian wood, called *Monte d'Oca*, and the other on the left hand by the towne of *Fuentibre* (and then by the waye receiveth into him a great many running springs, and brookes) where it growes greater, and then running through the *Calaguritan* feilds (now called *Calahora*) passeth forward by the *Navarrean* townes called *Iuliobriga*, and *Tubella*, and so by *Iulia* and *Celsa*, commeth to *Saragossa*, and from thence turning towards the South, and then winding directly South-east, traversing through the *Catalanean* territoire, by the rich City of *Derthusa*, at last having enlarged himselfe with many other Rivers, after he hath runne a course of foure hundred, and sixty thousand paces, with two swift, streames and violent outlets dischargeth himselfe into the Mediterranean, & Iberian Sea, retaining his fresh water after he hath runne 50 paces into it. The River Durius is accounted the greatest in all Spaine, in regard of the innumerable springs and brooks which fall into him, the source of his head is in mount *Idubeda*, where it is called *Sierra di Cocolo*, parting the *Vettones* from the *Astures*, & the *Lusitani* from the *Galeci*: having saluted *Turrù Salana*, (now *Terdisillas*) *Salabria*, *Miranda*, & some other towns, running with a swift currant, (50 miles beneath *Lamaca*, by a towne in Portugall called *Portus*) into the Westerne Ocean. This River is called by Ptolomee *Dorii*, by Strabo *Durias*, and at this day by the Spainyards *Duero*. *Tagus* or *Tajo* well knowne to Ptolomee, and others, springeth out of the top of the Mountaines called *Orospeda* some fifty Furlongs from the small towne of *Trajacet*, not farre from *Concia*, or *Cuenca*, and then running through the *Carpetanian* feilds, saluteth to the royall City of *Toledo*, where there is a bridge made over him, and so taking his course by *Talavera Augustobrigia*, *Alcantara*, and by some other brave townes, parting Portugall as it were in midst, on the further side of *Lisbon*, disburdeneth himselfe into the westerne Ocean, being there two thousand paces wide: the inhabitants call this River *Taio*, and the Portugals *Teio*. This *Tagus* heretofore famous, & excelled all the Rivers in Spaine, for the peeces of gould, and corrall, which were found in the sands thereof, as *Solinus* and *Isidorus* witnesse: which *Emanuell Enricus* confirmeth, that this River is yet to this day rich in gould: as also some other Rivers in Portugall, abounding also with delicate fish and Oisters. Yea which is more *Pomponius Mela* reporteth, that sometimes also there are found in it precious stones. The headspring of the River *Anas*, well knowne to the Greekish and Latin writers, riseth out of the great Lake, and standing Pooles in the Laminitanean Feilds, which in these dayes is called *Campo de Montiel*, being not farre from the towne of Cagnamanes, running by the Oretanos to Metallina (where it is supposed, that *Vitellius* should have encamped his armie, according to the ancient inscriptions, which are yet there to be seene) where going under the ground, and having runne some miles at last, rising up againe with springs and bubbles by Vilarta, taking his course by Emerita Augusta (where a long stone bridge with arches is made over him, passeth by Pacea Iulia, & running by some other townes, lying Southward, by Castro Marino falleth into the Ocean. This River is called in Spanish *Rio Guadiana*, according to the Arabick word *Guad*, which signifieth a river. The River *Batis* riseth out of mount Crospeda by Castaona, as Strabo and Stephanus testifie. This mount is now called *Sierra d' Alcaraz*, from his head he taketh his course Westward saluting *Corduba*, & some other townes, then winding Southward towards *Sivill*, with a wide mouth almost a mile over dischargeth himselfe into the Atlantick Sea, not farre from Cales Males. *Minius* is a River in Hispania, Taraconensis, whose head-spring beginneth 6 miles above the Aras Septianas, which at this present is called *Lugo*, lying a mile from the towne *Castel Verde*, cleaving *Portum Marinum*, and running through the bridge *Belsario*, & by the towne *Ocensa*, and then by *Valentia*, where meeting with the River Avia, after he hath taken his course 6 miles further, looseth himselfe in the Ocean. There are other Rivers besides, as Lethe, Turius, Limæa, Sicores, Chalibs and Austra, which for brevities sake wee will passe over, and speake somewhat of the Sea, the Gulfs or Bossomes and the Havens of Spaine. It is certaine that Spaine is almost environned round about with the Maine Ocean, and the Mediterranean Sea: saving on that part, which is bounded with the Pyrenean Mountaines and Gascognie. This region lyeth very commodiously upon the Sea, for commerce and traffick, aswell into the old, as into the new world of America, and shooteth so into the Sea, as if it would give a helping hand to other Countries. The severall sorts of fish, which the Sea yeeldeth are innumerable, whereof the principallest are Whales, Browne-fish, Lampreys, Congers, Pilchers, Oysters and Muscles.

The Gulfs or Boſſomes are three in number, all comming out of the Mediterranean Sea, as Sucronenſis Illicitanus, and Virgitanus Sinus, the greateſt whereof is the Sucronenſis, which is very broad at the mouth, but the further it runnes into the land, the narrower it growes. The Illicitanus Sinus is reaſonable great, called now *Puerto d'Alicante*. The leaſt is the *Virgitanus Sinus*, having had this name as *Mela* witneſſeth from the towne *Virgo*, which at this day is called *Vera* or *Bera*. Among the Sea-havens of Spaine, the principaleſt is that which of old was called *Magnum*, lying betweene the Capes, or Promontoiries of Nirium, and Scythicum, now called Corunna.

Now follow the Mountaines, whereof the *Pyrenean* are the chiefeſt, which ſeparates Spaine from France. This Mountaine *Pyrenæus*, ſhooteth out from the Eaſt to the Weſtward, as farre as *Celticum Promontorium*, ſeparating the Spaynards in *Ciſmontanos*, and *Vtromontanus*, that is, on this ſide and beyonde the Mountaines: ſo he ſpreadeth out to the Southward, neere unto the head of the River *Iberus*, and joyning with an other Moũtaine croſſeth the breadth of Spaine. This Mountaine is called by *Ptolomee* and *Strabo Idubeda*, alſo *Saltus Aucenſis*, & at this daye *Monte d'Oca*, after the name of the ancient Towre of *Auca*, the ruines whereof are yet to be ſeene by *Villa Franca*, 20 miles above *Burgos*. The ſteepe rock, which lyeth by *Archidona* upon the way, as ye goe betweene Sivill and Granada, is a part alſo of Oroſpeda, who tooke the name and fame in the memorie of two faithfull Lovers, whoſe example which hapned there, will never be buyried in Oblivion, and therefore is called by the Spaynards *La penna de los Enomerados*, and by Paulinus *Bimarù*, becauſe it reacheth from the one Sea to the other, that is, from the inmoſt to the utmoſt. *Strabo* writeth, that *Mount Calpe* is of no great circuit, but exceeding ſteepe and high, ſo that it ſeemeth a farre off, rather to be an Ile-land. Some faine that this was one of *Hercules* his Pillars, making the other to be at *Abyla* in *Barbarie*, and that theſe were the markes of the toile and labour of *Hercules*, pretending in old time it was but a hill, that Hercules digged through, and which cauſed the alteration of this place. In *Alcaraſſo* appeare the *Marinian*, Mountaines, ſo named by *Plinie*, by *Ptolomee* the *Marianus*, by Anthoninus *Mons Mariorum*, now called *Sierra Morena*. Under the foote of this Mountaine runneth the famous River *Batù*, till he falleth into the Sea. By *Barzelona* lyeth a Mount, which the Inhabitants call *Mont Ivi*, which ſome interprit to be *Mons Iovù*, but ſome are of an other opinion, and ſay it ought to be called *Mons Iudaorum*, becauſe many of the Jewes were heretofore buyried in it, as the Epitaphs, which are found in it. at this daye doe witneſſe. Of Woods, Foreſts, Wilderneſſes, & all manner of fruitfull trees, there are abundance throughout all Spaine, which would be here too tedious to relate. By the towne called Mons Majorus, there is a wood in which all manner of fruitfull trees growe, that for length, and greatneſſe puts downe all the woods in Spaine, having in it ſtately Oakes, Cheſtnut-trees, Wallnut-trees, Haſellnut-trees, Cherrie, & Damſon-trees, Peare-trees. Figg-trees, and wilde Vine-ſtocks. There are alſo many woods in Spaine, which yeeld good fuell for fyring, and brave timber for the building of houſes, and ſhipping. What ſhall I ſpeake of the many ſumptuous and faire Edifices both publike and private? how many brave Churches have they: Abbeys, Monaſteries, Nunneries, Geſthouſes and Hoſpitalls: Stately Royall Palaces, many Princes, Lords and Knights Caſtles, & houſes with an infinite number of magnificent buildings, both publick & private.

Thouching the Gouvernment ye muſt note, that the King of Spaine is not elective, but falls to him by ſucceſſion, yet notwithſtanding at his inauguration & Coronation, he muſt ſweare to his ſubjects to obſerve maintaine, and keepe their rights, Lawes, and Priviledges, aſwell as they are bound to ſweare homage and fealty to him. The Kings Children are all entituled Infants of Spaine, and his eldeſt Sonne, after he hath the conſent of the States, and people of the Countrie, he is declared heire apparant, and Succeſſour to his Father the King, and beareth the title of Prince of Spaine. And though the King hath ſupreame authority, and power over his ſubjects in all things yet he never ſtatuates or enacts any thing, without the Councill and adviſe of twelve perſonnages, who as the chiefe States of the whole Kingdome ſit in the Kings Councill, where all affaires of weight and importance, thoſe are propounded, diſcuſſed & decided: but for all ſecret buſineſſe, which ought not to be divulged, they are handled in a privie Councill a part, which conſiſteth in the King himſelfe, and the Preſident, and by a third part of the Kings Councill. All militairie affaires are diſpatched in a Councill of warre, ſelected out of twelve Lords of the Kings Councill, beſides the Dictators of Leon, and Caſtile with ſome others. Alſo there are in Spaine three *Iuris Prefecturæ*, which the Spaynards terme *Audientias*, or *Cancellarias*, whereof the firſt is held in *Caſtile*, the ſecond in *Granada*, & the third in *Galicia*: each of them having a Preſident and twelve Councellours. From thoſe if any man findeth himſelfe agrieved or wronged, he maye appeale to the Kings Councill for juſtice. Finally, there is a Lord Treaſurer in Caſtile, having foure Receivers under him. whoſe office is, to huſband well the Kings treaſurie, and give up his accounts for it. There are a great number of Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earles and Lords in Spaine. For beſides the Prince of Arſturia, and ſome others, there are 25 Dukes. The yearely revenew of theſe Dukes, ſome more, ſome leſſe, is thought to be worth from forty to a hundred thouſand Ducats, beſides the Dukes of *Infantaſgi*, & of *Medina-Sidonia*, are much more, for the Duke of *Infantaſgi* his revenews are rated a hundred & twentie thouſand Ducats yearely, and the Duke of *Medina-Sidonia* a hundred & thirtie thouſand. They have at leaſt 80 Earles, who may yearely diſpend from ten to five and twenty thouſand Ducats, whereof theſe are accounted the principaleſt, namely the Counts *Bonavenſa*, *Alva*, *Miranda*, and *Oropeſa*. It would be too prolix and teadious for the reader, to reckon up here the number of their Vicounts, Barons, Vice-royes, Governours, & Rulers of Provinces, the Admiralls of the Sea, and their grand-ſignores of the order of Knighthood. For in *Caſtile* alone are theſe orders, *S. Iagos*, *Alcantara*, *Calatrava*, and the *Rhodian* order of *S. Iohn*. In *Arragonia*, and *Catalonia* is the order of *Monteſa*. In Portugall is the order *Militum Ieſu Chriſti*, (whereof the King himſelfe is the grand-Maſter) to which order all the Provinces of *Africa*, *Aſia*, and *America* are annexed. Alſo S. *Iames* his order, and that which they call *Avis*, as alſo that of *Maltha*, and S. *Iohns* order. Among the chiefeſt familles of Spaine, the houſe of *Pacieca* is the ancienteſt, in regard that *Hirtius* in his Comentairies ſpeaking of *Corduba*, maketh mention of *L. Iunius Paceicus*. The principalleſt houſes next unto them are thoſe of *Meridona*, *Toletana*, *Cerdea*, *Cardonea*, *Larenſis*, *Velaſcea*, *Pimentella*, *Stunica*, *Henritica*, *Oroſia*, *Cordubenſis*, *Licenſis*, *Guſmanea*, *Mondragonea*, he that pleaſes, may add the reſt unto them. Concerning the Clergie, ye muſt obſerve that in ancient times the Metropolitane, or primacie was accounted the Church of *Sivill*, which was transferred from thence to *Toledo*, where it continued to the great hurt, and detriment of Spaine, for when *Toledo* came under the Barbarians: then the *Bracarenſian* Arch-Biſhop had the adminiſtrations of this dignitie, according to the Records of the *Bracarenſian* Church. But after Toledo was recouvered againe by the Chriſtians, and the Toletan Prelate ſought to be reſtored to his former dignity, the *Bracarean* oppoſed him,

him, and would not let goe that hold which he had gott, here upon roſe a great quarrell and diſſention, as ye may read in the firſt booke of the Decretals, which diſpute (as it is reported) is not yet ended to this day. Now after that all Spaine was regained out of the hands of the Barbarians, then were the Biſhops reeſtabliſhed in their ancient Townes, and ſome new ones created. In our dayes they count there are 7 Arch-Biſhops in Spaine, under which there are 40 Biſhops.

The prime Arch-Biſhop is he of Toledo, who is alſo by Office Lord Chancellour of Caſtile, & next unto the King and his Infants, no man is of the like dignity and riches, as he is. Under his commaund is the Biſhop of Burgos, for which reaſon he was then called Auritanus: but in ſome Councills, and publick Acts corruptly, and by an errour Auxitanus: from thence this Sea was removed by Alphonſo the ſixth, and by the authority of Pope Urban the third, Anno 1097 to Burgos. Alſo under this Arch-Biſhops obedience, are the Biſhops of *Cuena*, or *Cunquenſis*, of *Cinquenea*, or *Ciguntenſis*, of *Oſma*, or *Oxomenſis*, (who is miſcalled alſo in the Councils) *Oxovienſis*, of *Cordaba*, which is a very ancient Biſhopricke, and had once a moſt famous Biſhop called Oſius: alſo the Biſhops of Jacenenſis, Paltinenſis, or Palentinus, and Segovienſis. The ſecond Arch-Biſhop is he of *Sivill*, under him there had wont here to fore to be 11 Biſhops, but now there are but three, namely, the Malacitanus, Gaditanus, and him of Canaria. The third is the Arch-Biſhop of *Compoſtella*, who held formerly his Epiſcopall Sea in *Iria Flava*, where he got the name Irienſis, being a Port-towne in *Galicia*, commonly called *Padron*. From hence this Biſhopricke was transferred to *Compoſtella*, and now he bears the name of *Compoſtellanus*, or of S. James. He hath theſe Biſhops under his juriſdiction, as thoſe of Corienſis, Placentinus, Aſturienſis, Samorenſis, Salmanticenſis, Oracenſis, Tuienſis, Badaiocenſis, Mindonienſis, whoſe reſidence was in ancient times Ribadeum, now called Mondonnedo. The fourth Arch-Biſhop is he of *Granada*, who hath theſe Biſhops ſubject unto him, as of *Almeria*, *Guadicenſis*, or *Guaditanus*, who was alſo formerly entituled *Accitanus*: for that place, which was heretofore called *Accitana Colonia* is now named *Guadix*. The fifth Arch-Biſhop is he of Valencia, whoſe Suffragans are theſe: the Biſhops of *Cartagena*, *Orignella*, *Segorbienſis*, or rather *Segobricenſis*, ſo called from the City *Segobrica*, now named *Segorbia*, alſo the Biſhop of *Majorica*. The 6 is the Arch Biſhop of Tarracinenſis, having theſe Biſhops under him, as the Ilerdenſis, or of Lerida, Dertoſanis, or of Dertoſa, Hertuæ Barcinonenſis, Gerundenſis, Vrgellenſis, and Vicquenſis. The ſeventh & laſt is the Arch-Biſhop of Saragoſſa, under whoſe ſubjection are thoſe of Pampelum, Calagurritanus, Ocenſis, and Balbaſtinenſis. But thoſe of Leonenſis, and Ovetenſis are ſubject to no man.

Portugall hath alſo three, as the Arch-Biſhops of Bracarenſis, Olyſiponenſis, and Funchalenſis. Touching the other Biſhopricks, *Vaſæus* in his Cronicle aforeſaid, will give the Reader good ſatisfaction. The annuall revenew of all theſe, as alſo of the Abbeys, & Monaſteries are moſt exactly caſt up by Lucius Marinæus Siculus, by Damianus à Goes, and ſome others. Unto the Spirituality alſo belong the Heritick-maſters, and Inquiſitours into mens Conſciences and credence, which at the firſt was inſtituted againſt the Saracens, Moores and Jewes, but now their power and authority to perſecute the true members of Chriſt, who are not affected to the Romiſh Church. Add here unto the Vniverſities of Spaine, whereof the chiefeſt are theſe, as thoſe of *Salmanticenſis*, *Complutenſis*, *Connubricenſis*, *Pincianenſis*, *Saguntina*, *Oſcenſis* and *Ilerdenſis*.

The Spaynards are of a quick apprehenſion, but apt to learne any miſchiefe, when they have ſtudied a while in the Univerſitie, they thinke they have learning enough: they dwell long in Sophiſtrie. They chooſe rather to ſpeake Spaniſh, then Latin in their Academies, mixing not a few barborous words among it. They ſeldome conferre their learning and knowledge to their poſterity, much leſſe to Forreiners, and Straingers, the reaſon is becauſe they cannot ſpeake much Latine. Howbeit ſome of them have bene, and are yet at this day many excellent men, who have publiſhed many learned Bookes, & writings as ornaments to their Countrie farre and neere.

The Spaynards are commonly of a hott, and a dry conſtitution, of a blackiſh complexion, which their women, uſe to helpe with painting and a Box of complexion, but for the moſt part (though ſhort) yet are they well limmed, and proportioned. The Spaynards for the moſt part are proud, high-minded great Inſulters and Domineerers, over thoſe of whome they become maſters. They are good Souldiers, & will hardly be beaten out of any hold, where upon they ſeize, unleſſe they be fired out: but being well encountered upon any peece of ſervice (as experience hath taught in the low Countries) they are humble and ſubmiſſive enough. They are Braggers, whereof I will here alledge one example of *Duke d' Alvas*, who having for a long time tyrannized, and executed the Spaniſh bloodie Inquiſitiõ in the Low Countries (ſpoken of before) upon an number of innocent Soules, profeſſing the reformed Religion returning againe into Spayne, and being feaſted at the Court by ſome of the Dons and Nobles heated with wine, and puffed up with the bladder of Vaine glorie could boaſt, that he thanked God he had diſpatched and put to death 18 thouſand Hericks by the hand of the Hangman, beſides what the bullet the ſword and the pike had devoured.

For ſuperſtition they exceede all other nations, for ceremonie, flatterie, and giving of great titles, they are their Crafts-maſters. They can keepe cloſſe the ſecret plots of their hearts, and are cunning Fayners and Diſſemblers. They can retaine their gravity with a kind of affable auſterity and ſeverity; which makes them much hated among all nations, as *Mariana* himſelfe boaſteth. Their women are not very fruitfull, bearing few Children. They abſtaine from drinking of wine (though they have wine there in abundance) and herein as Mr. Heylin obſerveth, verifieth the Engliſh Proverbe, *that none is worſe ſhod then the Shoomakers wife*, but they alledge in ſome doing, they imitate the old Romiſh women. The jealouſie of their huſbands mues them up like haukes, ſo that they are ſeldome ſeene, which reſtraint (as it is reported) makes them to be the more wanton gentile, and tractable, when they gett looſe, and finde their opertunities. Straingers are in little, or ſmall reſpect among them, and ſeldome welcome unto them, but oftentimes are diſcourteouſly uſed. When the Spaynards are in forraine Countrie, they complement with one an other, and uſe a great many *Baſe los manos*, extelling on an other up to the Heavens, & thoſe which in their own Countrie were before but Coblars, & Figg-basketmakers, ſwagger it out in other Countries, as though they were grand Dons, and Gentlemen. Yet this is to be much commended in them, they are great lovers of Iuſtice, and Equitie, for the pooreſt, and meaneſt, man ſhall have as good juſtice ſhown him, as the proudeſt, greateſt and richeſt: in ſo much that by the diligence, and care of the Magiſtrate. There are almoſt none or very few Murders committed, becauſe by their Lawes they curbe, and keepe them in awe, as much as poſſible may be, to keepe them from ſtaining their hands with any bloodie fact, leaving none unpuniſhed which ſhall tranſgreſſe the Lawe againſt his neighbour, or whoſoever he be that ſhall attempt any murtherous act. Notwithſtanding they are of a ſtirring and a turbulent Spirit, and cannot keepe themſelves quiet,

OCEANVS CANTABRICVS

OCCIDENTALIS OCEANVS

SINVS GADITANVS

IBERICVM MARE

FRETVM HERCVLEVM nunc ESTRECHO DE GIBELTAR

Amstelredami.
Ex officina ære et sumptibus
Henrici Hondij F. Anno 1631.

TYPVS HISPANIÆ

ab Hesselo Gerardo delineata
et juxta annotationes Doctiss. Vri Don. Andreæ
d'Almada S. Theologiæ Publici Professoris
apud Conimbricenses emendatus
M. DC. XXXI.

GALLIÆ PARS

MARE GALLICVM

MARIS MEDITERRANEI PARS

PARTE DE BARBARIE

NAVARRA

ARAGONIA

CATALONIA

VALENTIA

MVRCIA

MAIORCA

MINORCA

BALEARIDES INSVLAE DVAE

PYTVISAE insulæ

SVCRONIENSIS SINVS

VIRGITANVS SINVS

Illicitanus sinus

Castellarum Imperium extendit FERDINANDVS, rexit PHILLIPPVS CAROLVS confirmavit PHILLIPPVS II. autem adjunxit Lusitaniam cum Indis ab EMMANVELE conquestis; quæ omnia nunc a PHILLIPPO III. feliciter reguntur.

Bajona
Laca
Venasque
Huesca
Foix
Alet
Girona
Barcelona
Tarragona
Tortosa
Tortosa
Valencia
Ferraria pro.
Murcia
Cartagena
Scombraria pro.
Charidemum pro.
Algier

but are alwayes aſpiring after great matters, and take great labour and paines, ſparing no charges (ever ſince they vanquiſhed their inteſtine Ennemies, and the Saracens) how they may make both the one and the other end of the world ſubject to their King, and whenſoever two or three of them meete together in what place ſoever it be they beginne to diſcourſe of weighty and State affaires, plotting all meanes and wayes how to weaken the force of their Ennemie, overlaying a thouſand wayes and deviſes, which when they have digeſted any plott, that may be ſerviceable then they reveale it their chiefes. They can endure much hardſhip, hunger and thirſt in their Armies. Upon ſervice and skirmiſhes they uſe more ſtratagems and ſubtilitie, then manhood and ſtrength, and being not very corpulent, and lightly armed, they are nimble, and come on and off at their pleaſure, and ſeing themſelves put to the worſt, yet when occaſion ſerves, can quickly betake themſelves to their heeles. And commonly whenſoever they come together, the moſt of their talke is of martiall affaires. For their Diet, when they are at home they live very ſparingly: but are liquoriſh, and greedie enough, when they are abroad, eſpecially if it coſts them nothing. To conclude, they goe decent, and comely in their apparell.

For Marchandiſes and Commodities, Spaine affordeth good ſtore: which either their Countrie produceth of it ſelfe, or elſe are brought into it from other places, and that not onely out of the adjoyning Countries, but alſo from farre regions, namely, ſilkes, wool, diverſe ſorts of linnen cloth, Salt, Sugar, Honey, Orāges, Pom-granats, Citrons, Lemons, Olives, Capers, Grapes, Figgs, Raiſons, Almands, Cheſt-nuts, Iuniper. Anis-ſeed, Comine-ſeed, Coriander-ſeed, Rice, Saffran, Oyle, Waxe, Alum, Sope, Purple dies, Barrells of traine oyle of whales, Bay-berries, and all kinde of fruits confited, and preſerved. Alſo Alabaſter, Corrall, Gould, Silver, Yron. Tinne, Copper, Lead, Rubina, or a kinde of herbe, which they uſe in dying of cloathes: Quickſiver, Cottons, Pearle, and precious ſtones, and all kinde of Indian ſimples, and Phyſicall herbes. In lieu whereof as a gratuitie are brought into Spaine, out of the European, African, Aſiatick, and American Countries, all ſuch wares and commodities, as the nature and propertie of their owne Countrie doe not aford. And thus having deſcribed Spaine in generall, wee will now come to the particular Maps and diſcriptions, according to this Regiſter following namely, *Biſcaye, Gallecia, Portugallia, Caſtilia* old & new, *Andaluzia, Valentia, Arragonia, Catalonia.*

THE DESCRIPTION OF BISCAIA, GVIPVSCOA, NAVARRA, and of ASTVRIA DE SANTILLANA.

The original name.

BISCAIE tooke this name, according to the opinion of *Ioannes* Biſhop of *Gerunda*, from the *Baſtuli* the ancient Inhabitants of *Batica*: For they fleeting out of *Lybia* into *Hiſpania Batica*, & being chaſed out of it by the *Moores*, made their retreate into the Mountaines of *Galicia*, where fortifying and ſetling themſelues it retayned the name of this people, ſo that from that time forward this territoire was called *Baſtulia*. Others againe ſay, that this name is derived from the *Vaſcones*, part of which people, when they had left their old habitations, came into this Countrie, naming it firſt *Vaſcaia*, then *Viſcaia* and by changing of *V* into *B* is now called *Biſcaia*.

Site.

This Countrie of *Spaine* lieth upon the Sea Coaſt, environned with Mountaines, the aire being more milder & temperate, then in any of the other parts of *Spaine*: for by meanes of the loftie Mountaines, wherewith it is rounded, the cold is not ſo vehement there, neither is it ſo ſubject to the extremity of heate. The

Temperature.

Countrie is every where full of Trees, excellent good for timber for maſts & ſhips: beſides they haue ſuch abundance of Yron, that a whole Navie of Shipps may here be built, rigged & ſett forth. Here are alſo great

Fertility.

ſtore of Cheſtnutts & other Nutts, Oranges, Rozzen, Gummes, diverſe Mettalls, as Yron and Black-lead, with diverſe other commodities. In ſtead of Wine, they preſſe and make there a kinde of pleaſant Cider. Moreouer they haue there all kinde of foure-footed Beaſts and Cattell, Fiſhe and Fowle, and all things neceſſary for the ſuſtenance of man.

Ancient Inhabitants.

This Countrie was in old time inhabited by the *Cantabri*, their limits extending in thoſe daies further, then Biſcaie doth at this preſent: for they poſſeſſed alſo *Guipuſcoa* & *Navarre*. Theſe people were in ancient times famous Hiſtoriographers, and thought no life or profeſſion, comparable to a ſouldiers. When all other people of *Spaine* were ſubdued by the Romans, they and the *Aſtures* their next Neighbours were not vanquiſhed, till *Octavianus Auguſtus* came himſelfe in perſon againſt them, & thoſe which were not as then ſubjugate to the Romans, by the valour & dexteritie of *Vipſanius Agrippa*, and ſome other Chieftanes and Lieutenant Generalls that came along with him, after a longe warre, which laſted fiftie yeares, at laſt they wearied them out, and overcame many of them.

Antiquity of their language.

The people of this Province (as Mr. Heylin ſaith) uſe a language, different from the reſt of *Spaine*, and is reported to haue continued without any great alteration, ſince the confuſion of *Babel*. That it is of this age he will not ſtand to proue, though an argument hereof may be, the ſmall or no affinity it hath with other tongues. Yet that it was the ancient language of *Spaine* is more then probable, becauſe this people haue ever continued without any mixture of forraine nations, as being never thrughly conquered, either by the *Romans*, *Carthaginians*, *Gothes* or *Moores*, and as they remained in their liberties, not wholly maſtered: ſo in their language, not altered. In like manner, the *Arabique* continued incorrupt, in the hilly parts of *Granada*, the tongue of the Old *Britanies* in our *VVales*, & the ancient *Epirrotique* in the high & woodie parts of that Countrie. Neither doe theſe *Biſcaines* differ from the reſt of *Spaine* in language, but in cuſtomes alſo. Three of them (ſaith he) I will ſet downe as a light to the reſt. Firſt they account themſelues free from taxes, and Contributions to the Kings of *Spaine*: yeelding them obedience with their bodies, but not with their purſes. And when any of the Spaniſh Kings, in their progreſſes come to the Frontiers of this Countrie, he bareth one of his leggs, and in that manner entreth into it. There he is mett by the Lords & Gentlemē there dwelling, who proffer him ſome ſmall braſſe peeces (*Maravidis* they call them whereof 600. goes to a crowne) in a leatherne bagg, hangingh them at the end of a Lance; but withall they tell him he muſt not take them. This Ceremonie performed, they all attend the King in his journey. Secondly, they admitt no Biſhops to come amonge them, & when *Ferdinand* the Catholique came in progreſſe hither, accompanied amongſt other by the Biſhop of *Pampelona*, the people aroſe in armes, droue back the Biſhop, and gathering all the Duſt, on which they thought he had trodden, flung it into the Sea. Thirdly, the women at all meetings doe firſt drinke, a cuſtome which hath continued ever ſince *Ogdona* Counteſſe of *Caſtile* would haue poyſoned her Sonne *Sancho*. Thus farre Mr. Heylin.

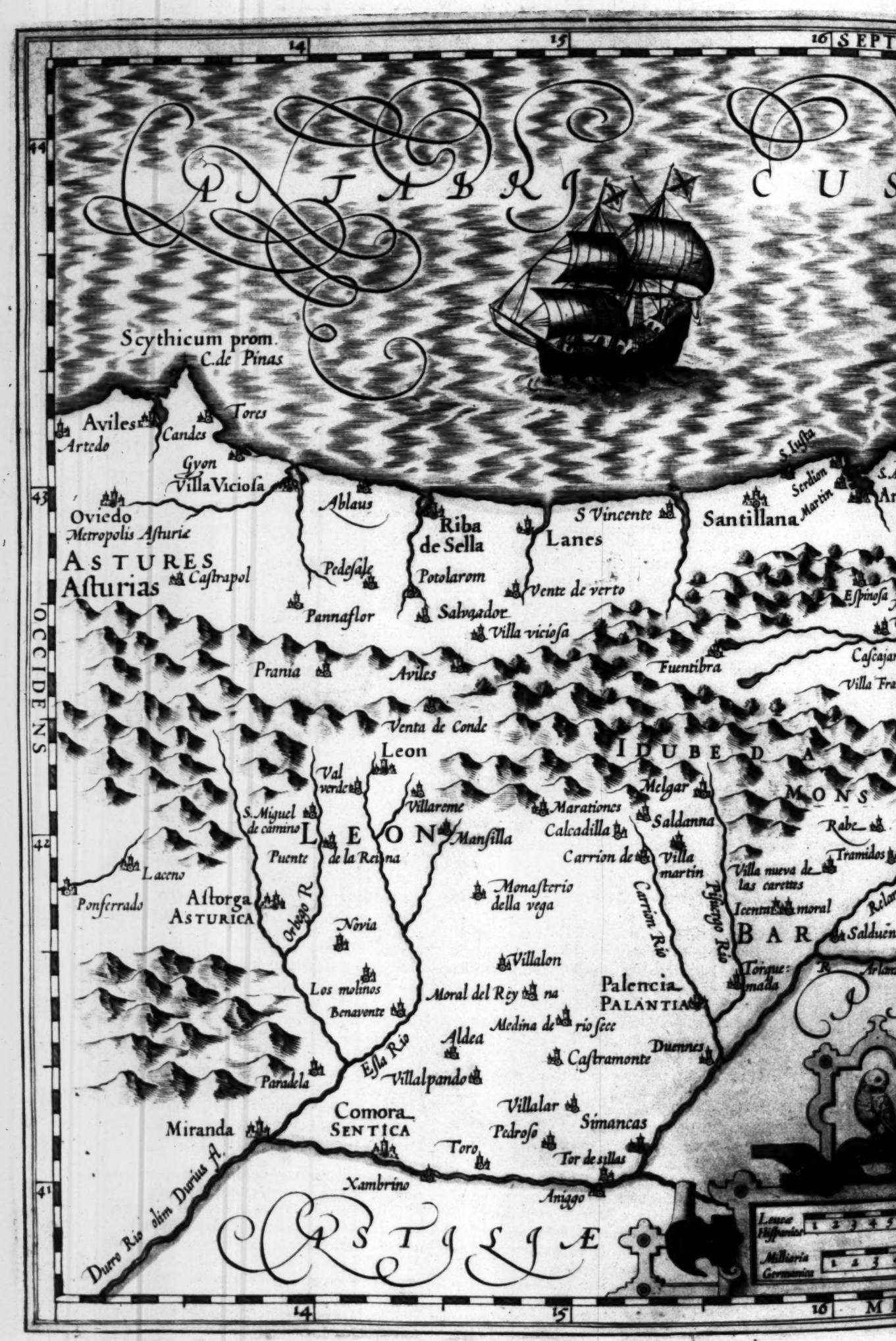
Amonge the townes of this Countrie *Bilbao* or *Bilbo* is accounted the nobleſt, in ſome mens opinion ſo called from *Belvao*, which ſignified *Bellum Vadum*, a fine- *Townes. Bilbo.*
foord: for it is ordinary with the Spaniards to pronounce *B.* in the place of *V*. This City was firſt founded by *Didaco Lopeo de Haxo*, a Prince of the *Cantabrians*, in the yeare of Chriſt 1300. or thereabouts. Amongſt the reſt there are three things, which adornes this towne, namely, the ſituation, the reſort, and plentie of all manner of food & ſuſtenance, & the variety of commerce, with the abundance of people that frequent it. It is ſeated about two miles from the Sea, in a very fine pleaſant plaine. All commodities, which are tranſported out of France, England, & the Low-Countries into Spaine muſt be firſt belanded here, from hence alſo Spaine, ſends forts their marchandiſes into forraine Countries. From hence alſo come your *Bilbo-blades*. Here dwell ſuch rich Citizens, that they are able every yeare to build 3. or 4. ſhipps.

Oppoſite againſt it lieth upon the Sea a ſmall towne called *Portugalette*, where a great arme of the Sea floweth in, and waſheth not onely the towne of *Bilbao*, but almoſt all the houſes in it, by the accommodation *Portugalette.*
whereof all manner of wares are brought into it at a ſmall rate.

Likewiſe this Countrie hath many other commodious Sea havens, to which are brought all kinde of *Sea Havis.*
delicate Fiſhe, as alſo Pearles, though not of the beſt ſort.

The Inhabitants are kinde and of a frolick diſpoſition. The *Biſcaine*-maides weare noe long haire, but goe bare headed, till they marie, but being eſpouſed *The manner of the maids attire on their heads.*
then they deck their heads with a tinſill quoife, made after the faſhion of a murion with treſſes, which they winde about their heads, and ſtands upright, as if they had a horne growing out of their fore heads.

The Principaleſt reaſon, wherefore the French, Engliſh, Neitherlanders & other Nations driue ſuch a trade here, is becauſe of their Spaniſh Woll, for there *Marchandizes.*
ye ſhall ſee the Markett-places, an every Corner full of Buyers and Sellers.


14
15
16
SEPT
CANTABRICUS
Scythicum prom.
C.de Pinas
Aviles
Artedo
Candes
Tores
Gyon
Villa Viciosa
Oviedo
Metropolis Asturiæ
ASTURES
Asturias
Castrapol
Ablaus
Pedesale
Pannaflor
Riba
de Sella
Potolarom
Salvador
S Vincente
Lanes
Vente de verto
Villa viciosa
Santillana
Prania
Aviles
Fuentibra
Venta de Conde
Leon
Val
verde
S. Miguel
de camino
LEON
Puente
de la Reyna
Villareme
Manfilla
Marationes
Calcadilla
Carrion de
Melgar
Saldanna
Villa
martin
IDUBEDA
MONS
Villa nueva de
las carettas
Monasterio
della vega
Laceno
Ponferrado
Astorga
ASTURICA
Orbigo R
Novia
Los molinos
Benavente
Villalon
Moral del Reyna
Medina de rio secco
Palencia
PALANTIA
Carrion Rio
Pisuerga Rio
Aldea
Esla Rio
Villalpando
Castramonte
Duennes
Paradela
Comora
SENTICA
Villalar
Pedroso
Simancas
Toro
Tor de sillas
Miranda
Zambrino
Amiggo
Duero Rio olim Durius A.
CASTILLÆ
OCCIDENS
44
43
42
41
14
15
16

SEPTENTRIO 17 18 19

OCEANUS

C de Maßuſcano

Berimeo

Lequeito

Valenria

Motrico

Bilbao

Antiguarbion

Durango

Porto galete

Eloria

Eibar

Villaro

Castro Salſedon

Laredo

Loquenda

Andero

La neſtora

Vitoria

Venta cibay

Aquiotze

Maia

Placencia

Eſpinoſa

Medina de Pomar

Val de vieſſe

Puente de la Ra

Haro

S.Vincente

S.Gadea

La Venta

La Puebla

La guardia

Caſcajares

Villa Franca

Frias

Miranda

Briones

Lancugo

Bierbieſca

Mehingo

La Puebla

Villa vcia

Najare

Navarrete

Toriſillo

Abelada

Enalda

Lagronno

IULIOBRIGA

Alcanadre

Calahorra

Villar

Quel

Carcar

Rodecilla

Sierra Cogollio

Alfaro

Arnedo

Tudela

Rabe

Van de huetes

Saltas

Burgos

Tramidos

Lara

S.Pedro dor: lança

Cegollos

Salduendo

Cabacubias

Lerma

Arlanza

Cervera

Caſcante

Cortes

Ebro Rio

Baiona

S Ian de Luz

Caſ. de beau

Paſage

Lezo

Oiana

Funtarabia

Toloza

Verraſtigny

Caſtula

Oreſa

Stella

Tafalla

Lerin

Muanda

Puente de la Reina

La Rago

Oliva

Caparoſo

Exea

Tauſt

LEGIONIS,
BISCAIÆ ET
GUIPISCOÆ
TYPUS

MERIDIES 17 18 19

GVIPVSCOA.

The originall of the name.

Vipuſcoa was alſo formerly a territoire belonging to the *Cantabrians*. Some call it *Lipuſcoa* & *Lipuiſca* but corruptely, as *Stephanus Garibayus*. An Inhabitãt to the ſame Countrie ſheweth, whence it firſt tooke this denomination, I can not directly tell, unleſſe it came from the ancient towne called *Opuſcua*. On the Eaſt ſide it is bounded whith the river *Vidoſone* (which alſo is called *Vidorſo*, *Alduida*, *Huria* & *Beoyvia*) which taketh his courſe betweene *France* & *Spaine*, and the *Pyrenean* Mountaines: on the South with the Kingdome of *Navarre*, on the Weſt lieth *Biſcaie*, and on the North it is environned with the *Biſcan* Sea. The circumference of itis about 36. miles.

Site.

Limits circuit.

Fertility.

This Countrie hath a very mild aire, neither too hote nor too colde, but ſome what humi le, & inconſtant, & in regard the moſt part of it is mountainous, and craggie, it is not much manured: but thoſe places, which are eared & tilled, are very fruitfull. There are almoſt noe Vine-ſtocks in it, but a few which growe by the Sea-ſide. This Countrie yeeldeth great ſtore of Yron & Steele, ſo that no place in the world affordeth more abundance, or better. There is ſo much digged here, that it is tranſported into diverſe Countries: yea it ſeemes nature hath made this Countrie *Vulcans forge* and *Mars his Armorie*. For here is not onely abundance of Yron & Steele; but alſo they make here all manner of Armes and Weapons: in ſo much that it is not unfitly called in the Records of this Countrie, *The VVall or Fortreſſe of the Kingdomes of Caſtile and Leon*. *Navigierus* writeth, that their is ſo much Yron and Steele digged here out of the bowells of the hills and mountaines, that the gaine thereof amounts yearely aboue the Summe of 80. thouſand Ducates. Therefore Plinie with good reaſon noteth Lib. 34. Cap. 45. *That there vvas in this Countrie a hill vvhich vvas all Yron.*

Tron & Steele.

An Yron hill.

Ancient Inhabitants.

Ptolomie, Pomponius, Plinie and ſome others ſay, the ancient people cꝛlled the *Oregeviones*, *Antrigones* and the *Varduli* inhabited here.

Townes.

The chiefe towne in this Countrie is *Toloza*, lying upon the confluence of the rivers *Araxis* and *Oria*, there are other townes beſides as *Placẽtia*, where there are an incredible number of Forgers of yron dwelling. *Motrico* or as ſome write *Monte de Trico*, after the name of a clift, which lyeth by this towne. *Fuentarabia* called by Ptol. *Phlaſiobrigia*: *Fanum D. Sebaſtiani*, heretofore *Hiſuru*, afterward *Don Baſtia*, & now *Dona-ſtieu*, but abuſively, which is as much to ſay as *S. Sebaſtian*, for the word *Don* in the *Cantabrian* ſpeech, ſignifieth *Sanctus* or a *Saint*. The moſt places of the *Cantabrian* Countrie, by reaſon of the diverſity of their ſpeeches, haue gott ſundry names, ſome time ſo called by the *Cantabrians*, otherwiſe by the Spainards, and after an other name by the French, which border upon it. This *Saint Sebaſtian* lieth upon the mouth of that river, which Ptolomie nameth *Menoſca*, & Pomponius Mela *Menaſcus*, & now is called *Rio Gurumea* or *Vramea*.

The head of Chalybs.

The head of the river *Chalybs* ſpringeth up in this territoire, the water whereof is excellent good for the tempering of yron, in ſo much, that the Spainards will weare no other armes or haue any worke but ſuch as are tempered therewith. Iuſtinus ſaith, that after the name of this river, theſe people were called *Chalybes*. This towne hath a very large haven, made not by the art of man, but rather by nature, where ſhipps may harbour, and ſhelter themſelues againſt all ſtormes & tempeſt. The entrãce into it is betweene two Caſtles, that which is Eaſtward ſtandeth upon the top of a high hill, much higher then the other, but that to the Weſtward upon a Cliſte.

Manners.

The Inhabitants of this Countrie, for their behaviour and ſpeech are like to the *Biſcaines*, they are ſharpe-witted, politick and well mannered, which allures other nations to converſe with them: they will not willingly be forced to any thing. They are Lovers and ſevere maintainers of their priviledges: they are full of agility and animoſity, and can handle their weapons with great dexteritie, & are giuen to followe the warrs. Their woman are of a ſtrong conſtitution, and as couragious as the men, hauing good countenances, envred to all manner of labour, neither are they puffed up with pride. Thoſe which inhabite by the Sea Coaſt liue for the moſt part upon navigation and Fiſhing, which brings them in a great deale of wealth and richeſſe.

NAVARRE.

Fertility.

Navarre being the ſecond Kingdome for antiquitie in Spaine, is everie where as fruitfull, and abounding in all things needefull for the ſuſtenance of man, as any of all the petty Kingdomes of Spaine.

Site.

It hath on the Eaſt the *Pyrenean* Mountaines, on the Weſt *Iberus*, on the North *Biſcay*, & on the South *Arragon*. The old Inhabitãts hereof were the *Vaſcones*, who paſſing over the hills into France, poſſeſſed that part of it called ſince *Vaſconia* or *Gaſcoigne* as Mercator ſaith.

Ancient Inhabitants.

Though it ſeemeth to be but of a ſmall circuit: yet are there 56. walled townes in it, whereof the chiefe are theſe, *Victoria*, *Viana*, *Sangneſſa*, &c.

Townes.

The Inhabitants of this Countrie were heretofore an animous & a warlike Nation, who oftentimes caſt of the Roman yoake, till at laſt they where tamed and ſubdued. For after that *Cajus Iulius Dictator* of Rome was made away, & that *Octavianus Auguſtus* ſucceeded him in the Empire, this people felt the furie & ſharpe edge of the Romane ſword, after that Auguſtus ſent 4. Legions againſt them, who deſtroyed this whole Province with fire and ſword: ſeing themſelues then overmaſtered, & that they were not able to reſiſt any longer the power of the Romans, many of them fledd up into the Mountaines, which for the craggineſſe & ſteepeneſſe of thẽ they cold ſcarcely clime up, called at this day *Navaia*, & ſhoote out farre betweene *Meſcua* & *Eulate*; after they had dwelt upon the topps of them a good while, they gott the name of *Navini* from the ſame Mountaines, but afterward, when the Moores had brought all Spaine under their power, then they called this people *Navarres*. Theſe Moores tyrannizing over them, and plaging them ſorely, they were driuen to abandon againe theſe Seats & habitations, and to betake themſelues into the *Pyrenean* Mountaines, where having elected a King of their owne, they liued under diverſe of their Kings, according to their owne lawes & ſtatutes, till the yeare of our Lord 1513. that Pope *Iulius* the Second excõmũnicated *Iohn Albert* King of *Navarre*, as a Schiſmatike, & as an Adherent with *Levves* the Twelft King of *France*, & by a ſentence depoſed him from his Kingdome, & gaue it to *Ferdinand the Catholique*, who had long gaped after it, which hapned in this mãner: *Ferdinãd* having levied an army, under the coulour of extirpating the Moores, turneth upon the *French* King & him, & demandeth of theſe Princes, not onely a free paſſage through their Countrie; but alſo to haue certaine places of ſtrength putt into his hãds for his better aſſurãce. Theſe uniuſt demaunds the Navarroys denied, whereupõ *Ferdinand* with all expeditiõ, ſent the Duke of *Alva* to invade his Kingdome, which he tooke without giving a blowe, & chaſed King *Iohn* out of it, & ſo left it to his Succeſſours. The Frẽch King being as backward in affording due aſſiſtãce, as the other was unprovided of meanes for defence. The French netled with this loſſe, diverſe times attempted the recouery of it, but in vaine, for the Spainard keepeth it ſtill to this day. The *Metropolit* of this Kingdome is *Pampelona*, which ſome call alſo *Pompeiopolin*, as having bene founded by *Pompeius Magnus*. It lieth under the longitude of 16. degrees, & 11. minut. & under the latitude of 44. degrees, & 43. min. The other townes are *S. Iohan*, *Pedis Portus*, *Mon Real*. *Amaya*, *Eſtella*, *Olyta*, *Taffala* and *Tudela*. The reſt of the chiefe townes as *Leon*, *Aſtorga*, *Santillana*, *Riba de Sella*, *Palencia*, *Comora* & *Miranda* compriſed in this Map of *Aſturia Santillana*, ſhal be more fully deſcribed in the next following.

Pampelona.

THE DESCRIPTION OF GALLICIA, LEON, AND ASTVRIAS DE OVIEDO.

The Originall of the name.

GALLICIA (otherwise called *Galecia*, or *Gallæcia* in Latin, which name came from the ancient people *Gallaici*) is bounded on the North and West with the maine Sea, on the South with *Portugall*, being separated frō it by the river *Duero*, and on the East with *Asturia*.

Bounds.

This Countrie in regard of the craggie Mountaines and want of water, is not much inhabited; yet there are such an infinite number of horses, & mares in it, as if they were conceiued and gatt by the winde.

Fertility.

Plinie writeth, that there are rich gold mines in it. Niger mentioned that in the rivers of the *Artabroan* Earth, there are found Gould, Silver & Tinne, & that this soile is rich in Gould, Copper, and Lead; so that oftentimes there stickes some peeces of Gould and Oare upō the plough-sheards, when they eare up the ground. Vpon the Mountaines growes braue timber for the building of Shipping. *Gallicia* aboundeth also in fishe, especially in Salmons & Congers, which they commonly call there *Pescades*, besides diverse other

Fishe.

kinds of delicate fishe, which being salted are sent into sundry parts of Spaine. In the Monthes of November & December, there are incredible multitude of fishe taken, which they vulgarly call *Vesagos*, weighing about two pound weight or there abouts, which are sent fresh through out all *Gallicia*, by reason the piercing cold preserues them from stinking. They haue a daintie tast, but those which are taken in the maine Sea, are held better, then those which they catch in the Mediterranean Sea: for by reason of the coolenesse of the Ocean, these fishe growe greater and fatter, and the further they are taken to the Northward, the better they are. The originall, and name of the *Gallaici*, ye shall finde in *Iohannes* Bishop of *Gerunda*, in his *Paralipomena Hispaniæ Lib.* 2. as also *Rodericus Toletanus lib.* 10. *de Rebus Hispaniæ. Cap.* 4. & others.

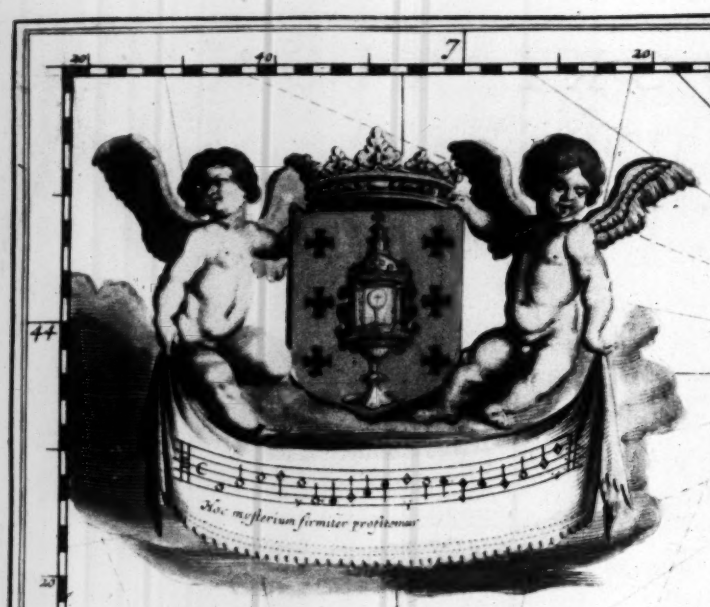
Townes. Compostella.

The chiefe citie of *Gallicia* is *Compostella*, the seate of the Archbishop vulgarly called *Sanlago*, in the honour of *Saint Ieames*, who lieth buried here, and of whome there is an order of knights. In a Church of this towne are kept the Reliques of *Saint Ieames*, which are to this day worshipped with incredible devotion, and visited with a wonderfull concourse of people. This Church also did *Charles* the *Great* make one of the three *Apostolicke* Seates, the other two being *S. Peters* in *Rome*, and *Saint Iohns* in *Ephesus*. This towne is also a famous Vniversitie. *Franciscus Tarapha*, *Ambrosius Morales*, and *Villanovanus* write, that in ancient times it was called *Brigantium*. *Orosius* nameth it *Brigantia*, and saith further, that there was a tower in it, upon which stood a Fire-beacon. Ptolomie calleth it *Flavium Brigantium*, which notwith-standing *Beuterus*, *Coquus*, and *Ioannes Mariana* thinke to be *Betancos*, but *Florianus* and *Gomecius* maintaine the contrarie, that this should be *Cornua*. *Ioannes Gerundensis* is of opinion, that this towne *Compostella*, ought to be called *Compos-stella*, for saith he in these Countries, they had wont to call the morning & the evening starre so, but it matters not. At *Salamanca* in the Librairie of the Colledg of *Salvador* there is a storie of *Compostel*, comprised in two bookes by *Didacius* the first Arch-Bishop of *Compostella*, in which is described at large the originall, the progresse, and the encrease of the Churches of *Compostella*, which ye may read also in Lucius Marinæus Siculus *de Rebus Hispania*, *Lib.* 5. in that Chapter, which treateth of the Churches, Hospitalls and Religious houses of *Spaine*, and of the miracles, which haue happned there. The lesser townes in this Countrie are *Cornua*, *Bayona*, and *Orense*, lying upon the river *Minius*, called by Ptolomy *Therma Calida*, which *Gomecius* in the life of *Franciscus Ximenius* cōfirmeth, adding hereunto, that the *Suevi* a Germane Nation, bringing heretofore these parts under their obedience called it *VVarensee* in their language, *Ortelius* being of the opinion, that it ought rather to be written, *VVarme-See*.

Orensium.

The towne formerly called *Lucus* in *Gallicia*, is now named *Lugo*: by Pomponius it is called *Turris Augusti*, by Plinie *Ara Sextiana*, and by Ptolomie *Ara Sestii*, *Promontorium ad Oceanum Cantabricum in Artabris*. *Pons Vetus* now called *Ponte Vedra*. *Ribadeum* now *Rivadeo*, with diverse other townes are described by Marinæus Siculus, in the beginning of his third booke. The Historie of *Spaine* (saith Mr. Heylin) telleth us, that when the *Vandals* made their first inrodes into Spaine, there entred with them a people called the *Suevi*, who, according to the devision made betweene them & the *Vandals* and *Alani*, laid hands on this Province, under the conduct of *Hermerick* their first King. The third King *Recaire* did receiue the Christian faith, & with it also *Arrianisme*. He surprised *Navarre* and *Arragon*, but could not defend his owne Countrie from *Theodericke* the *Gothe*: who after gaue the *Gallicians* leaue to choose an other King. Hereupon ensued diverse bloodie factions, betwixt the more potent of the Nobilitie, till at last the honour fell on *Arismund*. Finally, after this Kingdome had endured 177. yeares warrs; it was subdued by *Leonigild* a King of the *Gothes*. It was againe made a Kingdome, by *Alphonso* the *Great* of *Leon*, and by him given to his Sonne *Ordogno*, An. 886. & was againe incorporated to *Leon* by *Alphonso* the Sixth, who wrested it from *Don Garcia*, 1081. For, after that *Ferdinand* King of *Castile* (Sonne unto *Sanctius Major* King of *Navarre*) had marryed *Sanctia* the Daughter of *Alphonsus* the Fifth, and the Sister and Inheritrix of *Veremund* the third King of *Leon*, these two Kingdomes of *Castile*, and *Leon*, were annexed together. He made this testamentarie will amongst his three Sonnes, that *Sanctius* should haue his Kingdome of *Castile*, *Alphonsus Leon* and *Austria*, and *Garcia Gallicia* (which Countrie was conquered by his Wiues Predecessours, and till then bore but the title of an Earledome) and *Portugall*. *Sanctius* impatient at his Fathers partition, chased his Brother *Alphonsus* out of his Kingdome, and made away his brother *Garcia*, who after he had reigned sixe yeares, was murdered by the subtilty of *Vellido*. *Alphonsus* then being expulsed, and living at *Toledo* in exile with the Moorish King, did not onely recouver againe his owne Kingdome, (which his Father had given him by will) but also the Kingdomes of *Castile*, *Gallicia*, and *Portugall*. This *Alphonsus* had three Legitimate Children, but each of them by a severall

The ancient Princes & Gouernements of Gallicia which obteyned the title of a Kingdome.







OCEANVS

OCCI

TENTALIS.

C. Finisterre
ARTABRVM et CELTICVM prom.
Plinio, NERIVM Ptolemeo

GALLÆCIA
REGNVM,
descripta a F. Fer. Ojea Ord. præd.
et postmodum multis in locis
emendata et aucta.

Milliaria Hispanica communia.

CANTABRICVS OCCEANVS.

C. de Ortegal

C. de las pennas de guſan

Aſturias de Oviedo

Aviles

Rivadeo

Mondonnedo

Lugo

Orenſe

Notarum explicatio

† Archiepiſcopatus

† Epiſcopatus

GALLIÆ PARS.

PARS.

Praganca

TVGALLIÆ PARS.

Wife. By *Isabella* Queene of *France*, he procreated *Sanctia*, who was giuen in marriage to Count *Rhodericke*: he built a new habitation in the towne vulgarly called *Ciudad Rodrigo*. By *Zaida Maura* the Daughter of the King of *Sivill*, he had *Sanctius*, who was slaine in a Battell against the *Sarracens*. By his Wife *Constantia* he gott *Vrraca*, who after the decease of *Sanctius* & *Sanctia*, dyed without issue. After this shee was married to *Raymund Berengarius* Earle of *Toloze*, who dying she had for her second husband *Alphonsus* King of *Arragon*, and left for her heire, her Sonne *Alphonso* the Seuenth, the mightiest of all the Kings, which had bene before him, so that he entituled himselfe Emperour of *Spaine*. And so from that time forward, *Gallicia*, *Castile*, & *Leon*, haue allwaies bene gouverned by one Kinge & Prince.

The description of

LEGIO or LEON.

Site. The originall name.

LEgio or *Leon*, on the North bordereth upon *Asturia*, on the West upon *Gallicia*, on the South & East upon *Old-Castile*. It tooke this name from the seuenth Germane Legion, which formerly (as some suppose in the reigne of the Emperour *Nervus*) encamped in this Countrie.

Leon.

The principalest towne in this petty Kingdome is that from whence it fott this name, called by Ptolomie *Legio Septima Germanica*: by Anthonine *Legio Gemina*, and at this day *Leon*, which *Franciscus Tarapha* would haue rather to be derived from *Leonigilda* King of the *Gothes*, then from *Legio*, for which I see litle reason. *Morales* relateth, that this city heretofore was also called *Sublantia*, the remnant of which name remayneth yet in a place named *Salanco*, lying about a mile and a halfe from *Leon*. *L. Marinæus Siculus* in his third booke of the memorable Acts of *Spaine*, writeth thus of the Church of *Leon*: Though the Church which stands now in *Sivill* puts downe all others for greatnesse, and albeit the Cathedrall Church of *Toledo* surpasseth all others in riches, ornaments, and fine glasse-windowes, and that the Church of *Compostella* is of a huge and a stronger structure, as also for *Saint Iames* his miracles, and other monuments more famous: yet in my opinion the Church of *Leon* excelleth all the others in regard of the most curious workemanship, wherewith it is built, having a Chappell in it wherein 37. Kings of *Spaine*, and one Emperour haue bene enterred. But which is more remarkable, about the yeare of Christ 716. when Spaine was conquered (and that the Moores and Sarracens had almost overrunne and wholly possessed it) they begann first with this towne: For *Pelagius* (as *Rodericus Toletanus Lib.* 6. in his memories of *Spaine*, *Rodericus Sanctius* in his first volume & 11. Chapter in his Chronicles, and others relate) being descended of the Royall Gotish blood, and the Sonne of *Fasila* Duke of *Cantabria*, with a remnant of the Christians, who had retired themselues into the Mountaines of *Asturia*, proclamed himselfe King, & having scarcely taken the gouvernment of the Realme upon him, ouerthrew the Moores in a Battell, and so by force snatched *Leon* out of their hands. Which he presently made the seat of his Kingdome, building there a strong Fortresse, & a Citadell, against the violence, and incursions of the Barbarians & casting a side the Gothish Kings armes, gaue for his armes a red *Lyon rampant* in a white field, which the Kings of *Leon* giue yet to this day. After *Pelagius* his Sonne *Fasila* succeeded him, who dying without issue, *Alphonsus Catholicus* succeeded him in the Kingdome, the Sonne of *Peter* Duke of *Cantabria*, being lineally descēded from *Ricaredus Catholicus*, King of the *Gothes*: he was espoused to *Ormisenda*, the onely Daughter and sole Inheretrix to *Fasila*. In his familly and Succession this principalitie of *Leon* continued, till *Veramund* the 24. King of *Leon*. After whose decease, it hapned about the yeare 1030. he leaving no heire males behinde him, his Sister *Sanctia*, being married to *Ferdinand* of *Navarre* King of *Castile* (as is said) annexed the Kingdomes of *Leon* & *Castile* together.

The description of

ASTVRIAS de OVIEDO.

Bounds.

ASturia is bounded on the North with the maine Sea, on the East with *Biscay*, on the South with *Old-Castile*, and on the West with *Gallicia*. This Countrie produceth Gould, and diverse sorts of Colours, both for painting and dying. It is not greatly inhabited, but onely by the Sea-coast. This is the ancient habitation of the *Asturi*, who are called so (as Isidorus witnesseth *Lib.* 9. *Etymolog. Cap.* 11.) after the river *Astura*, whereof also *Florus* in his Fourth booke of his Romane Historie maketh mention. From these people this Country is called by Ptolomie Ἀστύρια in Greeke, and by the Latinists in an old marble stone *Asturia*: in which it is also engraven *Astyria*, among the rest in a floore of a *Chapell*, standing by *S. Gregorius* in *Cœlio monte*, where in a brooken table ye shall see these words written:

Fruitfulnesse.

Antiquity.

ACONTII.
L. RANIO. OPTATO. V. C. COS.
CVRATORI. REIP. MEDIOLANENSIVM.
CVRAT. REIP. NOLANORVM. PROCOS.
PROVINCIÆ NARBONENSIVM. LEGATO AVG.
ET IVRIDICO ASTYRIÆ ET GALÆCIÆ
CVRATORI VIÆ SALARIÆ. &c.

In an other Marble Table at Rome, on the further side of the *Tyber* in a Roman Citizens house; it is read also *Asturica*, but now this Countrie is at this day called *Asturias*. Plinie Lib. 3. Cap. 3. deuideth the *Asturas* in *Augustanos*, and *Transmontanos*. The *Augustani* dwelt on this side of the mountaines to the Southward: but the *Transmontani* inhabited on the further side of the Mountaines to the Northward, and the Sea. Of the *Astures*, *Silius Italicus*, *Lib.* 1. speaketh thus:

— *Astur avarus*
Viceribus lacera Telluris mergitur imis
Et redit infelix effosso concolor Auro.

Townes.

The chiefe townes of this Kingdome are *Aviles* on the Sea side, *Palenza Oviedo*, which gaue title to the first Christian Kings after the Moorish conquest, who were afterward called Kings of *Oviedo* and *Leon*, Anno 896. *Astorgo*, a towne happie in this, that it felt not the furie of the lustfull King *Vitiza*: who to secure himselfe in his unlawfull pleasure, and to weaken his subjects, if they should attempt revenge, dismantled all the townes in *Spaine*, except *Leon*, *Toledo*, and this *Astorga*.

The honour or title of the Eldest Sonne of *Castile* is called Prince of the *Asturias*, which some suppose to be giuen unto them (as Mr. Heylin saith) because this was the first principalitie, that held out against the Moores. But indeed, the true originall hereof is to be referred to the marriage of *Catharine* Daughter unto *Iohn* of *Gaunt*, and in the right of her Mother *Constance* true heire to the Realme of *Castile*, unto *Henry* Son to *Iohn* the First, then in possession of this Kingdome. For to this new marryed couple it was graunted, saith Mariana in his Historie, that as it is the manner of *England*, that the Heire apparant is called Prince of Wales, so they should be called Princes of the *Asturias*. And thus farre Mr. Heylin.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE KINGDOME OF PORTVGALL.

The Originall name.

PORTVGALL was in ancient time by Ptolomie and others called *Lusitania*, though *Appianus* maketh it to be *Lisitania*. M. Varro and Plinie witnesse, that it tooke this name from one *Lusus*, the Sonne of *Liberus* and *Lysa* his mistresse with whome he liued in luxurie, from whome it was called *Lusitania*, as the Countrie of *Lusus*. But Marcianus is of an other minde, that *Lusitania* tooke this name from a river so called, which possibly is now *Tagus* or *Tajo*. It hath the name of *Portugall* giuen it, from the Haven towne *Porto*, lying upon the mouth of *Duerus*, where the Gaules used to land with their marchandize: & therefore was called *Portus Gallorum*, and since the whole Countrie *Portugall*. Andreas Resendius (of whose opinion are diverse other Learned men besides) deriveth this name *De Portu Cale*, and so (he saith) it gott the name of *Portugall*. If ye will reckon the breath of it from the South part to the North, it is greater then Old *Lusitania*, and if ye measure the length of it from the West to the Eastward, it is much lesser.

Largnesse.

Bounds.

The limits of *Portugall* in our times reacheth Northward beyond the confluence of the rivers *Minius* and *Avia*, as farre as the towne of *Ribaldania*, lying upon the river *Avia* towards *Gallicia*. From thence it shooteth Eastward to *Miranda*, seated upon the river *Duerus*, and so turning Southward goeth directly to the mouth of the river *Ana*, where *Portugall* bordereth upon *Castile*, *Extremadura*, and *Andaluzia*: on the West the *Atlantick Ocean* beateth upon it. The Circumference of it is counted to be 880. Spanish miles, the length 320. and the breath 60.

Circuit length & breath.

Aire & fertility.

This Countrie lieth in a very good, and a wholesome aire. For Wine, Oyle, Oranges, Citrons, Lemmons, Almand, Honey, Waxe, Allum, Salt, white Marble, Fruit, and Fishe they haue abundance, but the fruitfullest part of all the Country is about *Conimbra*. The fruits for goodnesse, and tast excells all the adjacent Countries. And though the soile beareth not so much Graine, as will suffice the people of the Countrie: yet are they sufficiently furnisheth therewith out of *France*, *Germanie*, and *England*. This Countrie is also full of all kinde of Cattell and Beasts, especially, it aboundeth in horses, touching the celeritie and swiftnesse whereof, the ancients did verely beleeue that they were engendred by the winde.

The ancient Princes & Gouernours.

In the yeare of our Lord 1100. *Portugall* begann first to be a Kingdome, for till then it was alwaies comprehended under *Spaine*. The first Progenitor of *Portugall* (as Histories relate unto us) was *Henry* Duke of *Lorraine*, and Earle of *Limburgh*, a braue vaillant Prince, who making his abode in *Spaine*, espoused *Tyresia* the bastard Daughter of *Alphonso* the Sixth, King of *Castile* and *Leon*, and had in dowrie for her marriage, that part of *Gallicia* and *Lusitania* which is now called *Portugall*. This Countrie by his magnanimity and valour he hath taken out of the hands of the *Moores* and *Sarracens*, and deceasing Anno 1112. his Sonne *Alphonso* the First succeeded him, & entituled himselfe Duke of *Portugall*, afterward Anno 1139. he was honoured by his Souldiers with the Royall title of a King, having obtained a great victorie in the *Obrichian* Field, against *Ismarius*, and foure other Kings of the *Sarracens*, leaving (as a perpetuall memorie of this defeate) to his Successours fiue Shields for their Armes. After this *Alphonso* succeeded in a right line *Sancho*, *Alphonso* the Second, *Sancho* the Second, *Alphonso* the Third, *Denis*, who entituled himselfe First King of *Algarbia*. After them followeth in order *Alphonso* the Fourth, *Pedro*, *Ferdinand*, *Iohn*, *Edvvard*, *Alphonso* the Fifth surnamed *African*, *Iohn* the Second, *Emanuell*, *Iohn* the Third, *Sebastian*, *Henry* the Cardinall, *Antonio* Gouernour of *Portugall*, whom (because they accounted him a Bastard) being chased out of the Countrie, *Philip* the Second King of *Spaine*, as being the next heire unto *Isabella* the eldest Daughter of King *Emanuell* pretended a right to the Crowne of *Portugall*, and though he made a shew, it should be lawfully debated to whome it truely appartained, yet meaning to make sure worke (as Mr. Heylin saith) made Canons & swords his Oratours, by maine force tooke it, and so his Sonne King *Phillip* the Third keepeth it and ruleth over it to this day.

Successiue.

Chiefe Townes. Lisbone.

The chiefe towne of *Portugall* is *Lisbon* upon the *Tagus*, a famous citie for traffique, the *Portugalls* in all their navigations setting to Sea from hence. The Latin writers call it *Olisippo* & *Vlisippo*, because as some say *Vlysses* in his ten yeares travels coming hither, should haue built it, which is improbable. In M. Varro, Plinie, Anthonine Mela, and some other ancient & authentique coppies it is called *Olisippo*, and sometimes *Olysippo* and *Vlysippo*, but now by the inhabitants *Lisbona*, & *Lasboa*. It may truely be accounted one of the chiefest Marchant townes of the whole world, abounding in all manner of wealth, and as a rich treasurie for all wares and commodities, that are brought into it out of *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*. It is seateth in the mouth of the river *Tagus* in a very fine and pleasant place, and is so great, that it comprehendeth fiue seuerall hills, and as many dales within the circuit of it. Heretofore it was much lesse having but one hill within it, now greatly enlarged. It is in compasse seuen miles, & contayneth upwarts of twentie thousand houses all of neat, and elegant building. Towers and Turrets it numbreth on the walls about 67. Gates towards the Sea shore, 21. and 16. towards the continent. It hath 25. Parochiall Churches in it, besides many Cloisters, and Monasteries. This city is held of all others lying beyond *Tagus* for a Nurcing mother. Finally, it was taken from the Moores by *Alphonso* the First King of this Countrie Anno 1147. The towne called by Plinie,


OCEANVS
C. de Roca
C. de Spichel
C. de S. Vincente
Ayamonte
S. Lucar
CONDADO.
Lepe
S. Miguel
Rincon
Algaraque
Gibraleon
S. Iuan
Talos
Tarifa
Algezira
SIÆ
PARS.
R. Guadalquibir
S. Lucar
C. Sevilla
ANDALVS
Sera de Mouchique
Silvis
Ourque
do Caldeirão
DE ALGARB.
C. Tavila
C. Beia
C. Evora
C. Olivença
C. Espichel
Setubal
Lisboa
Cezimbra
Sines
Lago de pera
Grandola
Alcacere do sal
Alcantara
Serpa
Moura
Beriaches
Mertola
Alcaria ruina
Alfundaon
Caseres
Campo de Beneuente
Montemor
Arrayolos
Aldea
Portalegre
ANTRETE IOEGVADIANA
SERA DE S. IOANO
PORTVGALLIA
et
ALGARBIA
quæ olim
LVSITANIA
Auctore
Vernando Alvero Seco

OCCIDENTALIS.

REGNI CASTELLÆ PARS.

REGNI LEGIONIS PARS.

Scala Milliarium

Hispanicorum

Germanicorum

Amstelodami
Apud Joannem Janssonium.

Ebora. and others *Ebora*, by Ptolomie *Ebura*, hath now got
Begia. the name of *Evora*. *Begia* now *Beia* or *Bexa*, was formerly named by Anthonine, and Ptolomie *Pax Iulia*.
Setubal. *Setubal* heretofore called (in *Clusius* his opinion) *Salacia*, which nevertheleſſe *Varrenius* and *Moralis* ſuppoſe to be *Alcaſar de Sal in Algarbia*. *Almada* is Ptolomies *Catobrix*, and Anthonins *Catobriga*. On this ſide
Almada. of the river *Tagus*, not farre from *Liſbon* lieth North-
Caſcala. ward the towne *Caſcala*, and ſomewhat neerer the city
Bethlehem. *Bethlehem*. Thereabouts alſo are the ſmall townes of *Leiera*, *Tomar*, and *Guarda*. Not farre from *Tomare*
Ceice. lieth *Ceice*, which Anthonine calleth *Celium*. Neere
Alanquora. unto the river *Tago* lieth alſo *Alanquora*, the natiue towne of *Damianus Goëſius*, which he affirmeth ought to be rather called *Alankercke*, as *Alanorum Fanum*, being ſo in all likeliehood. Anthonine calleth it *Ierabrica*. Betweene the rivers *Monda* and *Dicerus* lieth
Conimbrica. *Conimbrica*, or *Conimbra*, formerly the Capitall City of all *Portugall*, which is now a famous Vniverſity, the maſters of which made the *Commentairie* upon the moſt part of *Ariſtotle*, called *Schola Conimbricenſis*. *Viſeum*
Viſeum. is now commonly called *Viſeo*, *Vicenſis Civitas in Conciliorum opere*. The towne now named *Ponte Vouga*, is thought to be Plinies *Vacca*. *Lamecæ* is now called
Lamego. *Lamego*, mentioned in the third Councill of *Toledo*. Finally, betweene the rivers *Duerus* and *Minius* ſtan-
Braga. deth the gallant towne of *Braga* ſo called at this day, but formerly by Ptolomie *Bracar Auguſta*, and Anthonine *Bracara Auguſta*, and Plinie *Auguſta Braccarum*. It is reported that this towne was founded by the *Galli Braccati* 290. yeares before the nativity of Chriſt: but the Romans taking it in, gaue it the name of *Auguſta*. In ancient times this towne was accounted famous; becauſe it was the ſeuenth convocation or meeting place for *Citerior Hiſpania*, from whence (as Plinie ſaith, 24. townes fetch their lawes.

Rivers. The rivers of this Countrie are *Ana*, or *Guadina*, *Tagus*, *Mondego*, *Duerus*, and *Minius*: but the chiefeſt of them all is the *Tagus*, and *Duerus*. On the Weſt and South part of *Portugall*, lieth the Atlantike Sea, which beſides the abundance of Fiſhe bringeth in many
Accomodation of the Sea. other benefits, and commodities. For indeed the Sea maketh the Portugals rich, which they aknowledge in a gratefull manner, giuing it rather the title of *Auriferum*, then old *Nilus*; becauſe all commoditie are brought into it from all the corners of the World, and therefore wants nothing, but contrariewiſe furniſheth other parts with abundance of all things, whereof
Sea-Havens. they make great gaine and profit. Beſides, the Sea-Havens aboue mentioned, there is alſo the Haven *Setuball*, lying 20. miles to the Southward of *Liſbon*.
Hills. There are but few hills in *Portugall*, and thoſe that be in it, are not very great. The chiefeſt of them are called by the Inhabitants *Sierra* de *Monchique*, *de Chaldeetao*, *de Sordedas*, heretofore called *Montes Luna*, ſome of them haue woods and trees growing upon them. There are alſo throughout all Spaine many woods, wherein the Spaniſh Princes may take their pleaſure in hunting.

Edifices. In *Bethlehem* is *Saint Maries* Church, the ſtructure whereof coſt an infinite ſomme of Money, as a memoriall of King *Emanuell* of *Portugall*, who began the foundation thereof in his life time, and afterward was brauely finiſhed by his Sonne King *Iohn*. In that part of *Portugall* which lieth betweene the rivers, as *Vaſæus* witneſſeth (beſides the Cathedrall Church of *Bracara*, and the chiefeſt of *Portugall*, and fiue others) there
Number of Cloiſters & Villages. are aboue 150. Cloiſters, whereof ſome of them haue richs incomes, and 1460. Pariſh Churches, whereof 800. of them are reckoned to be under the *Bracarren-*
ſian Prelate: whence one may eaſely gather how devote and religious theſe people were in old times. Beſides all theſe I paſſe ouer in ſilence, the many Geſt-houſes, Hoſpitalls, Orphan-houſes, Leprous-houſes, Towers, faire buildings and pleaſant Gardens & Orchards, & ſuch things. In this Kingdome there are two
Vniverſities. Vniverſities, the one is at *Ebora*, & the other (as is ſaid) is *Coimbra*. The firſt of them was founded by *Henry* the Cardinall, King of *Portugall*, & Biſhop of the ſame place: the other was lately erected by *Iohn* the Second, King of *Portugall*. Amongſt all the Spaniſh nation the
Manners. *Portugalls* are the fulleſt of agility, and dexterity, who quickly will ſett upon an ennemy, and ſoone fall off: they are very light handed, and labourious: they make much of themſelues, are wiſe in their owne conceits, and ſo feede themſelues rather with a vaine oſtentation, then indeed.

They are ſkillfull Navigators, and by their farre Voyages, ſaile into the moſt remote parts of the Earth, whereby their Commerce and Trafficke is much enriched.

The deſcription of

ALGARBIA or ALGARVE.

VNder Portugall is now the Kingdome of *Algarve*, which was ſo named by the Arabians, and ſignifieth in their language *a rich field or a fruitfull ſoile*, wherein there is plenty of all things, both to liue upon, & to ſend abroad. It was anciently called *Regnum Algarbiorum*. It beginneth in a right line (from the Eaſt to the Weſt) by the river *Ana*, betweene the waters *Vataon* and *Carei-vas*, and endeth at a ſmall towne called *Odeſeiza*, where *Algarbia* is ſeparated from *Portugall*, being the leaſt & the pooreſt Kingdome of all *Spaine*: but there is a great reſort unto it from diverſe parts of *Spaine*, by reaſon of the ſwift current of the river *Ana*, which brings into it Sack, Baſtard & Romaine Wines,
Wares. beſides diverſe other commodities, which are ſhipt and tranſported from thence into *France*, *England*, the Low Countries and other parts.

The Originall of the name.

Site.

The chiefe townes in it are *Balſa*, ſo called by Ptolomie, Plinie, Antonine, & Pomponius Mela: Coquus thinks that it was that which now is named *Tavila*, by Plinie and Anthonine *Oſſonobo*. Plinie giues it the ſurname *Luſturia*. Ptolomy nameth that *Oſſonabo*, which now is called *Silvis*. Neere unto the *Promontorium Sacrum*, now called the *Cape of S. Vincent*, becauſe the bones of *S. Vincent*, being religiouſly preſerved by the Chriſtians, were burnt here & ſcattred abroad by the *Sarracens*, who were then the poſſeſſours of this Province. Here abouts had wont to lye *Lacobriga*, mentioned by Pomponius, the ruines and peeces whereof are yet to be ſeene by the Sea-port *Lagos*, in the village, which the *Portugalls* call in their ſpeech *Lagua*, as *Vaſæus* witneſſeth.

Towns.

Algarbia was at the firſt an Earledome (as the ancient Annalls mention) But the *Sarracens* being beaten out of it, made way to the good fortune of the Kings of *Leon*, to whoſe crowne this litle Countrie belonged, till *Alphonſo* the Tenth of that name in *Leon*, and Fourth in *Caſtile*, gaue it in dowrie with *Beatrix* his Daughter (whome he had by a Concubine) wife to *Alphonſo* the Third King of *Portugall*, from this conjunction iſſued *Dionyſius* or *Denis* King of *Portugall*, who was the firſt that euer uſed the title of *Rex Algarbiorum*, Anno 1274. and thus much for *Portugall* and *Algarbia*.

The ancient Princes, & Government.

THE DESCRIPTION OF OLD and NEW CASTILE.

The originall name,



CASTILIA, or *Castella* tooke first this name from a Castle, which King *Pelagius* (after he had overmastered the *Moores* in *Leon*) built there as a Citadell against his Ennemies, but was formerly called *Bardulia*, being devided by the Spanish Geographers into *Old*, and *Newe Castile*.

Bounds. *Old Castile* is bounded on the North with *Asturia* and *Biscay*: on the West with *Portugall*: on the South with *Castella Nova*: (the Mountaines which run with a continuall ridge almost through the whole length of Spaine lying betwixt them) and on East with *Arragon* and *Navarre*.

Fertility. It is a very fruitfull Countrie for Corne, Wine, and all manner of Fruits, Saffran, and all kind of Cattell. Rich *Castile* had its beginning in this manner: when

The ancient Princes & Gouvernours. King *Pelagius* had ridd & cleared *Leon* of the *Moores*, and built a strong Castle or Fortresse in it, against the furie & violence of the *Barbarians*, the Gouvernours thereof were called Earles of *Castel* or *Castilia*, who

Castile at the first an Earledome, acknowleged and obeyed the King of *Leon* for their Prince a long time, till *Ordogno* the Second, being the foureteenth King of *Asturia* and *Leon*, under the shewe of frendship, sending for all the chiefest Earles and Lords of *Castile*, to haue some conference with them, murdered them all: which horrible fact did so exasperate & enbitter the *Castilians*, that casting of the yoake of the Kings of *Leon*, they choose two Iudges amonge themselues, to wit, *Numius Rasura* and *Lainus Calvus*, whereof the one was as a Iudge for Civill causes, and the other for Martiall affaires, whose children & successours afterward were entituled Earles of *Castile*, till that *Sancho* the Great, King of *Navarre*, who by his valour, having taken *Corduba* and *Toledo*, from the *Saracens*, and driven all the Moores out of *Navarre*, *Arragon*, *Castile*, *Leon*, *Portugall*, and other parts of *Spaine*, restored this whole Countrie againe to the Christian faith, and withal married *Elvira* the Daughter of *Sancho*, Earle of *Castile*, being the Sister of the last Earle *Garcia*, and his sole inheretrix, who then abandonning the title of Earle, called himselfe King of *Castile*, leaving this Realme to his Sonne *Ferdinand* the First, who by the marriage of his Ladie *Sancha*, enriched himselfe with the Kingdome of *Leon*. After *Ferdinand* his Sonne, *Sancho* succeeded, and next him his Brother *Alphonso*, whose Daughter *Vrraca* (the issue male failing, after the decease of her first husband *Raymund Berengario* Count of *Tolosa*) was espoused to *Alphonso* King of *Arragon*, by which match the Kingdomes of *Arragon*, *Castile* and *Leon* were annexed together.

Burgos the chiefe towne of Old Castile. The Capitall Citie of Old Castile is *Burgos*, called by Ptolomy (as some imagine) *Eranum*. It was built, or rather repaired by *Nugno Belidis* a German. This citie contendeth with *Toledo* for the primatesship of *Spaine*. It is a very ancient towne, and famous for many things, and therefore is accounted one of the principalest cities of *Spaine*, having under the resort thereof 150. great & small townes. It hath magnificent buildings, and fine Mercate-places, faire Streets, Bridges, Churches and Monasteries, adorned also with sweete Springs and Fountaines, and is very famous in regard of the industrie, diligence, and commerce of the inhabitants thereof.

Townes. Round about this Capitall City, lie the townes following, seated in very pleasant places: as *Palencia* upon the river *Carrion*, called by Plinie, Mela, Ptol. and Appianus *Palentia*, by Strabo *Pallantia*, and by Anthonine, but not rightly *Peralantia*. The citie of *Valdoledum*, was *Valdoledum & its excellency.* once the Kings Seate, lying upon a delicate river called *Pisverga*, in a very delightsome, & a pleasant place: so that scarce the like is to be found in all Spaine, or in whole Europe: and indeed I know not what towne I should preferre before it, lying in a most fruitfull Countrie, having a large Mercate-place, containing aboue 700. paces in circuit; & though this city be famous for many things: yet is it the more ennobled by reason that *Phillip* the Second King of *Spaine* was borne *Phillip King of borne in Valladolid.* there. It is commonly called *Valladolid*, which some interpret to be *Vallum Oleti*. Ptolomie his *Pintia*, in the opinion of Clusius should be Anthonines *Pincia*. *Simanca* is called by Anthonine *Septimanca*, by Ptolomie *Camora*, and by Clusius *Sarabris*. But *Florianus del Campo* and *Gomerius* are of opinion, that *Sarabris* should be that towne, which is vulgarly named *Tayo*, called in Latin *Taurus*, lying upon the river *Durius*. Anthonines and Ptolomies *Salamantica*, is not one of the slightest *Salamanca.* townes, Polyenus calleth that *Salmatis*, which is now *Salamanca*. Not farre from thence upon the river *Gada* lieth Count *Roderigo* his towne, called *Ciudad Rodrigo*, *Rodrigo.* which in the opinion of Vasæus and Clusius should be Ptolomies *Myrobriga*, a towne of the *Celtiberians in Lusitania*. A litle further to the Southward standeth *Coria*, formerly called *Caurita*, as Clusius writeth, which is now named by the Moderne Latine writers (as Andreas Schottus witnesseth) *Curia*. Some nine miles further Eastward lieth *Placentia*, a very fine towne, being much commended for the delicate Citrons, & other Fruits that growe by it, as also for white bread: it is called at this day *Plazencia*. This towne hath ma- *Plazencia.* ny other townes under the jurisdicton thereof, amonge the which *Xavahicium*, is not the least; being gallantly seated amonge woods and groues, as likewise *Pisaro*, lying in a fine Valley like an Altar under the roose of a Church, as Marinæus hath well obserued. The hills round about *Placentia* are called after the name of this city *Vera de Placentia*. Ptolomies *Olbula* is now called *Avila*, as Clusius witnesseth, of which *Tostatus* was Bishop, & is therefore called *Abulensis*. He was President of the Councill to *Iohn* the Second, King of *Arragon*, and wil be eternally famous, for his learned and painefull Commentaires on the Bible. For so great are they (as Mr. Heylin saith) that it is supposed (if wee had all is workes) that he wrot as many sheetes as he liued dayes, and for the worth of them take along with you this Eulogie, which *Casaubon* in his worke against Baronius affordeth him, *Laudo acumen viri, si in meliora incidisset tempora, longe maximi*. Not farre from the Fountaine of *Areva*, lieth *Segobia* called by Plinie and Anthonine *Segovia*, and also now in these dayes. This citie is famous for Woll, and Wollen cloath, as also for an excellent *Aquaduct*, which the Romans made there; but much more


Medius hic Meridianus est 17 reliqui ad hunc inclinantur pro ratione 39 & 42 parallelorum.
Leucæ Hispanicæ
Milliaria Germanica
Leon
Astorga
Asturica
Palencia
Palantia
Valladolid
Pincia
Camora
Sentica
Mirandat
Bragança
Lamego
Ciudad Rodrigo
Mirobriga
Salamanca
Salmantica
Segovia
Segobia
Avila
Abula
Coria
Caurita
Plazencia
Placentia
Alcantara
Norba Cæsarea
Vera de Placencia
Toledo
Merida olim
Emerita
Badajos olim
Pax Augusta
Elvas
Campo de
Alcudia
Andujar
Clasto
Conduba
Estre:
Sierra
Morena
Guadalquivir Rio
Tagus R. vulgo Tajo.
Anas flu.
Ducro flu.
Tormes Rio. Tormis flu. olim
olim Durius fl.
Guadiana R.
PORTUGALIÆ PARS:
CASTILIÆ
ANDALUZIÆ
Occidens
Sept

CASTILIÆ
VETERIS
ET NOVÆ
DESCRIPTIO

Anno 1606.

No Beggars suffred in Segovia.

becauſe no lazie people or Beggars are in it; but onely in regard of age, or ſickneſſe when they are not able to worke, and then they are provided for, and no man dwelleth in it, but he may gett his living well. The towne now called *Aranda*, lying upon the river *Durius*, is Ptolomies *Rhanda Vaccæorum*, placing it in *Hiſpania Tarraconenſi*, and by Anthonine is called *Rauda*. That which elſwhere is called *Exoma*, and Plinies *Vxomo* is now named *Oſma*. Not far from *Oſma* lieth *Soria*, in which 4000. Souldiers withſtood 40000. Romans 14. yeares, during which time having valiantly repulſed and forced them unto two diſhonorable compoſitions, they at laſt reſolved on a ſtrange and deſperate end. For gathering all their armes, money and goods together, they laid them on a pile, and buried themſelues in the flame, leaving Scipio nothing but the bare name of *Numantia*, to adorne his triumph.

Oſma.

Soria.

The Deſcription of NEW CASTILE.

New Caſtile.

NEvv *Caſtile* hath on the North part of it the *Old*, buth the other ſides are environned with *Portugall*, *Extremadura*, *Andaluzia*, *Granada* and *Valentia*, it lieth on both ſides of the river *Tago*, and is exceeding rich and fruitfull in Wheate and other Graine.

Site.

Fertility.

The *Metropolis* is called by the Latins *Toletum*, by Ptolomie *Toleton*, & at this day *Toledo*. Plinie nameth it *Toletanus* in the old Medalls of *Auguſtus*. H. Gotzius calleth it *Colonia Toletana*: *Villanovanus* commenting upon Ptolomie ſaith, it ought to be calleth *Serezola*. This citie lieth in the very center and heart of *Spaine*, ſeated in a hilly, craggie, & an uneven ground, which in ſome places are very difficult and troubleſome to gett up, and is for the greateſt part defended againſt any ſuddaine aſſault of an ennemy with the river *Tagus*. That part which lieth Northward, is girt about with a ſtrong wall, having aboue 150. Towers, and Turrets upon it. Here dwells abundance of the nobility & gentrie, and the Citizens being very ingenious and laborious. Among the ſumptuous buildings in it, there is a moſt ſtately, and a fine Cathedrall Church. Here hath bene held (as ye ſhall read in Hiſtories) many Councill, yea more then ſeuenteene, which no towne beſides can glorie in. The city of *Toledo* is honored by *Madrito* or *Madrid* as a Mother and Queene, being ſeated in a wholeſome place, abounding in all things neceſſaire for the ſuſtenance of man, affording the Spaniſh Kings a moſt pleaſant ſeate and dwelling.

Toledo.

In the heart of Spaine.

Councills.

Townes.

Not farre from thence is *Villamanta*, which *B. A. Montanus* and *Tarapha* maintaine to be Ptolomies *Mantua Carpetanorum*, which lyeth in *Tarraconenſi Hiſpania*. The towne which the Spagnards call at this day with an Arabick name *Alcala de Henares* is ſo certainely held to be Ptolomies *Complutum*, that in all Acts and Coppies it is called in Latine by no other name: it lieth in a plaine by the river *Henare*, and is ſo provided with all things neceſſarie for humane life, that it hath no neede of any outlandiſh proviſions. *Anthonines Segontia*, is ſeated betweene *Complutum* and *Caſar-Auguſta*, which now as *Varrerius* and *Moralis* witneſſe is named *Siguença*. *Alcantara* lieth upon the river *Tagus*, which *Varrerius* and others make mention to be Ptolomies *Norba Caſaria*, and Plinies *Norbenſis Colonia*. This towne is famous in regard of the fine Bridge and other notable antiquities, *Talavara*, *Beuterus* & *Moralis* thinke it to be Livius his *Æbrora*. The other townes are *Cuença*, Plinies *Cancenſes*, *Lebazuza*, Anthonines *Libiſoſa* and *Caſſona la Veia*, which was Anthonines *Guſtulus*.

Alcantara.

Madrid is the Kings Seate, whoſe reſidencie (though the Countrie be neither fruitfull, nor pleaſant) hath made that place of a village, the moſt populous towne of all Spaine. It is a cuſtome, that except ſome compoſition be made, all the upper ſtories of their buildings belong to the King.

Madrid.

Fiue miles from *Madrid* to the Weſtward lieth the magnificent and ſumptuous Eſcuriall or Monaſterie of *S. Laurence*, built by King *Phillip* the Second, with an unſpeakable charge and artifice, that the ſtructure thereof, may truely be compared to the *Pyramides* of *Ægypt*, and to the ancient Greekiſh and Romiſh Temples, Theaters, Amphitheaters, Play-houſes, Bathing-houſes, ſtately Tombes, or any other Royall or ſumptuous buildings, whereof the like is ſcarce to be found in the whole World. A place (ſaith *Quade*, who ſpendeth 13. pages in its Deſcription) of that magnificence, that no building in times paſt or this preſent, is comparable to it. The front towards the Weſt is adorned with three ſtately Gates, the middlemoſt whereof leadeth into a moſt magnificent Temple: a Monaſterie in which are 150. Monkes of *S. Ieromes* Order, and a Colledge: that on the right hand openeth into diverſe offices belonging to the Monaſterie, that on the left unto Schooles and Out-houſes, appertaining to the Colledge. At the foure Corners there are foure Turrets of excellent workemanſhip, and for height majeſticall. Towards the North is the Kings Palace, on the South part are divers beautifull & ſumptuous galleries, and on the Eaſt ſide, ſundry gardens & wals, very pleaſing & delectable. It containeth in all eleuen ſeverall quadrangles, every one encloyſtered: and is indeed ſo braue a ſtructure, that it cauſeth great admiration & wonder.

The Palace of Eſcuriall.

At *Toledo* alſo there is a ſtately Palace, repaired by *Charles* the Fifth, with new roomes royally adorned, in which beſides ſome other exquiſite workemanſhip, there is a rare Water-worke made after the Italian modell, which through a ſwift-turning hollow wheele, caſts water out of the river *Tagus*, up into diverſe conduit pipes, to the very top of the Palace, and there being gathered as it were in great Ceſterne, it led from thence into diverſe places; not onely belonging to the Palace it ſelf, but alſo through the whole citie, and ſendeth forth ſuch ſprings and currents that not onely the gardens, houſes and bathing ſtones of many great Lords are watered and furniſhed there with, but alſo the private Citizens, yea Tradſmen and Weavers receiue much benefite by it.

The Palace of Toledo.

This Countrie of *Nevv Caſtile*, is adorned with two famous Vniverſities, namely *Complutenſis Academia*, wherein all Arts and Sciences are tought, founded by *Fraciſcus Ximenius*, Cardinall & Arch-Biſhop of *Toledo*. The other no leſſe renowned is *Toledo* it ſelfe, in which city all manner of manufactures are made, wherein it is thought there are aboue ten thouſand people that liue all upon carding and ſpinning of Woll, and Silks.

Vniverſities.

The rivers in *Nevv Caſtile* are *Tagus* or *Tejo*. *Xaruma* honored with the neighbourhood of *Madrid*; alſo *Iavina*, and diverſe other riverets and ſprings, which water it. Here alſo beginneth the head of the river *Anas*, which the Inhabitants call *Guadiana*.

The rivers of *Old Caſtile* are *Keſannos*, *Tormes*, which glideth by *Salamanca*: alſo *Duerus* the moſt violent river of *Spaine*, with ſome others beſide.

Rivers.

OF ANDALVSIA, CORDVBA, SIVILLIA, THE KINGDOME OF GRANADA, and the Territoire of ESTREMEDVRA.

The originall name.

ANDALVSIA, as a part of *Hispania Batica* was formerly called *Vandalia* or quasi *Vandaluzia*, frō the *Vandalls* a Germane Natiō, which in ancient times incorporated this Countrie. For *Andaluzia* is as much to say as the *Vandals-house*, or habitation. *Marius Aretius* is of an other opinion, that *Andaluzia* tooke this name from *Ante-Luzitania*, by changing of some letters in it.

Bounds.

Andaluzia is bounded on the East with *Granada*, on the North with *Nevv-Castile*, on the West with the *Pacensian* and *Sylvensian* Iurisdiction & the river *Anas*, & on the South with the *Atlantike* Sea. The principallest part of this Countrie, is the *Royaltie* & Iurisdiction of *Sivill*, having on the East side of it *Corduba*, on the West *Algarbia*, on the North that part of *Portugall* which is called *Magistratus S. Iacobi*, & more Westward hath the maine *Ocean*, and the Territorie of *Gades*.

Temperature, soile & fertility.

This Countrie hath a healthfull, a milde and a very temperate aire. The soile for Corne, Wine, Oyle, and all kinde of Fruits, is so exceeding fruitfull, that it is a wonder to see it, in so much, that it hath not onely sufficient for it selfe, but also furnished the adjoyning, & remote Countries. And, as Plinie saith, Spaine for fertility may almost be compared to Italie, especially that part which lieth next the Sea coast, as that part of *Batica*, which is under the Commaund of *Sivill*, upon which the *Ocean* beateth, and which is subject to the *Zephyrian* and sweete Westerne Windes. And doubtlesse he would haue extolled this Countrie aboue all others for fruitfulnesse, hath he not bene an *Italian* himselfe; & therefore loving his owne Natiue-Countrie, preferred it beyond all others. Besides the fertility, this Country is exceeding rich, abounding in all manner of Cattell, especially in Conies.

And as wee haue mentioned before, that *Andaluzia* tooke its name from the *Vandals*, who being chased out of it by the *Gothes*, tooke up their habitation & dwelling there, till they were driuen to make their retreate into *Africa*, so the true Storie thereof is this: *Rodericke* the 31. King of the *Gothes* and the last, sent *Iulian*, whome he had made Earle of *Mauritania Tingitana*, on an honorable Embassie to the Moores of *Africa*; and in the meane time deflowred his Daughter *Cana*: which the Father tooke in such indignation and so to heart, that he procured the *Moores*, amongst whome he had gotten much credit, to come into Spaine. This

The ancient Princes & Inhabitants.

request they performed under the Conduct of *Musa* and *Tharif*, who Anno 714. coming along the streight tooke in *Gibralter*, and made almost a full conquest of Spaine saving the *Asturs*. It is recorded in a M. S. Historie of the *Sarracens*, that at the first comming of *Tariffe* into Spaine, a poore woman of the Countrie, being willingly taken prisoner, fell downe at his feete, kissed them, and tould him, that she had oft heard her Father (who was lettered) say, that *Spaine* should be conquered by a people, whose Generall should haue a *Mole* on his right shoulder, and in whome one of his hands should be longer then the other. He to animate his Souldiers against the next encounter, uncloathed himselfe, and shewed the marke, which so encouraged them, that they now doubted not of the victorie. *Rodericke* had in his Armie 130000. foote, & 35000. horse. *Tariffe* had 30000. horse and 180000. foote. The Battell continued seven daies together, from morning to night, till at last the Moores were victorious. What became of King *Rodericke* was never knowne, his Souldiers tooke one arrayed in their Kings apparell, whome upon examination they found to be a sheepheard, with whome the King after the discomfiture, had changed cloaths. In a short time there were slaine on both sides about seven hundred thousand men.

A great battaile fought betweene the Moores and the Gothes.

The Moores now Lords of *Spaine*, by the treason of *Iulian*, who having seene the miserable death of his Wife & Children, was starved in prison by the *Afrians*. They permitted free use of Religion to the old Inhabitants, least the seeking of new dwellings for the liberty of Cōscience should leaue their natiue soile desolate. The Moores finished their cōquest in 4. yeares, say some, others in two, & others againe in 8. months. To keepe the new Cōquered Countrie in subjection, no way was so convenient, as to plant *Colonies*: but the *Morisco* women would not abandon their old Seates. Hereupon *Musa* & *Tariffe*, by gifts, pardons, & persuasions drew many Christian women to forsake their Religion, whom they marryed to the Souldiers. Not long after *Vlidor Vbit* (whom the M. S. call *Almanzar*) the great *Caliph* sent ouer aboue 50000. famillies of Moores and Iewes: assigning them a cōvenient portion of Land to be held with great immunities, & upon small rents. The *Sarracens* being now masters of *Spaine* fell a shareing of it, and devided it into pettie Kingdomes & Royalties. Among the rest *Corduba* was the first, which they called *Abinalibeticum*: *Sivillia* the second, and *Nova Carthaginia* the third, till being chased out of these places by *Ferdinand* the Second, they fell into *Granada* Anno 1216. For *Mahomet Boabdelin*, who began his reigne in the yeare 1478. was the last King of the *Moores* in *Spaine*. For as the Kingdome of *Granada* (as Mr. Heylin citeth) began under a *Mahomet*, a *Ferdinand* being King of *Castile*: so it ended under a *Mahomet*, a *Ferdinand* being likewise King of *Castile*. In the tenth yeare then of this Kings raigne, about the yeare 1492. the Empire of the *Moores* ended in *Spaine* by the valour of *Ferdinand* the *Catholique*, & *Isabel* his Wife: being from their first entrance into it, more then 760. yeares. Such as after the decay of their Kingdome stayed in *Spaine*, were by a statute in that case provided to be Christened: and that they might be knowne to be as they professed, the *Inquisition* was ordained, consisting of a certaine number of *Dominican Fryers*, who finding such conterfeit Christians, were first gently to reproue and exhort them, and after, if no amendment followed, to inflict some *Mulct* upon them. This custome in it selfe was wondrous tolerable & laudable: but from the *Moores* the edge of it was turned upon the *Protestants*, and that with such violence, & that extremity of torture, that it is counted the greatest tiranny, and severest kind of persecution under the cope of heauen. This it is that made the people of *Arragon* and *Naples* rebell, being Countries where the people are all of the Papall side. This was it which (in the time of the bloodie persecution of Duke *d'Alva*) caused the irremediable revolt of the Low Countries (by the racking of Consciēces) the greatest part of that Nation, at that time of their takeing up of Armes; being then Catholiques. He that desireth to be further informed of the proceedings of their Inquisition, may be pleased to read *Sr. Edvvard Sands*, & a Treatise concerning the tortures thereof, published in the Low Countries. In the yeare 1609. the King of *Spanie* banished the remnant of this whole Nation out of his Dominions for ever, to the number of aboue a million: & clearing the Countrie of them sett them over into *Barbarie*, after they had liued almost 900. yeares in their natiue soile: having made this digression wee will returne againe to the Description thereof.

The beginning of the Spanish Inquisition.

The *Metropolis* of *Andaluzia* is called by Plinie *Hispalis*, by Ptolomie *Spalis*, by Silius *Hispal*, by Gratianus *Spalis*; & novv in these

12 13 14 SEPT

PORTVGALL

PARS OCCIDENS

Licela
Van barachiva
Alburquerque
Aldealcano
Venta real
Guadalupe
Truxilla
Dueña
Venta de las herterias
ESTREMA
Villarta
Emerita Merida
Villa nueva
Campanario
Torre de Moxia
Caſtra
Cumbre de S Bartholomeo
Cumbre de en medio
Magazela
Ruesta
DURA
Pax Augusta Badajos
Olivenca
Arache
La naua
Cartagana
Cumbres majores
Cala
Ellarena
Realejo
Guadalcanal
Xabugo
S. Olalla
Aragena
La Higuera
Cazalla
El cerro
Cufre
Almaden
ALCU
S. Barbara
Cabeças cunas
El Villar
Constantina
Raymogo
Calamea
Elmadano
Elpedroso
Las cuevas
Calannes
Caſtil de las guardas
Caſtil blanco
La Puebla de los infantes
Hiſpalen
Almandra
Buyron
Valverde
Genera
Villa nueva
Alcolea
Guillena
Lora
Caſtillejos
El granado
Alezna
Tejina
Arenes
Guadaroſa
S. Lucar ohama
La Campana
Venta de Palmar
Seville, olim HISPALIS
El Condado
villa raſa
Veas
Tagueron
Niebla
Fuentes
Gibraleon
Yaraquc
Lepe
Cartaya
Rinco
S. Miguel
Palos
Marchena
Paradas
Eſtrahal
Utrera
Las Arenas gordas
Alcanterilla
Las Cabeças
Lebrixa
Eſpera
BETURIA.
Trebuxena
Bornos
Arcos
Villa Martin
Aeſtuarium vulgo La Maresma
S. Lucar de Barameda
Chipiona
Rota
S. Maria
El puerto de S. Maria
Medina Sidonia
Gaditani Diœceſis
Cadiz opp. olim Gades
Puerto Real
Punta de S. Sebaſtian
TURDETANIA Strabonis
Ronda, olim ARUNDA. MUNDA
Torres de Merced los Almadraues
Caſtillo
Puerto de Suaco
I. S. Petro
Conil
Cabo Trafalgar
MELLARIA Ptolo
Algezira
Gibraltar
OCEANVS OCCIDENS
ANDALVZIA continens SEVILLAM et CORDVBAM.
TALIS.
FRETUM HERCULEUM SIVE GADITANU nunc Eſtrecho de Gibraltar
C. Spartel
Tanger
AFRICAE
MERI

EP TS ENTRIO 16 17 18

CASTI: LIÆ

Calatrava Vela Corriancillo S. Iuan

Ciudad real Almagro Fardilla S. Cruz El convento de Calatrava Membrilla Villa nueva de los Infantes

Guadiana Riu. Almodovar del campo Venta la reina Solana Villa manrique Villa rubia Bovilla

Campo de Alcocer

Sierra de Alcaraz

PARS.

Venta de la Hermandad Guadalupe Herrera Molelino La Puebla del cocer Curita Ventas nuevas La venta Herrera La Venta de los palacios Inatarafi Villa nueva de Alcaraz

Cabeça del Buey Athama Ventala Benalcazar Lunares Vilches Villa nueva La puente Ubeda

Sierra Morena, Oropeda mons Fosiro Guadalimar R. Mesibar Baeça Andujar Guadalquivir R. Punta de Ubeda Cacurla Martin Serano

CLASTRO S. Iulian Illiturgis el Idamus Iaen Montesa aut Virgaon Alva Huescar Velez el rubio

Rio Frio Torre de campo Las Guardas

Guadalquivir R. Carpio Alcaudate Martos Tucci Venta Caravajal

Corduba Guadal caçer Cambil Solera

Cordubensis Vacna Aravira Elajo Bala

Palma Santella Rambla Moron Alcala real Guarda fortuna Aillar

Monte major Cabral Puerto lope As nallas Guadix Kalul

El ponton don Gonçalo Aguilar Pega Segua Granada Bata

Ximil Rio. Singulis olim Dioecesis S. Fe

Lagunas Elgaro

Ximil Rio Van de cacin Dignaria

Archidona Lora Alhama Sierra Nerada Fuensanta Cabel

Venta Rio fria Malacitanæ Olivera Sinariales Tedrera Campill. Cartama

Antequera Dalias Almeria

Hardales Van del ygual Salobreña Motril

Lora Almuñecar Castel de fierro Adra Regnet

Venta de Vche Van de rio Velez Malaga Ventajat Atalaia de Velez

Laventa Malaga Belmeliana Cartama

Manda Fuengirola Marbella

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dayes *Sevilla*; & is the faireſt city not of *Andaluzia* alone, but of all *Spaine*. It is in compaſſe 6. miles, & is ſeated upon the river *Betis*, in a very fine and pleaſant place; is environned vvith beautifull Walls, & adorned vvith many magnificent & ſtately buildings. The Cathedral Church called *S. Maries* ſurpaſſed all the Churches of Chriſtendome for greatneſſe, for ſumptuous ſtructure & for a faire and high ſteeple, from the topp vvhereof one may ſee all the city and the countrie lying farre and neere about it. Within the Royaltie of *Sivilla*, there are an infinite number of Monkes & Nunns Cloiſters and aboue 120. Hoſpitalls, all provided vvith large incomes, vvhereof ſome of them haue 800. yea, ſome aboue 15000. Ducats yearely: but the Monaſterie of *Gertoſius* exceedeth them all, being endovved vvith no leſſe then 25000. Crovvnes of yearely revenue. What ſhall I ſpeake of the Kings magnificent Palace, the ſumptuous houſes of Dukes, Earles & Lords vvhich are in it, beſides the ſtately houſes belonging to the Citizens, being embelliſhed vvith delicate Orchards, Gardens and Fountaines & many ancient *Aque-ductꝰ*, vvhich by conduit pipes conveyeth vvater into their ſtreets, houſes and Gardens; as alſo the nevv buildings built for the accommodation of the Citizens upon the cities charge, reaching as farre as the ſtreight of *Gibraltar*, beautified vvith many pleaſant places and vvalkes. Vnder the Iuriſdictiõ of this citie are no leſſe the 2000. ſmall villages. It is alſo a moſt flouriſhing Vniverſitie, vvherein ſtudied *Arias* the *Moore*, that excellent & learned *Schollar*, Pope *Silveſter* II. and *Leander*. This city alſo hath bred *Benedictus Arias Montanus*, that excellent Devine ſo ſkillfull in all languages; & is famous therebeſides for tvvo Provinciall Councills holden here; the firſt Anno 584. the laſt Anno 636. Here are alſo continually maintained 30000. Gennets for the ſervice of the King. The River *Betis* devided it into tvvo parts, both joyned together by a ſtately and a beautifull bridge. It vvas recouvered by *Ferdinand* the II. of *Caſtile* Anno 1248. From hence come our Sivill Orenges, from hence the Caſtilians hoiſe ſaill tovvards the Indians. And laſtly here reſteth the Body of *Chriſtopher Columbus*.

Other leſſer tovvnes.

Fiue miles from *Sivill* is the tovvne of *Palatium* or *Palantia*, vvhere there ſtands a very ancient Caſtle by the Sea ſide called *Palacios*, upon the vvay as ye goe from S. *Lucas* to *Gibralter*. Then ye come to *Cabeca* a ſmall tovvne, lying upon the entrance into the Mountaines to the Southvvard of *Malaga*. And ſome three miles further to the Soutvveſtvvard *Lebrixa*, called by Ptol. *Nebriſſa*, & by Plinie *Venera*, having formerly bene ſited, vvhere the river *Bathis* flovved up & dovvne, but novv ſtands 8000. paces from it, becauſe the left arme of the river vvas dammed up. It vvas firſt founded by *Liberus Pater*, being a pleaſant tovvne vvith a very ancient Caſtle in it, vvith excellent grounds lying round about it, and is in regard of its Burgeſſes, much commended by Ælius Antonius as an ornament of all Spaine. The tovvne novv called *Carmona* vvas heretofore called by Strabo *Carmon*, by Anton. *Carmo* & by Ptol. *Charmonia*. It vvas alſo heretofore named *Colonia Martia*, as Onuphrius ſhevveth out of the Antiquities.

Marchena.

It is novv called *Marchena*, vvhere are bred the beſte Gennets of *Spaine*, & ſtands upõ a hill, having round about it a very pleaſant ſoile. *Lora* is alſo under *Andaluzia*, lying upon the right ſide of the river *Betis*, called in an old ſtone & in ancient monuments *Axalita*, as Cluſius teſtifieth, & by Ambroſius Moralis *Flavium Axalitatum*: it lieth betvveene *Sivill* & *Corduba*. *Moron* vvas heretofore called *Arucci*, as Cluſius ſhevveth out of Plinie, Anthonine and a very ancient inſcription. *Oſſuna* is named by Appianus *Orſona*, by Strabo *Orſon*, and by Plinie *Vrſo*, but in an old inſcription, as alſo by Hirtius it is called *Vrſao*. The tovvne *Ecea* lying upon the river *Singulis* is novv called *Xivil* or *Chevill*: by Ptol. *Aſtigis*, and by Plinie *Auguſta Fenna*, being a ſmall tovvne lying ſome 13. miles from *Sivill*. Halfe vvay betvveene *Sivill* and *Corduba*, on the right ſide of the river *Betis* ſtandeth *Penaflor*, ſuppoſed to be Ptolomies *Illipula Magna* ſeated in the midſt of the Confines of the *Turduli*, called by Plinie *Ilpa Italica*, being under the juriſdiction of *Sivill*. Ten miles from thence lieth Ptolomies *Corduba*, vvhich

The Kingdome of Corduba.

gaue denomination to the Kingdome of *Corduba*, once the Royall Seate of the *Mooriſh* Kings, & the moſt rich, & fertill Countrie in all Spaine. Plinie nameth it *Colonia Patritia*, vvhich *Moralis* alſo proveth by an ancient marble ſtone. Iohannes Gerundenſis ſaith, that *Corduba* is as much to ſay as *Cor-Betis*. It hath bred heretofore many braue Souldiers, and famous learned men. *Corduba* by reaſon of the fertility of its fields, the pleaſant Orchards and Gardens found about it, and the healthfull vvaters, is held moſt happie, for vvhich reaſon Silius Italicus in his third

Corduba the golden field.

booke calleth this Countrie lying round about it *The Golden field*. Here vvas borne Lucan and both the Seneca's.

This Citie (as Mr. Heylin ſaith) is vulgarly called *Cordova*, vvhence the true *Cordovan* leather commeth, made of the ſkinne of a *Sardinian* beaſt. Neere unto this city is a vvood of 30. miles in lenght, having nothing but Oliue trees, & not farre from hence by the village called *Munda*, vvas fought that notable Battell betvveene *Cæſar* & the Sonns of *Pompey*. The honour of the day fell

Cæſars & Pompeys Battell.

unto *Cæſar*, vvho then made an end of the Civill vvarrs: vvhich that very day foure yeares before vvere begun by *Pompey* their Father. In this Battell *Cneus Pompejus* vvas ſlaine, and his ſtrength broken; neither did *Cæſar* eſcape vvithout great loſſe, he never being before ſo put to his laſt trumpe: for ſeing his Souldiers giue back, he reſolutely maintained the fight, bidding them remember they had at *Munda* forſaken their Generall. Shame, and his noble example, encouraged his Souldiers to a nevv onſet, vvhich vvas honoured vvith the *Trophies* of victorie. This vvas the laſt field that ever *Cæſar* fought, he being not long after mutdered in the Senate-houſe. In other places he uſed to ſay, *He fought for honour*, in this *for his life*. Fiue miles from *Cordova* to the Southvvard lieth *Mons Major* or *Monte Major*, vvhich is ſuppoſed to be Ptolomies *Vlia*, a tovvne of the *Turduli in Hiſpania Betica*, and Anthoninus his *Vlia*. Ten miles from *Corduva* is *Mons Aureus* called *Mont-Oro* or the *Golden Mount*, vvhich is held to be Anthonines *Epora*. In Ptolomie, in ſtead of *Epora*, it is vvritten *Ebura*, vvhich is a miſtake, ſeing it lieth not in *Betica*, but rather in *Luſitania*, and more corruptly is read in Plinie *Repepora*, vvhere it is alſo called *Federatorum*.

Having deſcribed *Corduba* I vvill novv returne againe to *Sivilla*, and take my journey through *Palatium*, over the bridge of *Alcantarilla*, and vvill paſſe by *Cabeca* & *Nebriſſa* to *Luciferi Fanum*, vvhich the Latins, imitating Strabo in his third booke, named it *Lucen Dubia*, that vvhich is novv called *Lucar di Barrameda*, being a great Haven tovvne. About foure miles from thence to the Eaſtvvard, lieth a tovvne vvhich the Spaniards call *Xeres de la Frontera*, vvhich is as much to ſay, as the beginning or end of *Spaine*, vvhẽce come our Xeres ſacke, commonly called Sherrie ſacke. Navigierus in his booke of travells thinks this to be Livius his *Aſta* and Anthonines *Haſta*. But Moralis mainteyneth the countrarie, that *Aſta* retayneth ſtill its ancient name, and that that place ſhould haue laine about the river *Guadaleta*, vvhich is novv called *Maſa de Aſta*: But *Ortelius* is of the opinion, that this tovvne vvas drovvnd and ſunke vvith the Iland *Tarteſſus*, vvhich lay in the mouth of the river *Betis*. About a hundred furlongs from the mouth of the ſaid river *Betis* ſtandeth the tovvne of *Chipiona* called by Strabo *Capionis Turris*. Vpon the mouth of the river *Letbes*, novv called *Guadaleta*, and in the Arabicke tongue *Bedelas* lieth *Portus Sancta Maria* vulgarly called in Spaniſh *El Puerto de Santa Maria*. On the other ſide of the river *Letha* lieth *Medina Sidonia*, vvhoſe Duke vvas Captaine Generall of the invincible Armade 1588. A litle further to the Southvvard in the nooke of the ſtraight ſtandeth *Conilium*, a gallant tovvne, being ſome ſixe miles from *Cales Males*, and under the Commaund of the Duke of *S. Lucar* or *Medina Sidonia*. *Georgius Auſtriacus* thinketh, that this *Conilium* ſhould be *Carteia*, but Ptolomie makes it to be *Tariſſa*. *Tariſſa* is ſeated at the end of the promontorie tovvard Afrike, and ſo called becauſe *Turiff* the Leader of the Moores in *Spaine* here landed. *Vegelium* commonly called *Vegel* is but a litle tovvne, yet famous in regard of the ſituation and the trading that is in it. It ſtandeth upon a hill, having on the Eaſt ſide of it fine plaine fields, on the South the Arabian Mountaines, and tovvards the North and Weſt it looketh into the vaſt and raging Ocean. A litle further lieth *Munda* ſo called by Plinie, but novv *Monda*. Some thinke that Old *Munda* is that tovvne vvhich is novv called *Ronda Veia*, and that *Monda* lying tvvo miles from it, vvas built by the *Arabians*, vvho gaue it this ancient name.

Guadaleta.

Medina Sidonia.

GRANADA.

Name, Site and Fertility.

Townes. Granada.

GRanada is bounded vvith *Murcia* on the Eaſt, *Vandaluzia* on the Weſt: *Caſtile* North: and the *Mediterranean* South. This Countrie is very fruitfull. The chiefe citie is *Granada* a fine ſtately tovvne, from vvhence the Countrie takes its denomination, and vvhence come our *Granada* ſtockings. The houſes hereof, are built all of curious free-ſtone, vvith delicate and artificiall maſonry, ſhevving great magnificencie. It is repleniſhed vvithin vvith abundance of vvholeſome and pleaſant ſprings, & fenced vvithout vvith a ſtronge Wall, in vvhich are 12. Gates, and 130. Turrets. Heere is ſtill to be ſeene the Palace of the *Mooriſh* Kings, an excellent & magnificent ſtructure, covered over vvith Gold, and indented vvith *Moſaicall* vvorkes. This city is the ordinarie Parliament and Court of Iuſtice for all the Southerne parts of *Spaine*. Secondly, *Alamia* famous for her baths. Thirdly, *Malaga* or *Malaca*, a tovvne ſacked by *Craſſus*, the rich Romane, vvho flying into *Spaine*, to avoid the furie of *Marius* and *Cinna*, vvho had ſlaine his Father and Vncle, hid himſelfe, and his companions eight months together in a Caue, but having intelligence of their deaths, he iſſued out, & ranſacked amongſt many other cities this *Malaga*. From hence come our *Malaga* ſacks. This citie vvas taken from the *Moores* by *Ferdinand* the Catholique 1487. The others are *Almeria*, a great Haven tovvne and *Oſſunna*.

Alamia.

Malaca.

Almeria.

ESTREMADVRA.

EStremadura hath on the Eaſt and North *Caſtile*, on the Weſt *Portugall*, on the South *Andaluzia*. Itvvas ones called *Baturia* from the river *Betis* vvhich runneth through it. The principall citie is *Merida* (formerly called *Auguſta Emerita*) nigh unto vvhich vvas the Battell betvveene *Vallia* King of the *Gothes* and *Ataces* King of the *Alani*, and *Vandals* (ſurnamed *Silinges*) the victorie vvhereof falling to the *Gothes*, cauſed the *Vandals* to leaue their firſt footing in *Spaine*. This tovvne ſprung from the ruine of *Norba Cæſarea*; vvhich by *Petronius* and *Aframius*, tvvo of *Pompeys* Captaines, vvas layd euen vvith the ground, for adhering faithfully to *Iul. Cæſar*. It vvas built & made a *Colonie* by *Auguſtus*, vvho placing in it his old Souldiers, vvhome the Latins call *Emeriti*, gaue it the name of *Auguſta Emerita*. 2. *Guadalcanall*, famous for the Mines of Gold and Silver. The firſt *Incola*, or Inhabitants thereof vvere the *Veſtones*. It vvas taken from the *Moores* 1147.

Merida.

Guadalcanall.

The descriptiõ of the Kingdome OF VALENCIA, MVRCIA,

With the Ilands of

Majorca, Minorca and Ivica.

Name. VALENTIA tooke its name frõ the Metrapolis Valentia, being a brave Merchant-towne, and of reverend antiquitie. It is environned on the South with Murcia, on the West with both the Castiles, on the North with Arragon, & on the East with the Mediterranean Sea. It hath as sweete & as wholesome an aire, as any other part of Spaine; by reason of the coole westerne winds, which blow upon the surface thereof, and make it so milde and temperate, that in all seasons of the yeare, yea about New-yeares day, ye shall see yonge men and maides, carrie Nose-gayes in their hands, as in some other places they use to doe in Aprill and Maye. *Soile. Fertilty.* The Soile is rich, abounding in all things, as Sugar, wine, Oyle, Wheate, Rice, and all kinde of delicate fruits. Betweene Valentia and Derthosa, in a place called Buriel are silver mines, & in some other grounds named Aioder, they finde stones with traces and veines of gold growing in them. At *Cabo Finisterre* are yron mines, and about Segorbia coale-pits, out of which in ancient times were digged Marble, which they sent to Rome. By Piacento they digge out of the earth Alablaster, and here & there some Alum, Red-stone, Chalke and Lyme.

The Mauritanean Princes possessed the City of Valentia a long time, which was governed by many of them, and having oftentimes bene beseiged, & assaulted by the Kings of Arragon. Was at last after a long seige taken in by King Iames, who forced their Generall Zaen Maure, and fiftie thousand Moores, to abandon and forsake this Citie, and to flie to Denia, taking all their gold, silver armes, and household stuffe along with them. Valentia then being left desolate, King Ieames planted a new Colonie in it, consisting of *Catalonians* and *Arragonians*, whereof the Governours divided the town amongst the new Inhabitants, according to their qualitie & state, where they made new Lawes and Statutes, & recorded in it 380 heads of famillies. About the yeare of our Lord 788, this Province gott first the title of a Kingdome, whereof the Historie speaketh thus: Hizen King of *Cordoba* being deceased, his Sonne named Alca, raigned after him about the yeare of Christ 788. Whose Uncle Aodala, a Lord of Valentia sending for his other brother called *Culema*, who was before disinherited: these two brethren joining together, having levied a mightie armie marched directly to *Cordoba*, attempting to thrust their Nephew out of his realme, but were both of them defeated in a battle. *Aodala* saving himselfe by flight, retired againe into Valentia. After this the chiefetaines of the Moores interposing themselves, and mediating betweene the Nephew, and the two Uncles prevailed so farre with them, that they came to a composition, so that *Aodala* should entitle himselfe King of Valentia, and *Culema* had given him out of the revenue of Valentia a thousand Moradines (which were certaine peeces of money) for his table, and five thousand Moradines besides for his extraordinary expences. Which agreement *Aodala* ratifying, he then called himselfe the first King of Valentia.

Amongst the townes in this royaltie, Valencia is accounted the chiefest, being an Episcopall Sea, which had her first Originall from King Romus, calling it after his owne name *Roma*. It is situated within the inmost nooke of the Sucronian Gulfe, upon the right side of the mouth of the River Turia, and is very famous for their Civility, good Policy, learned men, all manner of curious and rich manufactures, their Nobilitie and Gentrie (which live in peace, and concerd one with an other) excelling also in all kinde of marchandises and commodites. Here is a Universitie, in which Saint Dominicke, the Father of the Dominicans studied. I cannot passe over in silence one thing, which *Luccus Marinæus Siculus* relateth of the Valencians, that they have a custome every yeare upon Saint Mathews day, after they have bene at Church, & said masse and prayers, they all goe into the gallowes field, where all the dead bodies of condemned persons, are either buried or hange, whose disperced bones they gather up, or take down from the gallowes, and laying them all upon a Beere, in great solemnity carrie them to the Church-yard, where their Citizens are buried, and there after they have said prayers, and made their offers, lay them into a grave. *Petrus Medinensis* mentioneth, that there are above ten thousand fresh springs Fountaines and Wells within this Citie.

Upon the left side of the River *Turia* not farre from *Valentia*, stood Ptolonies *Saguntum Hedtanorum*, which by Strabo was called *Saguntus*, by Stephanus *Zacynthus*, and by Antoninus *Secundum*, but abusively. It is now supposed to be Morvedere, so named *à Muris Veteribus*: Appianus writeth, that it was a Colonie of the *Zacynthioni*, which some conjecture was first founded by Saguntim, the Sonne of Hercules. Some imagine also that it got this name from the Sagi Iberici. The Site thereof is described by Silius Italicus in his first booke.

In Seguntum now called Morvedre, besides the Theater and Scena, are many other antiquities, as the Tombes of the Sergii, Lucius Galbæ and Sergius Galbæ, and diverse others of their famillie, with whose stones the Cloister of the Bretheren of the holy Trinitie was founded. Segorbia is none of the meanest townes in Valentia, called by Ptolomee and Strabo *Segobriga*, in the opinion of Vasæus, Clusius, Tarapha, Emanuel Enricus, and some others it was called in Augustus come *Segobrigam*, and the Inhabitants by Plinie *Segobricenses*, placing them in *Celtiberia*.: but Moralis is *Townes.*

MURCIÆ PARS

CASTEL LÆ

Illicitanus ſinus

MARIS TERRANEI

Artenſium ſive Dianum prom. quod et Hemeroſcopium et Ferraria

Leucæ Hiſpanicæ

Milliaria Germanica

Occi.

Ori.

PARS

ARRAGONIAE

PARS

MEDI

Sucronensis sinus

VALENTIA
REGNVM.
Cõtestani. *Ptol.*
Edetani *Plin.*

PARS.

Arragoniæ pars

Mequinenza
Fraga
Alcubler
Villa Nueua
Alcolea
Alcaniz
Caudete
Requena
Xelua
Xelda
Alcala
Cedrillas
Montagudo
Villarroya
Fuentes
Curueo
Frayuela
Morella
Cortes
Xerica
Viuel
Segorbe
Sot
Domenjo
Eltoro
Andrella
Bexit
Barracas
Pena
Puebla
Montanejos
Argiol
Perolanes
Cirat
Figueras
Torre chiua
Benemalefa
Moscaron
Villamalefa
Villamiel
Toga
Vallat
Fanfara
Ligo
Aleorra
Huesma
Molinos
Borriol
Venta
Villa nueua
Cabanes
Villa real
Almenara
Burriana
Nules
Almazora
Castellon de la plana
Benicasim
Oropesa
Torre blanca
Alcala
Cabo de Oropesa
Cabo de Tortosa
Tortosa
Ebro fl.
Guadalauiar fl.
Mijares fl.
Millars fl.
Xucar fl.
Turia
Sagunto
Murbiedro
Valencia
Alberique
Alcudia
Carcagente
Algezira
Sueca
Cullera
Gandia
Denia
Xabea
Alicante
Elche
Orihuela
Murcia
Lorca
Caudete
Villena
Sax
Elda
Petrer
Elche
Crevillente
Guardamar
Alicante
Xabea
Denia
Gandia
Cullera
Sueca
Algezira
Carcagente
Alberique
Valencia
Murbiedro
Sagunto
Xucar fl.
Turia
Guadalauiar fl.
Ebro fl.
Tortosa
Cabo de Tortosa
Cabo de Oropesa
Oropesa
Benicasim
Castellon de la plana
Almazora
Nules
Burriana
Villa real
Cabanes
Borriol
Molinos
Huesma
Aleorra
Fanfara
Ligo
Vallat
Toga
Villamiel
Villamalefa
Benemalefa
Moscaron
Torre chiua
Figueras
Cirat
Perolanes
Argiol
Alcudia
Viuel
Xerica
Coudil
Castel in ontera
Montanejos
Puebla
Pena
Barracas
Bexit
Andrella
Eltoro
Majorla
Alpuenta
Turia
Xelua
Calles
Domenjo
Sot
Corrinos
Eloſa
Faloſia
Gestalgar
Venta
Buñol
Siete aguas
Las aguas
Cortes
Xarafuel
Xeraſuel
Alcublas
Villar
Villa Marchante
Lloria
Bemfayo
Villa
Pobla
Ribarroya
Mas del bosc
Laloſa
Porta cœli
Naturia
Serra
Algar
Alfera
Algimia
Villamiel
Toga
Vallat
Fanfara
Ligo
Aleorra
Huesma
Molinos
Borriol
Venta

of the opinion, that *Segobriga* should be *Imiſta*, or *Cabeça el Griego*, Johannes Mariana being of the ſame minde. Hieronymus Surita acknowledgeth plainely, he knows not where Segorbia ſtood. In an old marble-ſtone which is at *Tarracon*, mention is made of *Segobrica*. The towne *Denia*, as Moralis & Cluſius witneſſe, was heretofore called *Dianium* by Cicero and Plinie, which they likewiſe named *Stipendiarium*. *Livies Incibilis*, which Frontianus calleth *Indibilis*, is now held by Florianus *Chelva*, though ſome make doubt of it: Plin. *Illici*, Ptol. *Illicias*, Pomp. *Illica* or *Ilce Colonia*, as it is named in old Meddals: alſo by Ptol. *Illicitani*, whence the *Illicitanus Sinus* tooke the name, is ſuppoſed to be at this day *Alicanta* or *Elche*. *Belgida* is a towne in *Celtiberia*, which retaineth ſtill the ancient name. *Leria* called by Ptol. *Hedeta*, whence the *Heditani* tooke their name, is now called *Leria*. *Laureon* was once a town of great ſtrength which Sertorius beſeiged, tooke & burned even then when Pompey, (whoſe confederates the Lauronits were) ſtood with his whole armie nigh enough unto the flame to warme his hands, & yet durſt not relieve it. *Cullera* a Sea-towne, at the mouth of the River *Xucar*, was formerly named *Sucron*, after the name of the River, and is famous in Plutarch for the victorie, which Sertorius gott here of Pompey, Pompeys armie being not onely overthrowne, but alſo himſelfe with life hardly eſcaping.

Rivers. This Country is watered with many Rivers, among the which *Turia* is the chiefeſt, the Inhabitants name this River *Guadalander*, by an ancient Arabicke word *Guetalabier*, which ſignifyeth a River of pure water. This River by what townes or places ſoever he runneth, bringeth good accommodation for traffique, to the Inhabitants thereof. There is alſo the *Xucar*, called of old *Sucron* and *Surus*, ſpringing out of the Oreſpedanean hills.

Hills and Mountaines. In this Province alſo is the Promontory Terraria, now called *Promontorium Dianium*, the refuge of the above named Sertorius, that worthy Captaine in his warres againſt Metel. & Pomp. both brave Souldiers: the firſt aged, and of great experience, the ſecond yonge and of high reſolutions: yet the former gave greater check to Sertorius proceedings then the latter: ſo that Sertorius oftentimes ſaid, that were it not for the old man Metellus, he would have whipped the boy Pompey home with rods. For he twiſe overcame this great Pompey, the firſt time dangerouſly wounding him, the ſecond time driving him out of the field. But when Pompey and Metellus joined together, he was overmatched, and yet ſeemed to retire out of the field, rather then to flie. Certainely, the Spaniards behaved themſelves very valiantly, all the time of theſe warres under him, to which Florus alludeth, ſaying: *Nec unquam magis apparuit Hiſpani militis vigor, quam Romano duce.* At the laſt, when he had a long time upheld the Marian faction, he was traiterouſly murdered by Perpenua, one of his Aſſociates, Metellus and Pompey returned in triumph to Rome.

The other two chiefe Mountaines are called *Mariola* and *Penna Goloſa*, where a great many Phyſicians Schollars and Herbaliſts walke togather, moſt excellent and rare Phyſicall herbes and ſimples, which grow upon it in abundance. Gandia is a Univerſity, lately erected by the Duke of Gandia for the Ieſuits, he being a chiefe prop of their Society.

For good government and Policie, Valentia excelleth all the townes in Spaine. The Inhabitants here abouts ſprang from the Moores, and therefore keepe their ancient language, old manners and cuſtomes. This I thought good to cite out of *M. Tullius* in praiſe of Valentia in this laſt Oration againſt *Verres*, which he giveth as a teſtimonie of their honorable carriage and behaviour.

MVRCIA.

MURCIA was in former times a very rich, and a profitable Countrie, ſtored with all fruits of the Earth, and ſo abounding in ſilver mines, that the Romans kept continually 400 men here at worke, and received the profit of 25000 Drachma's daylie. It is environned with new Caſtile, or the Kingdome of Tolledo Weſt, Granada South, Valentia North, and the Mediterranean Eaſt. The chiefe towne is *Alicante* (mentioned before) a faire harbour, from whence come our true Alicant wine, made of the juce of Mulberies, which grow here in great Plenty. *Murcia* it ſelfe (called by Ptol. *Murgi*) is ſeated on the River Segourg, from whence this Countrie is named. *Nova Carthago*, or *Cartagena*, built by *Aſdrubal* of *Carthage*, and ruined in the ſecond Punick warre, by Scipio Africanus, a man of that rare chaſtety, that during all his warres in Spaine, he would not permit any of the young Virgins of the Country, to be brought before him, leaſt his eyes ſhould betray his heart. It is now famous for the haven, which it hath very capacious & of that ſafety, that that worthy Sea-Captaine *Andreas Doria*, Admirall unto Charles the fifth, had wont to ſay, that there were but three ſafe parts in the Mediterranean, namely, *Cartagena*, *Auguſt* and *Iuly*: meaning that theſe two months, being commonly free from winds and tempeſts, were no leſſe ſecure to Matriners, then the part of *Cartagena*.

There is a great trade driven in Valentia, for from thence into the Iles *Majorica*, *Minorici*, *Sicilia* & *Sardina* they tranſport theſe commodities, as Velvets, Satins and Silke of all colors, fine Spaniſh cloth, Rice, Sugar exceeding white, Reaſons, Figgs, and all manner of Confitures.

THE DESCRIPTION OF ARRAGON.

The originall of the name.

ARAGONIA tooke its name as *Laurentius Valla* testifieth from the *Autrigoni* a people of *Spaine* or as *Antonius Nebricensis*, and *Vasæus* imagine; from the antient citie of *Tarracona*. Some say this name is derived from *Ara Herculis*, and *Agonalibus Ludis*, which if so, it is straunge, that the Ancients should haue wholly forgotten; to haue written some thing of *Arragon*. Others say, it is called after the name of the river *Aragon*, whose head beginneth in this Countrie, & runneth into the *Ebro*.

Bounds.

This Realme is bounded on the West with *Navarre*, on the East with *Catelogne*, on the South with *Castile*, and on the North side of it lie the *Pyrenian* Mountaines. The most part of it is a rough, and a drye Countrie, especially in that part, which lieth next the *Pyrenean* Alpes, so that if one travells a whole day he shall scarcely see a house: yet there are some Valleys in it, which are very fruitfull in Graine and other fruits, principally in such grounds as are moistned with waters and rivers.

Fertility.

The ancient Kings & Gouvernement.

The first King of this Countrie was *Raymir* (as most writters witnesse) who was chosen King in the yeare of Christ 1016.

After him succeeded in the Gouvernment his Sonne *Sancho*, and next him *Pedro*, who added diverse townes to his Crowne. After the decease of this *Pedro*, his brother *Alphonso* succeeded, because he had noe other heires: and dying without issue, they fott *Raymir* out of a Cloister, and made him King. His onely Daughter *Vrraca* was giuen in marriage to *Raymund* Earle of *Barcelona* who succeeded his Brother in lawe in the gouvernment, and so *Barcelona* was conveyed to the Kingdome of *Arragon*.

About the yeare of our Lord 1250. *James* Brother in lawe to *Alphonso* the tenth King of *Castile*, possessed this Kingdome fortie yeares, and withall the Iles of *Majorca* & *Minorca*, which were also called *Baleares*, he brought also the Citie of *Valentia* under his power & obeissance.

Pope *Nicolas* the Third bestowed this Kingdome upon his Sonne *Don Pedro*, who dyed of a wound which he receiued in a navall fight, against the French. After him many others succeeded in this Kingdome till at last *Ferdinand* the Great, by marrying Queene *Isabel* added the Kingdomes of *Valentia* and *Catalonia* unto *Arragon*, and brought the Gouvernment of them under one Kinge.

He that desireth to be more particularly informed of the originall, and beginning of these Kingdomes, and the memorable acts of the Kings of *Arragon*, *Valentia* & *Catalonia*, as also how these Kingdomes came to be annexed together, may read the first part of *Roderick Sancho* his booke & 13. Chapter of his Spanish Chronicle, as also *Lucius Marinæus Siculus* his 18. Booke of the Kings of *Spaine*, and others.

Cities & Townes. Lerida.

One of the chiefest cities of *Arragon* is 1. *Lerida* an Vniversitie, situated one the river *Cinga*, which rising in the *Pyrenean* hills, deviding *Catelogne* from *Arragon* emptieth it selfe into the *Iberus*. It was called of old *Ilerda*, and is famous for the incounter, which hapned nigh unto it, betweene *Herculejus* the *Quæstor*, or *Treasurer* of *Sertorius* army, and *Manilius Proconsul of Gallia*, wherein *Manilius* was so discomfited, & his army consisting of three Legions of foote, and 1500. horse, was so routed, that he almost alone was scarce able to recouver this city.

Saragossa.

But the principallest and chiefest city of this Kingdome is *Saragossa*, anciently called by Plinie & others *Cæsar-Augusta*, and by Ptolomie *Cæsarea-Augusta*, as it is written in old Meddalls. It is supposed that *Iuba* King of the *Mauritani* was the first Founder of it, who gaue it the name *Saldyba*, which is as much to say as *Iuba Domus*, and that afterward it gott the name of *Cæsarea-Augusta*. One of the *Mauritanian* Kings, called *Aigoland* (who as Bishop *Turpne* writeth) longe time made *Charlemaigne* beleeue, he would be baptized, and the time now at hand, in which he should performe his promisse; he very gallantly accompained came to the French Court: where seing many Lazars & poore people expecting an almes from the Emperours table, he asking what they were, was answered, that they were the messengers and servants of God: on these words, he speedely returned desperately protesting, that he would not serue that God, which could keepe his servants noe better. Se M^r. Heylin. This City is situated upon the side of the river of *Ebro*, in an euen plaine field, having a longe stone-bridge over this river, whereof Strabo maketh mention in his third booke. This towne lieth in the fashion of a *Pantoffle* and is as finely, and as brauely built, as any towne in *Spaine*, having seuen and twentie Parochiall Churches in it, whereof the chiefest is called *Noustra Senora del Pilar*: besides 14. Monasteries. It hath foure Gates of an equall distance one from an other, opening towards the foure Corners of the World, & is encompassed with a stronge wall, & fortified with many turrets upon it. In this citie the Kings of *Arragon* had wont to be crowned by the Bishop thereof, who is *Primate* of this Realme. This towne was recovered from the *Moores* by *Alphonso* of *Navarre* 1118.

Huesca.

Osca is called so by the Latinists, Ptolomie and Plutarke, in the life of *Sertorius*, is now *Huesca*. *Iulius Cæsar* calleth the ancient Inhabitants thereof the *Oscenses*, & of the *Oscensean* Coine Livius maketh mention in his 24. booke. Vellejus Paterculus nameth it *Eteosca* but amisse, & writeth that *Sertorius* was here made a wave. It is an Episcopall Seate, & an Vniversity, a place longe time dedicated to Learning. For heither (as M^r. Heylin citeth) *Sertorius* caused all the noble mens Sonnes of *Spaine* to be brought, & provided them of Schoolmasters for the Greeke and Latine tongues; bearing their parents in hand, that he did it onely to make them fitt to undergoe charge in the common wealth; but indeed to haue them as Hostages, for their Fathers faith, and loyaltie towards him. It lieth upon the river *Suela*.

Tarrasona.

Tarrasona is seated neere unto Mount *Caci*, and in some mens opinion, was first founded by the *Tyrians*, and the *Ausones*.

Iaca.

Iaca lieth in a Valley on the very Northerne edge of all the Countrie, & heretofore the inhabitants thereof were called *Iacetani*.

Calajuta.

Calajuta is seated in a plaine, risen out of the *Bibilitan* ruines,

NOVISSIMA ARRAGONIÆ REGNI TABULA

Authore Ioanne Baptista Labanna.

PARTE DE

PARTE DE VALENTIA.

PARTE

CATA

DEDICADA
A LOS ILLUSTRISSIMOS SENNORES
DIPUTADOS DEL REYNO DE ARRAGON
Don Iuan Bruc Montanes Abadde san Iuan
de la Penna Perlado. El licenciado Don
Iuan Lopez Campi Archidano de Aliaga
en la santa Iglesia Metropolitana de la Seo
de Caragoça Capitular Don Antonio Ximenez de Urrea, Conde de Aranda Vizconde
de los Vizcondados de Vnta y Rueda, señor
de la tenencia de Alcalaten, y de las Baronias de Venialbo Atalaya y Cortes, noble
de primera hoja. Don Gerenymo de Urrea,
noble de segunda. Francisco de Espeleta
Capitan de cauallos continuo del Rey nuestro señor,
Caualliero. Pedro Lopez Gan Hidalgo Don
Galaçian Cerdan de Escatron y Neredia
señor de Vsta y Comenda. Por Caragoça:
Martin Crusso Ciudadano de la Ciudad
de Calatayud. Nouicus Mendias.

Leuca Hispanica.

Milliaria Germanica Communia.

CASTILLA.

PARTE

DE

NAVAR

RA.

Bardena

del Rei

Pamplona

Val de Canfranc

Bigorra

Gascunna

Comminges

Foix.

PARTE DE FRANCIA.

Amstelodami,
Sumptibus Henrici
Hondii.

Occidens

Septentrio.

Oriens

ruines, which are yet to be seene there to this daye, with diverse other antiquities, leying about halfe a Spanish mile from this towne upon a hill, which is vulgarly called *Bambola* or *Baubola*: this hill is almost envitonned round about with the river *Salona*. The situatiō whereof Martial lib. 1. Epigram. 62. describeth, as his birth-place: and Paulinus and Ausonius write, that *Bibilis* hungh upon the ridge of a craggie rocke. Ptolomie calleth it *Bilbis* but not rightly, Martial names it *Augusta Bilbilis*, as appareth also in many old Meddalls. It is seated by the river *Cinga* upon a small hill in a good soile.

Moson. *Moson* is also a gallant towne in *Arragon*, famous for entertayning the King of *Spaine* every third yeare: At which time the people of *Arragon*, *Valence* and *Catelogne* present the King with 600000. Crownes: vidz. 300000. for *Catelogne*, 200000. for *Arragon*, & 100000. for *Valentia*. And well may they doe thus, for at other times they sit rent-free, as it were, onely they acknowledge the King of *Spaine*, to be the head of their common wealth.

Barbastrum. The other lesser townes in *Arragon* are *Barbastrum*, famous for the making of Steele bowes. Ptolomie calleth this towne *Burtinum*, and Anthonine *Berlina*.

Fraga. *Fraga* lieth betweene *Ilerda* and *Cæsar-Augusta*. Verrerius thinketh it to be Ptolomies *Gallica Flavia*, and Anthonines *Gallicum*, others place *Gallicum* to lie in that place, where now *Zuera* standeth, in which Country are found many monuments and peeces of old paved-waies.

Gurrea. *Gurrea* formerly called *Fortum Galore*, as Anthonine gesseth, lay betweene *Cæsar Augusta* and the *Pyreneans*. *Aierbion* lieth now as Anthonine & some others suppose where *Ebellinum* did stand.

Vrgella. The towne *Vrgella* which is called by Aimonius *Orgellum*, and possible by Ptolomie *Orgia*, lieth not farre from the head of the river *Sicoris*. There were other townes, which haue bene so ruined, that their is noe memoriall left of them, amongst which *Calagurris Nassica* was none of the meanest, and a better towne then that which is so called in *Navarre*. Cæsar *in lib.* 1. *Belli Civilis*, nameth the Inhabitants thereof *Calagurritani*: and *Sueton* writeth, that here laye the gard of the Emperour *Augustus*, as ye may reade in the raigne of *Augustus* Cap. 49. Plinie nameth them *Nassaci*. The rivers which water this Country, are the *Ebro*, *Cinga*, *Gallego* and some others.

This Kingdome of *Arragon* had an other forme of Gouvernment then the other Kingdomes of *Spaine*. It was their custome to haue a Magistrate over them, whome they called *Medius Iudex*, to whome they might appeale from their King, if he had done them any wronge.

An ancient custome. And the King before his Coronation, must not onely accept of this anciēt custome, but also is bound to declare by oath, that he would inviolably maintaine and keepe it, to which end the aforesaid *Iudex Medius* was ordayned. He was also called *Iusticia Major* and *Iusticia Arragonia*. He was entituled *Medius* because he was a *Iudge*, betweene the King and his subjects, & as a *Mediatour* betweene them both. But his authority growing too great, out of the foure States of this Kingdome were chosen 17. personages, under whome this Magistrate should be subordinate, who had power, and authority over this *Iudex* or *Iudge*, to controule him if need should require.

At *Sarragossa* was wont every yeare to be held a Convocation, which use is now brought to every second yeare, in a place where the Kinge shall appoint their meeting. Three causes there were for which this Assembly was called: The first was when the Kinge was to lay any taxation upon the people, when notwithstanding his Exchequer was well provided. Secondly when neede should require, to consult and to treate of the Succession of the Kingdome. Thirdly, when any new lawes and statutes were to be made and enacted, for the good of the realme. For without the Kings consent, and the whole Kingdomes, noe new lawes could be made, nor the ancient infringed or abrogated.

The ancient *Incole* (as M. Heylin noteth) were the *Iacetani*, *Lucenses* and *Celtiberi*. The last were a mixt people, descended both from the *Iberi* and the *Celta*, of all *Gallia* the most potent nation, who being too populous for their owne Countrie, passed over the *Pirenei*, and seated themselues here, whence this nation was called *Celtiberi*, and their Countrie *Celtiberia*, of whome Lucan speaketh thus:

—profugique à gente vetusta
Gallorum, Celta miscentes nomen Iberi.

That is,

VVho being chas'ed from Gaule their home, did frame,
Of Celta and Iberi mixt, one name.

And though wee haue made mention of some of the Kings and sent the Reader to the Chronicles of *Spaine*: yet to closse up all, wee will giue the Reader here a briefe List of all the Kings of *Arragon*.

The Kings of Arragon.

I. *Raymir* raigned 40. yeares. from Anno 1018.
II. *Sancho* 36. King of *Navarre*. 1058.
III. *Pedro Sancho's* Sonne, King of *Arragon* & *Navarre*, 14. yeares. 1094.
IV. *Alphonso Pedro's* Brother, 18. yeares. 1108.
V. *Raymir Alphonso's* Brother, 19. yeares. 1126.
VI. *Raymund Berengary* Earle of *Barcelona*, who had in marriage the onely Daughter of *Raymir*, 32. yeares. 1145.
VII. *Alphonso* the Second, the Sonne of *Raymund*, 34. yeares. 1176.
VIII. *Pedro* the Second, *Alphonso* his Sonne, 4. yeares. 1209.
IX. *Iames* raigned 62 yeares & 9. Monthes. 1219.
X. *Pedro* the Third, 9. yeares made also King of *Sicilia*. 1276.
XI. *Alphonso* the Third, 6. yeares. 1285.
XII. *Ieames* the Second, 35. yeares. 1292.
XIII. *Alphonso* the Fourth, 8. yeares. 1327.
XIV. *Pedro* the Fourth, 51. yeares. 1335.
XV *Iohn* the First, 9. yeares and 4. Monthes. 1387.
XVI. *Martin Iohns* Brother, 14. yeares. 1396.
XVII. *Ferdinand* the *Honest* Brother unto *Henry* King of *Castile*, 5. yeares. 1410.
XVIII. *Alphonso* the Fifth the Sonne of *Ferdinand* the *Magnanimous*, who was also King of *Naples* and raigned 42. yeares. 1416.
XIX. *Iohn* the Second King of *Navarre* Brother unto *Alphonso*, 20. yeares. 1458.
XX. *Ferdinand* the great Sonne unto *Iohn* surnamed the *Catholique* who marryed *Isabella* Queene of *Castile* and *Leon*, and so united *Castil*, *Leon* & *Arragon* together, by which match all *Spaine* came under one Monarch, saving the Kingdome of *Portugall*. 1478.

THE DESCRIPTION OF CATELOGNE.

The Scottish derivation of the name.



CATALONIA, of *Catalunna*, as *Volaterranus* thinketh, tooke this name from the *Gothes*, and the *Alani*, and ought rather to be called *Gothalania*. *Beatus Rhenanus Lib.* 1. *Rer. German.* is of opinion, that it should be named *Cattalania* after the *Catti* & *Alani*, who together conquered this Province of *Spaine:* others againe, fetch this name from the *Castellani*, an ancient people of *Spaine*, who should haue inhabited this Countrie. There are some others, which maintaine, that *Cathalonia* was so called from *Orthogerius Cathalot*, a Noble man of this Countrie, of whome much mention is made by *Marinaus Siculus Lib.* 9. *de Rebus Hispaniarum*, & by *L. Valla* in the raigne of *Ferdinand* King of *Arragon Lib.* 1.

Site. This Countrie is shutt in with the *Pyrenean* Mountaines, the Mediterranean Sea, and with the rivers *Ebro* and *Cinga*.

Aire. The aire aswell in Winter, as in Summer, in that part which lieth Southward, by the Sea-coast is very milde, and temperate: but the Northerne part, which lieth among the Mountaines; by reason of the cold and snow, which stay long upon them, is raw & cold.

Fertility. This Countrie is Mountainous, having fine Dales, and Valleyes betweene them, which makes it to be very fruitfull, and yeeld much encrease: chiefely in Wine, Oyle, Apples, & other fruits it surpasseth other Countries of Spaine by farre. In the sands of the river *Sicoris* are found small peeces of Gold. They haue also more store of Yron, then of Lead, Copper, and Tinne, which is somewhat scarce there. Of late they haue found diuerse precious stones, especially, about *Signimount*, where there is a veine of a precious stone called an *Amethist*, and also the *Onyx* stone, which growes not much unlike a mans navell, from whence it tooke this name. About the towne of *Tivior*, there are also veines of precious stones, which are very like your *Sardius*, & *Iasper* stones, and neere unto the head of the river *Rubricat*, is found your *Hæmatites*, or blood stone, which hath an excellent vertue to stanch blood withall.

Precious Stones.

Marble. At *Tarragona*, and *Benda* are digged out of the earth diuerse sorts and kinds of *Marble*, with fine redd and white specks & veines in them. And at *Saralea* they finde a kinde of solid, & hard *Alablaster*, whereof they make glass-windowes, so that it seemes this is that Countrie, which Plinie meant in his *Lapidibus Specularibus* speaking of *Hispania Citerior*. Not farre from *Populeta* they finde good store of *Alum*, and red-copper. There growes in this Countrie also excellent hempe, especially about the river side, which runneth by *Tarracona*, as also a kinde of *Flaxe*, of which they used to make sailes for shipping, called *Carbasa*, which groweth there in abundance.

Shipps Barkes. It is also remarkeable, that in this royaltie, the most Merchantshipps, and Galleys, which are rigged and furnished with Ordinance and Amunition, & set saile from *Barcelona*, are built here.

Woods. The Woods and Forests are in euery place full of Deere, and other game.

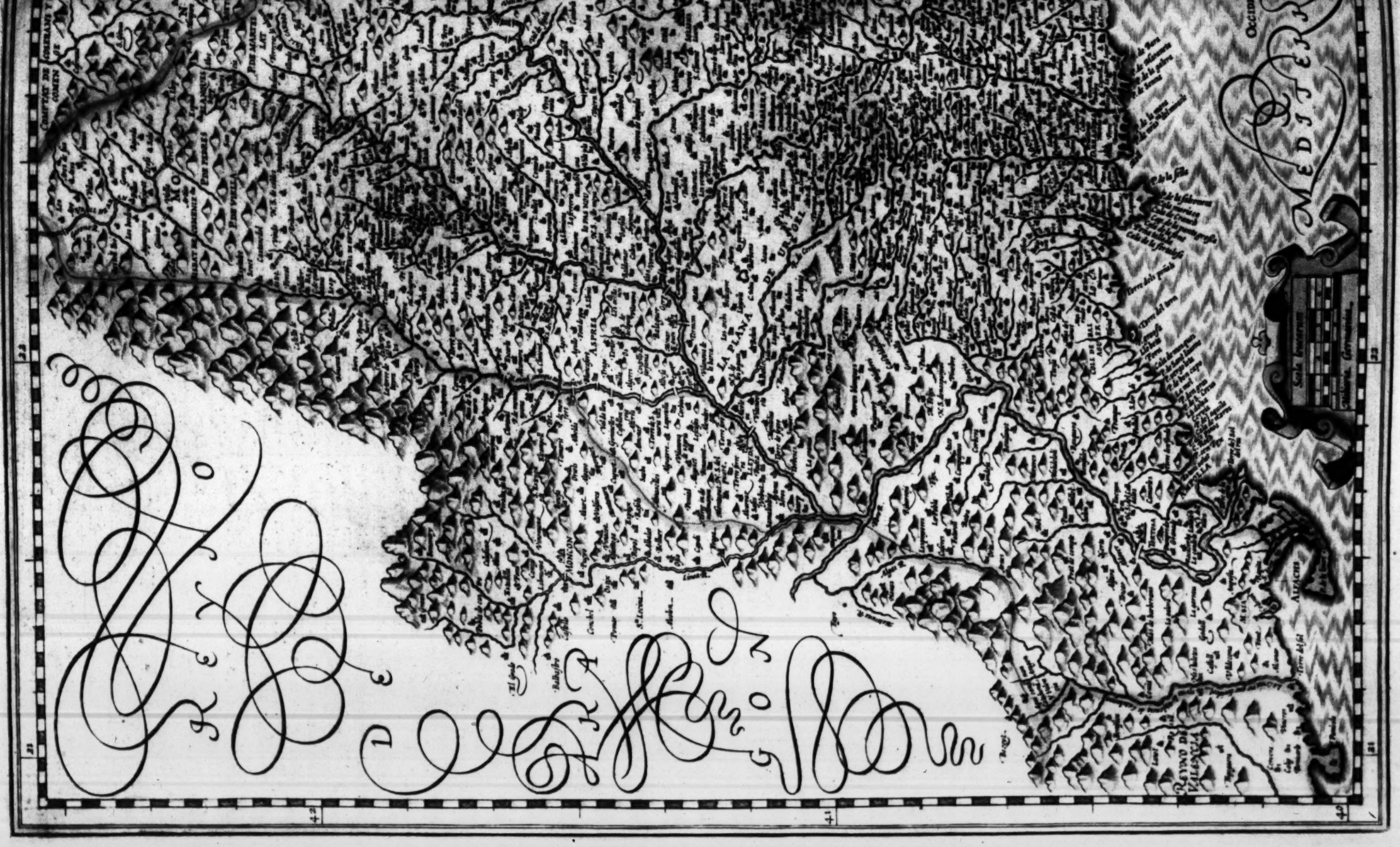
Ancient Inhabitants.

Ancient writers make mention, that diverse Nations inhabited this Countrie. 1. *Ptolomy* saith the *Castellani* dwelt here, and that *Varronius* had giuen him for his habitation the Dutchie of *Cardona*. 2. Some call the *Incolæ* of this Countrie *Indigetes*, *Ptolomie Indigetes*, and *Stephanus*, speaking of the towne *Indienna*, nameth them *Indicetes*. 3. *Livie* and *Plinie* are of opinion, that the *Ilergetes* inhabited here, whome *Polybius* calleth *Ilargetas*. 4. The *Laletani*, whereof *Plinie* writeth, from whome the *Martialia Laletania* descended. 5. *Dionysius* and *Eustachius* their *Cempsi*. 6. *Iulianus* his *Cerretani*, and *Plinie* his *Augustani*. *Silius* and *Stephanus* nameth them *Ceretanes*; the remnants whereof seemeth to be *Cerveira*, *Puigcerdia*, & *Condado de Cerdania*. 7. The *Vetteres*, as *Xilander* noteth them, were the people & inhabitants, which dwelt in *Hispania Tarraconensis* betweene *Hebro*, and the *Pyrenean* Mountaines. *Strabo* writeth hem *Betteres*, and *Isaac Casaubon* holds them to be *Anthonins Secerres*. 8. The *Ligues* by the river *Sicanis*, whereof *Thucydides*, and *Halicarnassæus* make mention. 9. *Livies* and *Plinies Ausitani*, whome *Ptolomie* calleth *Anthethanoi*. 10. *Plinies Larnenses*, which dwelt by the river, that runneth under the *Pyrenean* hills. 11. The *Ilerraones* mentioned in *Ptolomy*, amonge whome the towne *Dertosa* stood, or *Plinies Serranoenses*, or perhapps *Cæsars Ilurgavenses*. *Boterus* writeth in commendations of this Countrie in this manner: *Catalaunia* yeeldeth al things that the other Spanish Provinces produce, saving Sugars, and Italian and Spanish Prunes. There extraordinarie diligence in traffique, and trading makes them growe rich: for there is not a people in all Spaine more industrious, and laborious in all manner of knowledge, arts and manufactures then these, or those which are held in greater esteeme then they. Yet he spends his judgement upon them, that they are a turbulent and inconstant, and a peevish people, given to robberie, and for a trifell will rise up in sedition against their Magistrates, but will undergoe any labour. Otherwise this Countrie breeds many wise, and judicious men. The *Carthaginians* haue had many a bickering and fight with the Inhabitants thereof. And whensoeuer the *Romans* fought any Battel with the *Carthaginians*, it commonly hapned in this Territoire, as also betweene the *Gothes* and the *Romans*, the *Sarracens* and the *Gothes*, and the French and the *Sarracens*, this was the ordinary field & place of Battel and Combate.

Towne. Barcelonida.

The chiefe city thereof is now *Barcelone*, a gallant towne, seated upon the shoare of the Mediterranean Sea, a towne of good strenght, and antiquitie, as rising out of the ruines of *Rubicata*, an old *Colony* of the *Africans*, before the comming of the *Romans* into *Spaine*. It hath belonging unto it an indifferent faire haven, and is the seate of the *Vicegerent*, as *Mr. Heylen* saith. It hath also a wide moate, and fine houses built of free stone, pleasant gardens & orchards, with great, and large streets (not usuall in Spaine) which are kept very neate and cleane, by reason of the channells and gutters, which washe away all filt & dirt out of them.

Many Spanish Authours affirme, that *Amilcar Barcha*, the Sonne of *Hannibal* the Carthagian Generall, should haue first founded this city. Ptolomy calleth


MEDITERRANEUM MARE
Occidentale
Sinus Lugonum
Golfe de Lion
Golfe de Gennes
Golfe de Venise
Golfe de Salonique
Golfe de Satalie
Golfe de Lepante
Golfe de Corinthe
Golfe de Coron
Golfe de Modon
Golfe de Candie
Golfe de Sidre
Golfe de Sidre
Golfe de Sidre

PARTE DE FRANCIA

CATALONIÆ PRINCIPATUS DESCRIPTIO NOVA

MARIS

MARIS

OCCIDENS

ORIENS

MERI

C. DE ROMANI

LES MEDES

C. DE BADUK

C. DE PALAFUGELL

C. DE TOSSA

P. DE PINEDA

P. DE LALELLA

FOIX

COMTAT DE FOIX

ES PI

RE

CER DAN

PIRENEUS

24

25

41

40

this towne *Barcinon*, Paulinus *Barcinum*, Iornandes *Barcelona*. and Plinie saith, that it was formerly named *Faventia*. *Marinaus Siculus lib.13. 15. Rer. Hisp.* setteth forth much the beautie, and magnificencie of this towne. It was heretofore much lesser then it is now a daies, lying about a furlong from the Sea shoare: it had wont to haue foure gates, euery one of them opening and looking to one of the foure quarters of the world, being of a like distance one from an other, which now stand in the very midst of the city, each of them having a Cowes head upon the topp of them, as a token and a signe of peace, quietnesse, and of safe tillage. In processe of time it was twise girt about with a strong wall, and stately towers, and turrets standing upon them, and litle by litle came to such magnificencie & perfection that it may now be truely called the *Metropolis* of *Catalogne*. Of the Earles of *Barcelona*, and their descent, one maye read in *Rodericus Toletanus* his sixth booke of the Spanish Chronicle. *Cap.* 3. and in *Lucius Marinaus Lib.* 9. Next unto this is *Ptolomie* his *Tarraco*, and *Plinies Tarracon*, called at this day *Tarragona*. This towne in ancient times was so famous, that the greatest part of Spaine bore the name of it. Amongst the Sea-ports *Mela-Vigua* commonly called *Vicque* or *Vicq* is the richest. *Ptolomies Ausa* was a towne belonging to the *Authetani*. *Girona* is called by *Plinie* and *Anthonine Gerunda*: *Tortosa* is named in *Plinie Dertosa*, and *Plinie* calleth the people thereof *Dertosani*. *Lerida* is named by *Ptolomy*, *Stephanus*, and others *Ilerda*, & the ancient inhabitants thereof were the *Ilergetes*. The situation thereof is described by *Lucanus de bello Pharsalico* in his fourth booke, in this manner:

Tarragona.
Vicq.
Girona.
Lerida.

Colle tumet modico, lenique excrevit in altum.
Pingue solum tumulo, super hunc fundata vetusta
Surgit Ilerda manu: placidis prælabitur undis
Hesperios inter Sicoris non ultimus amnes,
Saxeus ingenti quem pons amplectitur arcu,
Hibernas passurus aquas.

Lesser townes.

The towne now called *Empurias*, or *Ampurias* is in *Silius*, *Polybius*, and *Ptolomie* named *Emporia* & by *Stephanus Emporium*. *Pomponius* and *Ptolomies Blanda* as *Beuterus*, *Florianus* and *Navagierus* conjecture, is now *Blanes*. *Florianus* saith also, that *Livie* his *Manfresa* should now be *Athanagia*. The towne *Rosa* or *Roses* is called by *Livius Rhoda*, by *Stephanus Rhode*, by *Strabo Rhodope*, and by *Ptolomie Rhodopolis*. *Ptolomies*, *Livies*, and *Plinies Iliberis* is *Colibra*, reduced now into the forme of a village having bene before a great walled towne. The *Tabula Peutingerania* name it *Cliberre*, but some againe are of the opinion, that *Illiberis* was not *Colibra*, but rather an other towne, which *Poldus Sulas*, *Olivarius Eunam*, and *Mercator* call *Illain*. That place where now *Catalonia* stands, was formerly called *Iulia Lybica*, by *Anthonine Cinniana*, and by *Ptolomie Deciana*. *Perpigna* otherwise called *Perpina* lieth in the Country of *Rossillon*. This towne and the Countrie was pawned by *Iohn* King of *Arragon* 1462. to *Levves* the Eleuenth of *France* for 300000. Crownes, and restored to *Ferdinand* the *Catholique* by *Charles* the eight in the yeare 1493. that he might not be hindred in his journey to *Naples*.

The first Earle of this Country was one *Bernard* by the graunt of *Charles* the Great, Anno 795. it continued a principality of its owne power, till *Raymund* Earle hereof marrying *Petronilla*, Daughter and heire to *Don Raymur* of *Arragon*, united this Earledome to that Kingdome An. 1134. I will now conclude Spaine, with an excellēt *Panegyrick* or *Oration*, which a French man, called Latinus *Pacatus*, made unto the Emperour *Theodosius* a Spanjard in praise and commendations of Spaine, which is this: Now may we truely say, that they haue made such a Prince, which ought of all, and by all to be chosen. For first Spaine is your *Nursing-Mother*, among all Countries most happie because, for the adorning and enriching thereof, the most high Creatour of all things, hath blessed it aboue all other Nations: for it is neither subject to the hott Southerne windes, nor to the chilling Northerne cold, but enjoyeth a milde and temperate aire, and is as an other world, situated, and shutt in betweene the *Pyrenean* Mountaines, the *Maine Ocean*, and the *Tyrrhenean Sea*. Add hereunto, the many stately Cities & Townes, the tilled & untilled grounds, wherein abundance of all fruits, and cattel are. The riches of the *Gould-bearing* rivers, and such variety of Mettalls. The Poets haue ascribed to some people strange wonders, as that *Gargara* abounded in Wheate and Corne; *Menavia* in Beasts and Cattel, *Campania* glorying in her lofty *Mount Gnarano*, *Lydia* in her pleasant *Pactolo*, & yet Spaine is endowed with all these, & may boast of these things much more. For this Countrie breedeth not onely good souldiers, but also experienced Captaines, & Commandours, what shall I speake of their Eloquent Oratours, and famous Poets? This Countrie is the Mother of Iudges, and Princes, having brought us forth *Trajanus*, then *Hadrianus*, and now also your Imperiall Majesty. Therefore *Creta* neede not so highly bragg because Iupiter was borne in her: nor also *Delos* for having bred up *Apollo* and *Diana*, her two lights, neither also *Thebe* for her foster-child *Hercules*, we know well, that faith is not onely by hearing, but this great God whome wee see, hath giuen us *Spaine*.

THE DESCRIPTION OF HELVETIA or ZWITZERLAND,

With the other Neighbouringh, and Vnited Countries.

Original name.

HELVETIA was so called heretofore by the *Romans*, & at this day the greatest part of it is corruptly named *Suitia* or *Suicia* from the Saxon people, whome *Charles* the Great chased for their rebellion, & perfidiousnesse out of their owne habitations into the *Alpes*, as also many thousands of the *Nordalbingi* fleeted then into *Flanders* and *Brabant*.

It may well be, that this Countrie had this name from the *Sueci* or *Svveeds*, who in the time of King *Sigebert*, by reason of the inundation of waters, or the multitude of their Inhabitants, being expulsed out of their owne Countrie, came and setled themselues here. For. *Svvitzerland* (as M^r. Heylin saith) was in *Cæsars* time so populous, that the Countrie being not able to sustaine the people, they set fire on their townes and houses, and went all with a generall resolution, to seeke new dwellings. The men, women and children amounted to the number of 3680000. which notwithstanding were by *Cæsar* compelled to returne againe into their former habitations. It is very likely also, that this Countrie might be called *Zvvitzerland* from the village *Svvitz*. It is named also the *Confederate* or *Vnited Countrie*, in regard of the confederacie, & alliance whereby they are united together, which confederacie the Germans tearme *Eydgenotschaft*. The *Helvetii* or *Zvvitzers*, were heretofore called by *Eutropius* the *Quadi*.

Height.

This is reputed to be the highest Countrie in all *Europe*, as sending forth foure famous rivers, viz. *Danubius* through *Germanie*, *Hungarie* & *Dacia* East; *Rhene* through *Germany*, *France* and *Belgium* North; *Rhodanus* through *France* West; & *Poo* through *Italie* South.

Bounds.

This Countrie lieth betweene Mount *Iura*, and the Lake of *Geneve*, *Italie*, and the *Rhene*, on the East it is boundeth with *Tirolis*, on the South with the *Cottian Alpes*, *Lombardie*, and the Dutchie of *Mylan*, and with the borders of *Piemont*, on the West with *Savoy* and *Burgundie*, and on the North with the *Rhene*.

Length & breath.

It is in lenght 240. miles, in breath 180. and is thought to containe two millions of people. The *Zvvitzers* are a very warlike nation, who will stand firme in the day of Battell, & since by reason of their situation, they haue no vent for their men by traffick, they use to employ themselues in the service of any Prince; that will giue them entertainement. The first time, that euer they got any reputation by their valour, was in the warrs which *Charles* Duke of *Burgundie* made against them, whome they discomfited in three sett Battels. A warre begun on very small occasions, and lesse hopes: the Countrie being so barren, and the people so poore, that their Ambassadour to the Duke (as *Comines* reporteth) protested, that if all his Countrie men were taken, they would not be able to pay a ransome, to the value of the spurrs & bridle bits in his campe. At the Battell of *Nancie*, where the Duke was slaine, they tooke one of the goodliest Pauilliõs in the World, cutt it in peeces, & made Slops & side Coates of it, tooke diverse Silver plates & dishes, which they sold for 2. Souse a peece, supposing them to be pewter, & a great Diamond of the Dukes, which was the goodliest jewell in Christendome, was sold to a priest for a gilder, and by him againe to some of the Lords of the Country for three Frankes. After the valour shewed in those Battailes, *Lewes* the Second tooke them into pension, giving them yearely 40000.

The valour of the Zvvitzers.

Crownes, viz. 20. thousand to the cities, & 20. thousand to particular persons.

Temperature and fertility.

The whole Countrie hath a healthfull aire, and though it hath many high and unmanured mountaines, rough & craggie, yet by the continuall labour of the Inhabitants, it is now so tilled that it is no where unfruitfull, but yeeldeth aswell all necessarie sustenance, as dainties for pleasure and delight. It beareth much Graine, though in some grounds they are drivē first to burne the clods, before they begun to sowe their corne, which barrennesse is holpen by the diligence & good husbandrie of the Inhabitants. In many places the Countrie produceth excellent Wines, which excelleth much your Rhenish Wine, both for smell, tast, and strength. Add hereunto their rich and fatt Pastures for their many heards of Cattel to feede in, whereby the Inhabitants get great gaine.

Wilde Beasts & game.

There are also abundance of Wilde-beasts, as Beares, Staggs, Hinds, fallow-Deeres, Goates and Kides both wilde and tame, Lynces, Loses or Wolf-hearts, Wilde-boores & diverse others, where with the Inhabitants often times take pleasure in hunting, neither want they good store of game for hawking and fowling.

This Countrie is free, and subject to no Prince, for when any intestine broiles or dissentions arise, they punished most severly and cruelly the Ringleaders & Authours that begann it, by which meanes comming into the hate of the nobility and Gentrie, they made a league, and a confederacie amonge themselues, casting of all forraine yoaks, to gett themselues liberty.

The *Zvvitzers* then at last being ouerburdened with the tiranny of their Gouvernours, and seing the Empire, by the Popes Fulminations, distracted into diverse factions, they contracted an offensiue & a defensiue League, into which first entred the *Vranians*, *Svvitz* & *Vnderwvaldens*, Anno 1316. neither were they all united together into one confederation, till the yeare 1513. At their first beginning to free themselues from bondage, *Fredericke* Duke of *Austria* sent his Sonne *Leopold* to warre upon them, but they protesting that they never aknowledged the Dukes of *Austria*, for their Lords, but onely such of this familly, as were Emperours, encountred & overthrew him more by the conveniencie of the narrow passages, through which his armie was to passe, then their owne valour, which exemple their other neighbouring townes following, when their powerfull neighbours would not let them be at rest, did the like, making a sure confederacie amonge themselues, which they confirmed by a stronge Oath, and so became of an equall power and might, to oppose and resist their ennemies and neighbours, & afterward having obtained many victories, encreasing their Allies, they were at last a terrour to their ennemies.

Confederacie.

Devision.

All *Zvvitzerland* is devided into foure parts, which in High Dutch they call *Govv*, signifying a tract of Land, namely these, *Zurichgovv*, *VVipflispurgergovv*, *Argovv* & *Turgovv*. The common weale, or communalties of the *Zvvitzers* consisteth in three members.

In the first there are 13. Villages, called in Italian *Cantons*, in Dutch *Orten*, in English *Hundred* or *Precincts*, who aboue all other of their confederates haue their owne lawes, where by they may consult, resolue and determine of all causes which may concerne the communaltie of the *Zvvitzers*, in a generall day of meeting, to treate of the dammage, or benefit of their common wheale. The administration and offices which they haue gott together, are administred alike, sharing their conquests, and boote equally a-

NOVA HELVETIÆ TABVLA.

BVRGVN: DIÆ PARS

SABAVDIÆ PARS

Genfer Zee

PVRGE

GOW

WIFLIS

WALLIS

Italiæ

Occidens

Milliaria Helvetica communia.

Amstelodami Apud Joannem Janssonium

Septen trio

Meri dies

Suevie

Pars

Der Bo den see

Rhe

Das Lechtal

Der Lindenmber mons

GOW

TVRGOW

LIA

RHE

LEP

ON-

TII

extrema

Milliaria Germanica comm.

Orientis

mongst themselues, as namely, *Zurich*, which *Canton* with the three Villages entred into this Confederacie Anno 1351. *Berne* 1355. *Lucerne* 1332. *Vrania*, *Svvitz* and *Vndervvalt*, were the first that in the yeare 1308. entred into this Confederacie amonge themselues, *Zugh* and *Glarus* came in 1352. *Basil* 1505. *Friburgh* and *Soloure* entred into this League 1481. so that the whole Confederacie consisted in xi. *Cantons*, into which also *Schaf-husen* & *Apensol* came An. 1502. which made up in all xiii. *Cantons*. These *Cantons* or *Precincts* are devided into twelue severall orders, which they call *Roden*, whereof six lying next to that Village is called the Interiour, and the other the Exteriour: out of every of these parts are chosen twelue Senatours or Counsellours, which make in all 144. Senatours, which gouverne the whole Country.

In the second part are these Confederates and Allies, namely the *Abbot* with the towne of *S. Gal*, who entred into Confederation with the other foure *Cantons* Anno 1455. and afterward made a perpetuall League with the other fixe *Cantons*, as *Zurich*, *Barne*, *Lucerne*, *Zvvitz*, *Zugh* & *Glaris*. The *Rheti*, *Grisons* and *Graubunters*, made also an everlasting League with the six *Old Cantons*, Anno 1497. And those of *Chur*, whose Society are called *Gods Hausbunds*, entred into it 1498. The third Society, termed *Zehen Gerichten*, though they made no Confederacie with the *Zvvitzers*, yet being in a perpetuall League and Confederacie with the other two, liue in amitie and loyalty one with another. *Sion* or *Sitten* with *Valesia* made also a perpetuall Confederacie with those of *Berne* Anno 1475. and afterward when troubles arose about Religion, *Adrian* Bishop of *Sion*, and the seuen *Decumæ* of the *Valesians*, 1533. made a firme Alliance at *Friburgh* with the seuen *Cantons*, namely with *Lucerne*, *Vrania*, *Svvitz*, *Vndervvalt*, *Zugh*, *Friburgh* and *Soloure*, which make all profession of the Popish Religion. *Rotvveil* Anno 1463. entred Confederation with the Zwitzers for 15. yeares, which was often renewed, and Anno 1519. ratifyed for ever. *Mulhusen* Anno 1468. made an alliance with the *Zvvitzers*. *Bienna* or *Biel* made with those of *Berne*, 1303. 1306. 1357. and 1367. a most firme Alliance Also *Geneve* made a very strict League with those of *Berne*, Anno 1536. though it be not accounted one of the *Zvvitzers Cantons*.

In the third part are those *Precincts* and Corporations, which the *Zvvitzers* haue conquered by armes, or which did willingly yeeld themselues ouer to them. As *Turgou* came under the obeissance of the *Zvvitzers* Anno 1460. and stands now under the subjection of the seuen *Cantons*. *Baden* was taken in by them 1415. and is subject to the eight firft *Cantons*. *Rheguſti* 1491. was gouverned by the seuen first *Cantons*, as also now by the thirteene. *Sarunetum* or *Sarungans* 1483. was sould by *George* of *VVerdenbergh*, to the 7. first *Cantons*, by whome it is now gouverned. The *Free-Provinces* were subdued 1415. and came under the commaund of the seuen eldest *Cantons*. These foure *Precincts* as *Lugano*, *Locarno*, *Mendresium* & *Vallis Media*, were giuen, and bestowed on the *Zvvitzers* Anno 1513. by *Maximilian Sforce*, whome they estated in *Milan*, and all the *Cantons* saving *Apensol*, haue commaund ouer them. *Bellizona* 1513. came under the power of the three first *Cantons*.

Valesia. *Valesia* or *VVallis-land*, contained in this Mapp, is devided into three seuerall people, & into there Confederacies, whereof the two first are the *Viberi* and the *Seduni*, which are called by one name *Liberi Valesiii superiores*, and are devideth into 7. *Convents*, which they terme *Decume* or *Desenas*. The *Veragi* otherwise called *Valesiani inferiores* are under the commaund of those aboue said: yet the Bishop of *Sion* is as a Prince and head ouer them, having supreme authority and commaund, as well in causes Spirituall as Temporall, and therefore is called Earle and Gouvernour of *Valesia*. In *Valesia* likewise lieth the Countie of *VVerdenbergh*, and the free Lordship of *Sax*.

Religion. As for the Religion of this people, they are devided into Papists and Protestants, fiue *Cantons* are wholy Papists, viz. *Svvitz*, *Vrania*, *Vndervvaldt*, *Lucerne* and *Zugh*, but *Glaris* & *Apenzel* are mixt. The rest entirely Protestants. The devision begann Anno 1519. or thereabouts, when *Zuinglius* Minister of *Zurich* or *Tigurum*, seconded the beginning of *Luther*, which innovation the rest of this people not liking, mouved warre with them of *Zurich*, & the rest of the Reformatiõ, in which *Zuinglius* was slaine, and the *Tigurines* discomfited: but An. 1531. an absolute peace was concluded betweene them; so that notwithstanding this diversity of Religion, they liue now in a happie unity, gouverning after a Democraticall forme. See M^r. Heyling in his Description of *Zvvitzerland*.

Lakes. There are not a greater number of Lakes in any countrie in the World then there are in this Province, the chiefest whereof are the *Lucernian-Lake*, *Zurich-Lake*, *VVallen-Lake*, *Nuvvenburgish-Lake*: but the greatest of them all is *Lacus Acronius* or the *Boden Zee*, which Solinus & Plinius call *Brigantinum*, & Ammianus *Brigantium*, after the name of an old towne so called. The length of this Lake reached 24. thousand paces, and the breath where it is narrowest twelue thousand. Touching this Lake and the Rhene, I will sett downe Ammianus his owne words, which are to this effect:

The Rhene. The *Rhene* (saith he) povvreth dovvne from betvveene the vvindings of the high Mountaines, vvith a svvift streame, vvhich like Channells and Gutters fall from the steepe *Alpes* as the river *Nilus* doth at his first head: it is as a poole, vvhich receiving much vvaters into it, runneth slovvly forvvard vvith a soft motion, vvhich encreasing and grovving greater by the abundance of melted snovv, vvhich fall dovvne through Channells and Gutters, at last make a round and a huge Lake, called by the *Rhetians* and *Grisons* the *Brigantine-Sea*. The hideousnesse of the vast and thick vvoods, is the cause that it lies so desolate, and unhabited, saving there vvhere the vertue, and industrie of the Germans made place for Barbarous men; the situation and nature of the places never the lesse & the distemper of the aire striving against them. The running rivers then vvith their crookling foame, falling into this Lake, gliding through the still vvaues thereof, cuts the same as it vvere vvith a line just in the midst, and as an element vvhich after a long fight part one from another doth neither diminish nor encrease his vvaters brought into it, but runneth his course vvithout either changing the name, or the vertue: yet vvhich is more admirable, this Lake for all the svvift currant of vvaters, that falls into it, is not once troubled or mouved, neither the course of this river hindred by the mudd or durt vvhich is cast up, as not confusedly mingling the vvater of this River and the Lake together: vvhich vvould seeme impossible, if one had not seene it vvith his ovvne eyes, and that the vvater of the one and of the other may be discerned and knovvne one from the other. *The Boden Zee.*

Rivers. The Rivers vvhich vvater this Countrie, are the *Rhene*, the *Roane*, *Adua*, *Ticinis*, *Lymagus*, *Byrsa*, *Langanus*, *Sara*, *Taurus* or *Dur Ænus*, or in *Arola* & others.

Mountaines. It is in vaine to relate here the *Rhetian Alpes*, and Mountaines, since they are vvell knovvne to the vvhole World. Who is it not but hath heard of the straunge mountaine called *S. Gothards*, vvhich formerly vvas named *Summas Alpes*. Next unto them are the *Penina Alpes*, about the *Sallasis* are the *Cottia Alpes*, & Mount *Silius*. Then *S. Bernards* great and small Mounts, and by the *Lepontii* the *Gray-Alpes*. *Adula* or the *Fovvle Mount*, vvhich reach as farre as the *Misanci*. Neere unto the Vale of *Engadeia*, lie the *Alpes Iulie*, and Mount *Pennurna*, then neere unto the *Vindenes*, the Mounts *Valarius* & *Brantius*. By the *Rhucanti* is Mount *Rheticus*, & by the Lake of *Geneva* Mount *Iurassius*, upon the borders of the *Tulingi* are the Mounts *Annobia*, and these are the most famous Mountaines of this region, vvee vvill speake more at large of these *Alpes* in the Description of *Italie*.

Woods. There are also abundance of Woods, all parts of the *Hirsinian Forest* or *Svvart-vvood*, the chiefest of them changing their names here & there, are the *Brigantine-vvood*, *Rhen-vvood*, *Bon-vvood*, and diverse others.

Forme of Gouvernment & Policy. The *Zvvitzers* Common vvheale consists of the chiefest and the common people mixed together: some of their tovvnes, & Communalties consists in a meere *Democraticall* gouvernment, vvhere all causes are consulted and resolued of by the vulgar people, namely, in those *Cantons*, vvhich haue no vvalled tovvnes in them, as *Vriana*, *Zvvitz*, *Vndervvaldt*, *Glaris*, and *Appenzal*, as also *Zugh*, though it be a tovvne. Others are gouverned & ruled by the chiefest of the people, viz. the *Helvetian Tovvnes*, as *Zurich*, *Berne*, *Lucerne*, &c. and yet so, that the supreme povver remaineth amonge the Communaltie, vvho chooses their ovvne Magistrates, in so much that indeed this Common vvheale being a commixed gouvernment, some are ruled after an *Aristocraticall*, and others after a *Democraticall* forme, vvhich is, by some chiefe men, and others by the vulgar people themselues.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE ZVRICHGOW, AND THE BASILIAN PROVINCE.

AFTER the Generall Deſcription of *Zvvitzerland*, come the parts, which *Mercator* delineateth in theſe three Maps following, namely, the firſt comprehendeth the two Provinces of *Zurichgovv*, and of *Baſil*: the ſecond of *VVipfliſpurgergovv*: and the third of *Argovv*, which with the Lake of Geneve wee will here ſett downe, to followe one another in order. Concerning the firſt Mapp preſented here unto your view; this tract is called in high Dutch *Zurichgovv*, and in Cæſar *Tigurinus Pagus*.

Fertility. The Soile in this Countrie, eſpecially about the capitall city of *Zurich*, is very fruitfull, and rich in Corne and Wine, but hath a very ſowriſh taſt, by reaſon the high Alpes next adjoyning to it keepes away the heate of the Sunne, that the grapes can not grow ripe, but after the Wine hath laine ſome time in a good Cellar, it looſeth the tartneſſe, & ſharpneſſe thereof, having then a more pleaſant taſt.

Zurich. The chiefeſt towne of this Province is called by the Latiniſts *Tigurum*, and in ſome coppies *Thuregum*, and now in Dutch *Zurich*. It is a very ancient towne, ſeated in a pleaſant place at the end of *Lacus Tiguri-nus*, or the *Zuriciſh Lake*, out of which the river called *Lindmagus*, or *Liniat* commeth, & receiueth the ſame againe into him not farre from *Glaris*, deviding this citie into two parts, namely, into the great, & the litle towne, which are commodiouſly joined together by three bridges over which a great concourſe of people continually goe. There is alſo a large Corne market, where abundance of Graine is ſould every weeke. The Lake furniſheth the towne with an incredible number of delicate fiſhe, as alſo with diverſe other proviſions. And though the citie of *Zurich* be but accounted the fifth *Canton* in the Helvetian Confederacie: yet in regard of the magnificencie, and power thereof, with the conſent of all the others, taketh the firſt place (yea ſince the Cantons haue bene encreaſed) and keepes it ſtill in all aſſemblies, Embaſſies, and in all publike acts. This citie hath bred many famous, and learned men, as *Conradus Pellicanus* moſt ſkilfull in the Hebrew, Chaldean, and Talmudian tongues, *Theodorus Bibliandrus*, *Conradus Geſnerus*, that admirable & worthy *Hiſtoriographer*. Neere unto this towne, as *Sleydan* telleth us, *Zvvinglius* the Miniſter thereof waſſlaine. It being the cuſtome of the place for the miniſters to goe in the front of their Armies. And againe (as Mr. Heylin citeth) he being a man of a bold courage, thought that if he ſhould ſtay at home, men would haue deemed him, to haue fainted in the time of warre, which had encouraged others in the time of peace. He was aged at the time of his death, & was by the victorious Ennemy burned, his heart remaining in the midſt of the fire, after the reſt of his body was conſumed whole & untouched, as was alſo the heart of Biſhop *Cranmer* at his Martyrdome in England.

Learned men.

This Citie hath many Corporations & Lordſhips belonging to it, great and ſmall; the Greater are nine in number, as the Countie of *Kyburgh*, the Lordſhips of *Groyning*, *Andelfing*, *Griffen-Sea*, *Egliſovv*, the free Province of *Regenſperg*, *VVadiſchvvell*, & *Lauffen* neere unto the fall of the *Rhene*. The Leſſer are 22. in number. The townes of *VVinterthur*, & *Steyn* are likewiſe under the juriſdiction of *Zurich*, though they haue Magiſtrates of their ownes, yet when thoſe of *Zurich* commaund, they muſt ſend Souldiers into the warrs, yet giue their owne colours. In this Province lieth alſo *Fugium*, or *Zug*, a towne, canton, & territorie bearing its owne name, lying more Northward, & bordering upō *Svvitz*, at the foote of a Mountaine, having excellent Paſtures, and Vinefields about it, and reacheth to the Lake, which is called after its owne name the *Zugiſh Lake*, abounding in fiſhe, about which alſo are very good Corne-fields. The Inhabitants of this Iuriſdiction were heretofore called *Tugini*, and by *Strabo* in his ſeuenth booke *Toygeni*, being the ſame, who with the *Turingi*, and the *Cimbri* made a League to oppoſe and withſtand the Romans, which ye may read in *Plutarke* in the life of *Marius*, and in *Eutropius* his fifth booke. This towne of *Zug*, was for a while under the Commaund of the Nobilitie, but afterward came under the power of the houſe of *Auſtria*, who (during the *Helvetian* warrs) held alwaies a Garniſon in it, and plagued often thoſe of *Zvvitz* and *Zurich*. Which cauſed the *Zurichers*, with the other foure Cantons in the yeare 1352. to march towards thoſe of *Zug*, but the Souldiers which lay there in Garniſon, not truſting to the weakeneſſe of this towne, abandoned the ſame before the Switzers came before it, the Burgeſſes deſiring to continue faithfull to *Auſtria* held out a 15. daies ſiege, but at laſt were driuen to giue it over, and to ſweare to this Condition, that in caſe the Duke of Auſtria did relieue them with his armie in a time prefixed, that then they would come againe under his obeiſſance; if not, the promiſſed reliefe failling, they would enter into a confederacie with the *Svvitzers*. This Cantō of *Zug* is devided into two parts, in which there are foure Aſſemblies or meetings, out of each of them are choſen nine Senators Couſellours, who are to gouverne this Countrie. The towne it ſelfe hath a double voice & makes two of theſe Aſſemblies: The adjoyning Territoire hath three, namely the *Bergiſh*, the Vale of *Egero*, or *Aqua Regi*, & the Parriſh of *Bara*, but thoſe of the towne of *Zug* commaund, and rule ouer their Officers & Miniſters, as alſo ouer the towne of *Chain*, ouer the villages of *Andreas*, *Hunetbergh*, *VVachenhofen*, *Stienhauſen*, and *S. VVolfganch*. *Zugh.*

Baden is ſeated in the middle of the Countrie & (as Mr. Heylin writheth) is for that cauſe, the place of meeting for the Councell of eſtates for all the Confederates. It taketh name from the *Bathes* here, two of which onely are publike, the reſt are in private houſes: conſcious, as it is thought, of much laciviouſneſſe. For where it is ſaid of *Adrian*, that *Lavacra pro ſexubus ſeparavit*: here men & women promiſcuouſly *Baden.* *Bathes.*


Alsatiæ
superioris
pars
Die Hardt
Sisgow
Buchsgow
RAV
die
RACI
Basseler
Schwa
hart
Frick
Miliare Helveticum commune

ZVRICHGOW et BASILIENSIS PROVINCIA.

SVEVIAE

PARS Hegow

Der Vnder see

Canton de Schaf-hausen

Kleckgow

Turgo-uiæ pars

ZVRICHGOW

Lacus Tigurinus

Zurich see

griffen see

Ober see

Zuger see

Meridies

wash together, and which is worst in private: where as *Munster* telleth us, *Cernunt viri uxores tractari, cernunt cum alienis loqui, & quidem solam cum solo*; and yet are not any disturbed with yealousie. These Bathes are much frequented: yet not so much for health as pleasure. Their chiefest vertue is the quickning power they haue upon barren women. But as the Fryers use to send men, whose wiues are fruitlesse in pelgrimage to *S. Ioyce*, the Patronesse of Fruitfulnesse, and in the meane time lie with their wiues: so it may be with good reason thought, that in a place of such libertie as this, the lusty and joung gallants that haunt this place, produce greater operation on barren women, then the waters of this Bath. Now followeth the *Basilian* Province so called after the famous towne of *Basill*. Otherwise it is called *Sungovia* which name is thought to come from the *Sequani*, or *Bourgonians*: of this opinion is *Beatus Rhenanus* lib. 3. *Tractatu Rerum Germanicarum*.

Fertility. The soile hereabouts is very fruitfull in Corne, and Wine, so that they cann sufficiently furnish their neighbours therewith, when neede requires. There are also fatt pasture grounds for Cattell. As *Tschudus* witnesseth, Ptolomies *Raurici*, and Cæsars *Rauarci* inhabited in ancient times this Countrie, of whome *Cæsar* maketh mention, that after the manner of the *Helvetians*, they burned all their townes, villages, and houses to seeke new dwellings. The *Metropolis* of this *Basil.* Countrie is *Basil*, so called (as some falsely faine) either from a *Basiliske* slaine there at the building of the city, or from *Basilina* mother to the Emperour *Iulianus*. *Rhenanus* thinketh that it was so named becaus of a passage, which in French is called *Pas*, as if one should say *Passilea*. He addeth further, that in all likelyhood, it was a through-fare, euen when *Augusta* flourished, by reason of the Valley through which a brooke runneth that commeth out *Byrsa*, the shoare being euen & plaine, and very convenient for a passage: whereas *Augusta* lieth very high, and incommodious. But *Munster* rejecteth this opinion, with the Authority of *Marcellinus*, who calleth this city after a Greeke word Βασιλέιαν naming it *Regnum*, or a Kingdome, giving us to understand hereby that is a royal citie. The *Rhene* running through this city devideth it into two parts almost in the very midst, being joyned together with a fine bridge. The *Rhene* is a great advantage to this towne, becaus abundance of shippings comes unto it, & that being heavily laden, they may land their fraughts there with great ease. About 200. yeares a goe, this citie had almost perished, by many fearefull Earthquakes; yet afterwards was built up againe. It is a famous Vniversity founded by *Pope Pius* the Second, Anno 1459. And Anno 1501. was made a *Canton*, and honoured with the sepulchres of *Oecolampadius*, *Erasmus*, *Pontanus*, *Glarienus*, & *Hottoman* the Famous Civilian. It is endoweth with many goodly priviledges, rights, and immunities, and enjoyeth the like liberties, as the Vniversities of *Bononia*, *Colleyne*, *Heydelbergh*, *Erffort*, *Lypsich*; and *Vienna*. In this city Anno 1431. was held that notable Councill, wherein (though the Papall authority was then at the height) it was decreed that a Generall Councill was aboue the Pope. What was then enacted, was immediately put in practise, the Councill thereupon deposed *Pope Eugenius* the Fourth, placing in his roome *Amadeus* Duke of *Savoy*, who was afterward called *Felix* the Fourth.

Corporatiõs & Iurisdictions. The Basilian Corporations or Lordships are these, namely those of *Farenberg*, *Rhinefeild*, standing upon a high-hill. The townes of *VVallenburg*, *Humburg*, *Munchensteyn* & *Ramstein*. The Countie of *Togvvyl* belongeth unto the Abbot of *S. Gall*, though the Inhabitants thereof be Burgesses of *Svvitz* and *Glaris*. Also the Counties of *Kipperssvvyl* and *Straesberg*, with the free Lordship of *Kilchbergh*. The rest of the *Zugerish* and *Zurish* Cantons shab be described in the Mapp of *Argovv*. The Imperiall Abbeys in this Mapp, described neither in the Swabian Circle, nor in the Generall Description of Germanie, are *Reichenovv*, *Schafhausen*, *Krentzling*, *Pfetters* or *Pfetticon*. There are in this Countrie a great number of running rivers and *Rivers.* brookes, which disburden themselues all into the *Rhene*, among which the *Rhene* it self, the *Byrsa*, and the *VVilsa* are the chiefest: the head of the *Byrsa* springeth out of *Mount Iura*, & gliding through diverse valleys to *Basil*, carrieth alonge with him many floats of wood and timber. The *VViesa* floweth out of the *Svvartzvvood*, carrying downe his streame much timber and beames for building, which those of *Litle Basil* use. By the benefite and accommodation of these streames, there are many Watermilles sett a worke aswell for sawing of plankes, & the grinding of Corne, as for sharpning and whetting of Smiths and Carpenters tooles. Here are also forged yron barres, necessarie for many uses, besides the excellent fishe that is taken in them, especially Roches, though this river be smaller thē the *Byrsa*, yet it abounds more in fishe. The *Byrsa* is very commodious for milles & paper makers. There are other rivers besides these, the *Tolder*, *Largus*, &c. The Councellours aswell as *Zurich*, as at *Basil* are chosen of a like number out of everie Gilde, so that in both these cities, there are two common Councills in great respect, and authoritie, namely: The *Grand Councill*, which is when manie are called together in the name of the Communaltie, and that onely in causes of weightie importance, which concernes the common people in generall. The *Pettie Councill* hath the administration of daylie suits, and affaires for the common good, and take notice of all civill causes. The *Grand Councill* at *Zurich* consisteth of 200. persons, & at Basil of 244. In the *Pettie Councill* at *Zurich* there are 50. men, and at Basil 64. for out of everie Gild are deputed for the grand Councill twelfe persons. Onely those of *Zurich* choose 18. persons out of the Gentrie. In the pettie Councill at *Zurich* three persons are elected out of euerie Gilde, and at *Basil* foure. To these are joyned two *Burrough-masters* of euery towne, which are as it were the *Headsmen* of the Common Councill. At *Basil* they joyne two *Gild-masters* with them, which they call also *Headsmen* being almost of like authoritie with the Bourrough-masters. Besides these the Gentrie of *Zurich* place sixe men in the petty Councill, where as the other Gilds may choose but three, to these are added sixe others chosen by plurality of voices, out what Gild soeuer it shall please the Magistrates. The petty Councill is devided againe into the old & new, those are called the old Councill, that haue bene in this office halfe a yeare, and are also called when the grand Councill is assembled, but not upon all occasions, for some causes may be decided & dispatched by the petty Councill. In the same manner also is the grand Councill of *Basil* devided, and out of the 12. men chosen by the Gildes, 6. are joyned to the new, and 6. to the old Councill. The petty Councill meets at least three times a weeke, and some times foure. Over both these Councills they place a Bourrough-master, chosen by the *Grand Councill:* next unto the *Bourrough-masters* the *Gild masters* beare the greatest power, called by the *Zurichers Ouermasters*, and by the *Baslers Zunftmasters*. There are three of them at *Zurich*, and two at *Basil*, who with the Bourrough-masters are called the *Chiefe Headsmen:* He that desires to be better informed touching their Gouvernment, may read *Iosias Simlerus*, who writeth very amply thereof, and out of whom wee haue taken this which is here inserted.

THE DESCRIPTION OF VVIPFLISBVRGERGOVV, OR PAGVS AVENTICVS.

Name.

THe *Pagus Aventicus*, or *VVipflisburgergovv*, tooke this name from the towne of *VVipflisburgh*, which in the time of *Iulius Caesar* was the chiefe towne of all *Helvetia*, and was called *Aventicum*.

Site.

This Territoire is comprehended within the borders of *Savoy*, though it be subject to the commaund of *Berne*, & *Friburgh*, as also the Countrie on the further side of the *Bieler*, and *Neuvburgish-Lake*.

Fertility.

This Countrie is fruitfull in Wine, and Corne. In this map are almost all the *Bernish*, & *Friburgish* Cantons contayned. *Berne*, being the chiefe towne of the first, and though it be not very ancient, yet if one considers the situation, neatnesse, civilitie and good manners, statutes and rights of the Burgesses, & their power and dexteritie; it neede not giue place to any of the other townes. Touching the structure thereof, It is reported that *Berchtold* the Fourth of that name Duke of *Zeringen*, founded there in his time two Free-Castles, the one in *Brisgavv*, the other in *Vchtland*, and that his subjects might dwell with the more safety, and assurance in *Vchtland*, he built an other towne by his Castle of *Nideck* upon a *Peninsul Sack*; as they called it then, beset round about with Oaken trees. Duke *Berchtold* upon a certaine time going a hunting, he tould his huntsmen, the towne which I inted to built here in this commodious place shalbe called after the name of the first Beast that wee shall meete withall and kill, which was a *Bern*, or a Beare, & becausse (as is said) there grew great store of Oaken timber, they hewed & cutt downe all the trees for the building of their houses, in so much that when the Carpenters & workmen were at worke in this wood, they had this proverbe among them.

Holts lasz dich hauvven gern
Die Stad muss heissen Bern.

Site.

The situation of this towne is such, that it lieth in the forme of a *Peninsula*, which the navigable river of *Arola* maketh; for on the South side of it this river runneth through a very lowe ground, from the West to the Eastward, and within a musket shott turneth againe towards the West, as farre as the length of the towne reacheth; so that this river serveth as a moate to the towne, saving onely on the West side, where within a furlong it joyneth to the firme land, which *Isthmus*, or halfe Iland, being cutt through would make *Berne* to stand in an Island. On the South and North sides there is a high hill under which the river glideth, on the East side thereof there is an easie ascent up to the highest part of the towne.

Fruitfulnes.

The soile round about it, is very fruitfull in all kinde of encrease, except Wine, which those of *Berne* notwithstanding gett enough out of other places of their jurisdiction; yea and that of the best sort: upon the one side of the towne groweth Vines, but the Wine is tart & not very good.

But before the building of this towne was finished, the Founder thereof Duke *Berchtold* dyed, leaving to his Successour, *Berchtold* the Fifth and last Duke of *Zering*, the finishing thereof. He procreated by his Lady being the Daughter of the Earle of *Kiburgh* two Sonnes, which were poysoned by the nobles of this Countrie, becausse they imagined, that the latter *Berchtold* finished the building of this towne out of envie and spite to curbe & bridle them, whereby he might put the yoake of bondage upon their necks.

The citie of *Berne* hath aswell Dutch as French Precincts under it, under which also is *Lausanna* an Episcopall Seate, having a strong situation: for it is built upon two high hills, which haue a lowe dale in the midst of them. *Lausanna.*

The Cathedrall Church, and the Canons houses stand upon the hill Nortward, opposite to the other Southward, from whence there goes a way to the Lake in a valley, in the midst whereof the Marketplace standeth. After the decease of Charles Duke of *Burgundie*, *Lausanna* was bought and purchased by the Prince of *Savoye*, and yet there continued a neere alliance, and amitie betweene those of Berne, & Savoye, till in the yeare 1536. when as *Lausanna* with the circumjacent jurisdiction gaue themselues under the Lordship of those of *Berne*, & yet the Burgesses thereof keepe to this day their ancient Liberties, rights and privilegdes. Anno 1528. all the Images were plucked out of the Churches of Berne in a popular tumult, this being the first towne, that was purged of those excellent Instruments of Idolatrie. The other Precincts are Dutches, and are 31. in number, amonge which foure of them are comprehended under the Suburbs of *Berne*, over which foure *Ensigne Bearers* are appointed out of the towne, so that every Precinct must goe into the field under his owne Colours; the other are *Haselerthal*, or *Hasthi*, the towne of *Vndersehe*, the *Vpper-thal Simmia*, the *Nether-thal Simmia*, *Frutingen*, *Sana*, *Ælen*, *Thun*, *Louppen*, *Signavv*, *Drachselvvald*, the *Thal* of the *Flusses*, as *Emma*, *Brandis*, *Siconis VVald*, *Burgdorff*, *Biereneck*, *Lantshout*, *Arbergh*, *Nidovv*, *Erlach*, *Bippium*, *VVangen*, *Arvvangen*, *Arburgh*, *Biberstein*, *Schentkenbergh*, *Lentburgh*, the three free townes in *Pago Verbigeno*, acknowledg of the Commaund of *Berne*, as *Zoffingen*, *Aravv* and *Bruck*. Also the nine Precincts of the Cloisters; whereof sixe of them haue temporall Iurisdiction. *Precincts.*

The French Precincts are eight in number, as *Aventicum* or *VVipflisburgh*, *Minvidunum*, or *Moüilden*, *Tverdon*, *Merges*, *Novidunum*, *Nyon*, *Oron*, *Zeitis* with *Vbiscus* or *Vivey*: also the three Precincts of the Monasteries.

I come novv to the second part of the description of this Map, in which *Mercator* also describeth the Precincts of *Friburgh* with those of *Berne* in Generall, as *Murten*, *Schvvartzenburgh*, *Granson* (where Duke Charles of *Burgundie* lost his first Battell) *Chalon* or *Scherling*, over these, those of *Berne* and *Friburgh*, appoint every fifth yeare their Deputies, yet so that the Deputies of the one, or the other towne may appeale the one to another, which the Deputies are to examine and informer themselues of.

wash together, and which is worst in private: where as *Munster* telleth us, *Cernunt viri uxores tractari, cernunt cum alienis loqui, & quidem solam cum solo*; and yet are not any disturbed with yealousie. These Bathes are much frequented: yet not so much for health as pleasure. Their chiefest vertue is the quickning power they haue upon barren women. But as the Fryers use to send men, whose wiues are fruitlesse in pelgrimage to *S. Ioyce*, the Patronesse of Fruitfulnesse, and in the meane time lie with their wiues: so it may be with good reason thought, that in a place of such libertie as this, the lusty and joung gallants that haunt this place, produce greater operation on barren women, then the waters of this Bath. Now followeth the *Basilian* Province so called after the famous towne of *Basill*. Otherwise it is called *Sungovia* which name is thought to come from the *Sequani*, or *Bourgonians*: of this opinion is *Beatus Rhenanus* lib. 3. *Tractatu Rerum Germanicarum*.

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Corporalls & Iurisdictions. The Basilian Corporations or Lordships are these, namely those of *Farenberg*, *Rhinefeild*, standing upon a high-hill. The townes of *VVallenburg*, *Humburg*, *Munchensteyn* & *Ramstein*. The Countie of *Togvvyl* belongeth unto the Abbot of *S. Gall*, though the Inhabitants thereof be Burgesses of *Svvitz* and *Glaris*. Also the Counties of *Rapperswyl* and *Straesberg*, with the free Lordship of *Kilchbergh*. The rest of the *Zugerish* and *Zurish* Cantons shab be described in the Mapp of *Argovv*. The Imperiall Abbeys in this Mapp, described neither in the Swabian Circle, nor in the Generall Description of Germanie, are *Reichenovv*, *Schafhausen*, *Kreutzling*, *Pfetters* or *Pfetticon*. There are in this Countrie a great number of running rivers and *Rivers.* brookes, which disburden themselues all into the *Rhene*, among which the *Rhene* it self, the *Byrsa*, and the *VVilsa* are the chiefest: the head of the *Byrsa* springeth out of *Mount Iura*, & gliding through diverse valleys to *Basil*, carrieth alonge with him many floats of wood and timber. The *VViesa* floweth out of the *Svvartzvvood*, carrying downe his streame much timber and beames for building, which those of *Litle Basil* use. By the benefite and accommodation of these streames, there are many Watermilles sett a worke aswell for sawing of plankes, & the grinding of Corne, as for sharpning and whetting of Smiths and Carpenters tooles. Here are also forged yron barres, necessarie for many uses, besides the excellent fishe that is taken in them, especially Roches, though this river be smaller the the *Byrsa*, yet it abounds more in fishe. The *Byrsa* is very commodious for milles & paper makers. There are other rivers besides these, the *Tolder*, *Largus*, &c. The Councellours aswell at *Zurich*, as at *Basil* are chosen of a like number out of everie Gilde, so that in both these cities, there are two common Councills in great respect, and authoritie, namely: The *Grand Councill*, which is when manie are called together in the name of the Communaltie, and that onely in causes of weightie importance, which concernes the common people in generall. The *Pettie Councill* hath the administration of daylie suits, and affaires for the common good, and take notice of all civill causes. The *Grand Councill* at *Zurich* consisteth of 200. persons, & at Basil of 244. In the *Pettie Councill* at *Zurich* there are 50. men, and at Basil 64. for out of everie Gild are deputed for the grand Councill twelfe persons. Onely those of *Zurich* choose 18. persons out of the Gentrie. In the pettie Councill at *Zurich* three persons are elected out of euerie Gilde, and at *Basil* foure. To these are joyned two *Burrough-masters* of euery towne, which are as it were the *Headsmen* of the Common Councill. At *Basil* they joyne two *Gild-masters* with them, which they call also *Headsmen* being almost of like authoritie with the Bourrough-masters. Besides these the Gentrie of *Zurich* place sixe men in the petty Councill, where as the other Gilds may choose but three, to these are added sixe others chosen by plurality of voices, out what Gild soeuer it shall please the Magistrates. The petty Councill is devided againe into the old & new, those are called the old Councill, that haue bene in this office halfe a yeare, and are also called when the grand Councill is assembled, but not upon all occasions, for some causes may be decided & dispatched by the petty Councill. In the same manner also is the grand Councill of *Basil* devided, and out of the 12. men chosen by the Gildes, 6. are joyned to the new, and 6. to the old Councill. The petty Councill meets at least three times a weeke, and some times foure. Over both these Councills they place a Bourrough-master, chosen by the *Grand Councill*: next unto the *Bourrough-masters* the *Gild-masters* beare the greatest power, called by the *Zurichers Ouermasters*, and by the *Basilers Zunftmasters*. There are three of them at *Zurich*, and two at *Basil*, who with the Bourrough-masters are called the *Chiefe Headsmen*: He that desires to be better informed touching their Gouvernment, may read *Iosias Simlerus*, who writeth very amply thereof, and out of whom wee haue taken this which is here inserted.

THE DESCRIPTION OF VVIPFLISBVRGERGOVV, OR PAGVS AVENTICVS.

Name. THe *Pagus Aventicus*, or *VVipfliſburgergovv*, tooke this name from the towne of *VVipfliſburgh*, which in the time of *Iulius Caſar* was the chiefe towne of all *Helvetia*, and was called *Aventicum*.

Site. This Territoire is comprehended within the borders of *Savoy*, though it be ſubject to the commaund of *Berne*, & *Friburgh*, as alſo the Countrie on the further ſide of the *Bieler*, and *Neuvburgiſh-Lake*.

Fertility. This Countrie is fruitfull in Wine, and Corne. In this map are almoſt all the *Berniſh*, & *Friburgiſh* Cantons contayned. *Berne*, being the chiefe towne of the firſt, and though it be not very ancient, yet if one conſiders the ſituation, neatneſſe, civilitie and good manners, ſtatutes and rights of the Burgeſſes, & their power and dexteritie, it neede not giue place to any of the other townes. Touching the ſtructure thereof, It is reported that *Berchtold* the Fourth of that name Duke of *Zeringen*, founded there in his time two Free-Caſtles, the one in *Briſgavv*, the other in *Vchtland*, and that his ſubjects might dwell with the more ſafety, and aſſurance in *Vchtland*, he built an other towne by his Caſtle of *Nideck* upon a *Peninſul Sack*, as they called it then, beſet round about with Oaken trees. Duke *Berchtold* upon a certaine time going a hunting, he tould his huntſmen, the towne which I inted to built here in this commodious place ſhalbe called after the name of the firſt Beaſt that wee ſhall meete withall and kill, which was a *Bern*, or a Beare, & becauſe (as is ſaid) there grew great ſtore of Oaken timber, they hewed & cutt downe all the trees for the building of their houſes, in ſo much that when the Carpenters & workmen were at worke in this wood, they had this proverbe among them.

The firſt foundation of Berne.

Holtz laſz dich hawvven gern
Die Stad muß heiſſen Bern.

Site. The ſituation of this towne is ſuch, that it lieth in the forme of a *Peninſula*, which the navigable river of *Arola* maketh; for on the South ſide of it this river runneth through a very lowe ground, from the Weſt to the Eaſtward, and within a muſket ſhott turneth againe towards the Weſt, as farre as the length of the towne reacheth; ſo that this river ſerveth as a moate to the towne, ſaving onely on the Weſt ſide, where within a furlong it joyneth to the firme land, which *Iſthmus*, or halfe Iland, being cutt through would make *Berne* to ſtand in an Iſland. On the South and North ſides there is a high hill under which the river glideth, on the Eaſt ſide thereof there is an eaſie aſcent up to the higheſt part of the towne.

Fruitfulnes. The ſoile round about it, is very fruitfull in all kinde of encreaſe, except Wine, which thoſe of *Berne* notwithſtanding gett enough out of other places of their juriſdiction: yea and that of the beſt ſort: upon the one ſide of the towne groweth Vines, but the Wine is tart & not very good.

But before the building of this towne was finiſhed, the Founder thereof Duke *Berchtold* dyed, leaving to his Succeſſour, *Berchtold* the Fifth and laſt Duke of *Zering*, the finiſhing thereof. He procreated by his Lady being the Daughter of the Earle of *Kiburgh* two Sonnes, which were poyſoned by the nobles of this Countrie, becauſe they imagined, that the latter *Berchtold* finiſhed the building of this towne out of envie and ſpite to curbe & bridle them, whereby he might put the yoake of bondage upon their necks.

The citie of *Berne* hath aſwell Dutch as French Precincts under it, under which alſo is *Lauſanna* an Epiſcopall Seate, having a ſtrong ſituation: for it is built upon two high hills, which haue a lowe dale in the midſt of them. *Lauſanna.*

The Cathedrall Church, and the Canons houſes ſtand upon the hill Nortward, oppoſite to the other Southward, from whence there goes a way to the Lake in a valley, in the midſt whereof the Market-place ſtandeth. After the deceaſe of Charles Duke of *Burgundie*, *Lauſanna* was bought and purchaſed by the Prince of *Savoye*, and yet there continued a neere alliance, and amitie betweene thoſe of Berne, & Savoye; till in the yeare 1536. when as *Lauſanna* with the circumjacent juriſdiction gaue themſelues under the Lordſhip of thoſe of *Berne*, & yet the Burgeſſes thereof keepe to this day their ancient Liberties, rights and privilegdes. Anno 1528. all the Images were plucked out of the Churches of Berne in a popular tumult, this being the firſt towne, that was purged of thoſe excellent Inſtruments of Idolatrie. The other Precincts are Dutches, and are 31. in number, amongé which foure of them are comprehended under the Suburbs of *Berne*, over which foure *Enſigne Bearers* are appointed out of the towne, ſo that every Precinct *Precincts.* muſt goe into the field under his owne Colours; the other are *Haſelerthal*, or *Haſthi*, the towne of *Vnderſehe*, the *Vpper-thal Simmia*, the *Nether-thal Simmia*, *Frutingen*, *Sana*, *Ælen*, *Thun*, *Louppen*, *Signavv*, *Drachſelvvald*, the *Thal* of the *Fluſſes*, as *Emma*, *Brandis*, *Siconis VVald*, *Burgdorff*, *Biereneck*, *Lantſhout*, *Arbergh*, *Nidovv*, *Erlach*, *Bippium*, *VVangen*, *Arvvangen*, *Arburgh*, *Biberſtein*, *Schenckenbergh*, *Lentburgh*, the three free townes in *Pago Verbigeno*, acknowledg of the Commaund of *Berne*, as *Zoffingen*, *Aravv* and *Bruck*. Alſo the nine Precincts of the Cloiſters; whereof ſixe of them haue temporall Iuriſdiction.

The French Precincts are eight in number, as *Aventicum* or *VVipfliſburgh*, *Minvidunum*, or *Movilden*, *Yverdon*, *Morges*, *Novidunum*, *Nyon*, *Oroz*, *Zeitia* with *Vbiſcus* or *Vivey*: alſo the three Precincts of the Monaſteries.

I come novv to the ſecond part of the deſcription of this Map, in which *Mercator* alſo deſcribeth the Precincts of *Friburgh* with thoſe of *Berne* in Generall, as *Murten*, *Schvvartzenburgh*, *Granſon* (where Duke Charles of *Burgundie* loſt his firſt Battell) *Chalon* or *Scherling*, over theſe, thoſe of *Berne* and *Friburgh*, appoint every fifth yeare their Deputies, yet ſo that the Deputies of the one, or the other towne may appeale the one to another, which the Deputies are to examine and informer themelues of.


Das
WIFLISPVR
GERGOV.
Milliare
Helveticum commune
Burgundiæ pars
Iura mons
Occi
dens
Lacus
Lemannus
Lacus
der Lofanner oder Genffer
Pais
de

Septentrio

Meridies

Orientalis

Bieler see

Murten see

Neocomen
der Nuwenburger see

Genffer see

Thuner see

Sanen tal

Simmen tal

Frutinger

VALLIS
SIÆ PARS

Friburgh. The towne of *Friburgh*, lying neere the *Nicitones* in *Vchtland* upon the river *Sana*, was founded and built a few yeares before *Berne* by *Berchthold* the fourth Duke of *Zeringen*. For, in the raigne of the Emperour *Lotharius* 1127. William Earle of *Vchtland* deceasing (as *Nauclerus* writeth) the Emperour *Lotharius* gaue it in fee farme to the Prince of *Zeringen* with *Vchtland*, who also dying, his Sonne Duke *Berchtold* succeeded him the fourth of that name. He anno 1152. layd the first foundation of both the *Friburghs*, aswell in *Brisgavv*, as in *Vchtland*, as is mentioned before, and endowed both these townes with large and great priviledges, the succeeding Emperours, being no lesse affectioned to the townes, then if indeede they had bene members of the Empire.

Anno 1218. *Berchthold* the Fift Duke of *Zeringen* dying, *Friburgh*, in *Vchtland*, reserving all their priviledges, came under the Commaund of the Earles of *Ksburgh*.

And when (Anno 1260.) Eberhard Earle of *Habsburgh* was Lord over this towne, in the yeare 1270. he sould all his right, title & interest to it unto King *Rodolph* of *Habsburgh*, and for this cause *Æneas Sylvius* calleth this towne, the noble Domicile of the house of *Austria*.

At last the Inhabitants not relishing well these alterations, for a great summe of money purchased themselues free from the house of *Austria:* this towne now enjoying at this present the Helvetian right. At Friburgh in an old wall stands this Epitaph.

Dum bis sexcentis ter senis jungitur annus
In Friburg moritur Berchtoldus Dux Alemannus.

This city of *Friburgh* is strongly sited, hanging as it were partly upon the ridge of a steepe hill, & partly in a dale, environed round about with high hills: about one of them the river *Sana* runneth. It is of a reasonable greatnesse, the Senate-house standing upon a steepe clift, where heretofore the Castle stood, and from whence the towne was enlarged and built downeward. The hills right over against it, serue as a wall for the defence of the towne, though on the East side there standes no houses upon it. Besides the fortification, into what part of the towne soeuer ye intend to goe, yee must clime up hills and goe downe dales. The Countrie about it yeeldeth all manner of provisions, saving Wine, whereof the Inhabitants haue enough from other places. *Fertility.*

The forme of the gouvernment of these townes is administred in the same manner, as the other Switzers townes are, being devided into certaine Gilds out of which Senatours, and Counsellours are elected of a like number. But in these townes the chiefe Magistrate, and the head of the Common Councill is called *Schulthaissen*, which Dutch word was also used amongst the *Longobards*, who called them also *Schuldahis*, and seemeth to be derived from *Schuld* & *heissen*, that is, a *Debt-asker*, as being the office of the *Schuldheissen*, to demaund and constraine Debters to pay their Creditours. This *Debt-asker* then hath the greatest power, and authority in these townes. Here are also distinct Councills, called the *Grand*, and the *Petty*. The *Grand Councill* of *Berne*, consisteth of two hundred persons, though sometimes there are commonly more. The *Petty Councill* of *Berne* consists of 26. persons, in which city the *Senatours*, or *Counsellours* are chosen in this manner: The foure *Ensigne-bearers* of the towne, choose out of the whole number of the Communalty, sixeteene substantiall men, who haue a good name & reputation, these 20. then together with the *Burroug-masters* choose first the *Grand Councill*, and afterward the *Petty*. *Gouvernment.* *The manner of the Election of Magistrates.*

The *Burrough-masters*, which beare the greatest sway and dignitie, are elected by the unanimous consent of both these Councills. At *Friburgh* also the *Grand Councill*, consisteth of 200. persons, & the lesser of 24. The *Petty Councill* having the ordening and managing of the towne businesses, and the having of the provocations, and suits of the Citizens: besides the Savoyish Precinct conquereth in the last warrs is gouverned in this manner: but whatsoeuer doth concerne the Communaltie in generall, and all weighty affaires of importance, these are remitted to the resolution of the *Grand Councill*. The *Burrough-masters*, or *Majours*, are as *Presidents* over both the *Councills*, and are elected by al the Communaltie. The Counties within this territoire are *Nouvvenburgh*, *Nudovv*, *Arbergh*, and the *Free-Lordship* of *Balme*.

THE DESCRIPTION OF ARGOVIA, OR ARGOW.

Bunde.

ARGOVIA, or *Argovv* was formerly a part of the Kingdome *Transjurensis*, that contained all that tract, which reached from *Mount Iura* to the *Alpes*, as namely the *Helvetii*, the *Rauraci*, and a part of the *Allobroges*, which at this day is the Dutchie of the *Savoyards*, *Vchtland*, *Brisgavv*, *Suntgavv*, *Cremerland*, and a part of *Zurichgavv*, but this mapp onely describeth the Territoires of *Lucerne*, *Vrania*, *Svvitz*, *Vndervvald* and *Claris* as large as possibly may be.

Lucerne.

The Zwitzers towne *Lucerna*, which *Meyerus* calleth *Lacocerna*, is seated upon the river *Rusa* (which commeth out of a great Lake, & upon which one may passe by water to three villages) at the foote of a very high hill, commonly called *Fractum*, or the broken Mount.

The great Lake.

This Lake lieth very commodious for this towne, becaus it is as a through fare into Italie by the Lepontian Alpes, which at this day are called *S. Gothards hills*, for marchandises are carryed over them to the other Alpes, and from thence are brought into Italie upon Mules and Horses backs. Againe, the Italian Wares and Commodities are transported over this Lake into the river of *Rusa*, and from thence into the *Rhene*, where they are shipt and sent into the maine Sea.

The *Lucerneans* reape more profit, and benefit by this Lake, then they doe out of the Circumjacent Countrie, though there be many fine pasture grounds about it, for the feeding of Cattell. Touching the City of *Lucerne* it selfe, it is a very gallant, and a pleasant towne, abounding in wealth & riches, being the chiefe towne of trading for *Svvitz*, *Vrania*, and *Vndervvalds*.

When this towne was first founded is uncertaine. It is reported there stood a Castle on each side of the river (which nowe is altered into Burgesses houses.) It is thought the All-mans were the first founders of it.

The name and whence it came.

It seemes it was called *Lucerna* from a Lanthorne, which stood upon a high Tower, for the benefit of Saylours in the night, and that it was placed upon the old Tower which is upon the bridge, now called *Rusa* after the name of the river. There is such another likewise at *Zurich* called after the Water billowes, *VVellenberch*, for these manner of Towers the ancients called *Pharus*, wherein were continuall lights, and fires, which serued for Sea men to see the Haven, and to come in safely.

The ancient Helvetian *Annalls* giue us to understand, that the *Lucerneans* serued *Charles* the Great in his warres against the *Sarracens*, for which they obtained from him certaine priviledges, and the use of Cornets which they sound to this day in the warrs in stead of Trumpets.

The Colledge of the Canons bore heretofore great swaye in this City, which afterward came under the Abbot of *Murbac*: but a while after, the Emperour *Albertus* of *Austria*, bought this *Lucerne* of the Abbot: they then finding themselue hardly entreated, and oppressed by the Austrian Gouvernours entred into a league with the Zwitsers, Anno 1332.

Wiken & Sempach with their jurisdictiõs. Other Precincts & corporatiõs.

Mercator maketh mention of two præcincts belonging to those of *Lucerne*, namely, *VViken* and *Sempach*, in which their Deputies or Gouvernours dwell. But the Gouvernour of the Sempach hath nothing to doe with the towne, whose commaund reacheth onely over the Lake and the fisherie, but no further: the other is administred by Counsellours, dwelling within the towne, as namely, *VVillisovv*, the *Entlibucish dale*, *Rotenburg* or *Rot*, *Habsburg*, *Berona*, with the adjacent Territoire of *Chelant*, or the Præcinct called *Saint Michels*, *Merischrvvanden*, *VVaggis*, *Ebicona*, *Horba*, and *Krientz*. The two townes of *Surse jum* & *Sempach* stand under the subjection of those of *Lucerne*; but yet haue their owne particular Counsellours, who haue the determining and judging of all causes, aswell Criminall as Civill: & yet notwithstanding the chiefe man of the Senate or Councill of *Surse* called the *Schultes* must take his oath to be true, and faitfull to those of *Lucerne*.

But those of *Sempach* are chosen by the Councill of *Lucerne*; yet so that they must be Burgesses of *Sempach*.

Vri.

Now followes the villages under the *Vri*, or *Vrania*, whose ancient Inhabitants, in the time of *Iulius Cæsar* were called *Taurisci*, and it is verely thought, that the name *Vri*, by which they are called at this day, had its originall from the *Vrania*, which the old *Taurisci*, as they doe at this day, call the Sieventhalers *Tauri*, or Bulls, and after the old Dutch word *Vros*.

Hence it came that this Country giueth for their armes a blacke Bulls-head in a field Or.

This Canton of *Vrania* is devided into ten communalties, which in their language they terme *Gnossaminnes*, signifying *partitions*, or comparations: because that all the Senatours, & Counsellours, which are chosen out of them, haue the administration of all these places and offices, appearing also in their yearely Land-dayes.

Switz.

The *Canton* of *Suitia* or *Suicia* gaue denomination to all *Svvitzerland*, and was first inhabited by those people, which came out of *Suecia*, or *Svveed*, to seeke out new dwellings.

Their Confederation.

Of the three Cantons, or Villages, which did first Confederate themselues together, to curbe & bridle


Bern
Thuner
see
Brientzer see
Frutinger tal
Badner tal
Letsch tal
Aletsch
Wallis
Ober
Nider
Sim
men
tal
GOW
Emen
tal
Ober walden
Habchberer
tal
Oberhasli
Grimsel
Brienz
Thun
Unterseen
Interlaken
Meyringen
Lauterbrunnen
Grindelwald
Wengen
Lauenen
Gsteig
Saanen
Zweysimmen
Oberwyl
Erlenbach
Boltigen
Lenk
Simmenthal
Frutigen
Kandersteg
Gemmi
Leuk
Visp
Brig
Naters
Aernen
Mörel
Ried
Grengiols
Lax
Viesch
Borgo
Ernen
Münster
Ulrichen
Obergesteln
Gletsch
Furca
Nufenen
Gotthard
Airolo
Faido
Bellenz
Dissentis
Tavetsch
Medels
Oberalp
Urseren
Andermatt
Hospital
Realp
Furca
Wasen
Amsteg
Silenen
Gurtnellen
Wassen
Göschenen
Schöllenen
Urnerloch
Altorf
Bürglen
Flüelen
Seedorf
Attinghausen
Schattdorf
Erstfeld
Bauen
Isenthal
Sisikon
Tellsplatte
Tellskapelle
Axenberg
Brunnen
Gersau
Schwyz
Arth
Goldau
Rigi
Küssnacht
Immensee
Zug
Cham
Meyenberg
Sarnen
Alpnach
Stanz
Stanzstad
Engelberg
Titlis
Wetterhorn
Schreckhorn
Finsteraarhorn
Jungfrau
Mönch
Eiger
Lauberhorn
Mettenberg
Faulhorn
Rothhorn
Brienzer Rothhorn
Pilatus
Rigi
Rossberg
Stanzerhorn
Hohgant
Niesen
Gantrisch
Schwarzenburg
Guggisberg
Rüschegg
Gurnigel
Belpberg
Belp
Bremgarten
Muri
Wohlen
Mellingen
Baden
Brugg
Windisch
Lenzburg
Aarau
Zofingen
Aarburg
Olten
Solothurn
Wangen
Langenthal
Huttwyl
Sumiswald
Trachselwald
Signau
Langnau
Sumiswald
Burgdorf
Kirchberg
Koppigen
Wynigen
Lützelflüh
Affoltern
Rüderswyl
Lützelflüh
Emmenthal
Entlebuch
Escholzmatt
Schüpfheim
Flühli
Sörenberg
Wolhusen
Sursee
Sempach
Münster
Hochdorf
Baldegg
Hitzkirch
Lucern
Meggen
Horw
Stanzstad
Kriens
Emmen
Reuss
Aar
Limmat
Sihl
Lorze
Lorzen
Reuss
Emme
Kander
Simme
Saane
Sarine
Rhone
Rhein
Ticino
Tessin
Maggia
Verzasca
Brenno
Vorder Rhein
Hinter Rhein
Oberalp
Furca
Grimsel
Gemmi
Sanetsch
Rawyl
Susten
Klausen
Pragel
Ibergeregg
Schächen
Surenen
Jochpass
Brünig
Hasliberg
Joch
Scheidegg
Wengernalp
Kleine Scheidegg
Jungfraujoch
Aletschgletscher
Fiescherhorn
Finsteraarhorn
Schreckhorn
Wetterhorn
Eiger
Mönch
Jungfrau
Lauberhorn
Faulhorn
Rothhorn
Brienzer Rothhorn
Pilatus
Rigi
Rossberg
Stanzerhorn
Hohgant
Niesen
Gantrisch
Schwarzenburg
Guggisberg
Rüschegg
Gurnigel
Belpberg
Belp
Bremgarten
Muri
Wohlen
Mellingen
Baden
Brugg
Windisch
Lenzburg
Aarau
Zofingen
Aarburg
Olten
Solothurn
Wangen
Langenthal
Huttwyl
Sumiswald
Trachselwald
Signau
Langnau
Sumiswald
Burgdorf
Kirchberg
Koppigen
Wynigen
Lützelflüh
Affoltern
Rüderswyl
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Emmenthal
Entlebuch
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Kriens
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Limmat
Sihl
Lorze
Lorzen
Reuss
Emme
Kander
Simme
Saane
Sarine
Rhone
Rhein
Ticino
Tessin
Maggia
Verzasca
Brenno
Vorder Rhein
Hinter Rhein
Oberalp
Furca
Grimsel
Gemmi
Sanetsch
Rawyl
Susten
Klausen
Pragel
Ibergeregg
Schächen
Surenen
Jochpass
Brünig
Hasliberg
Joch
Scheidegg
Wengernalp
Kleine Scheidegg
Jungfraujoch
Aletschgletscher
Fiescherhorn

Sep 30 tentrio 10 20 30 40 50 31

Zuger see
Zurich see
Ober see
Lucerner see
Der vier Waldtstetten see
Der Walen see
Glontaler see
Die Marck
Galteren
Mutten tal
Clön tal
Gōw
Sārnift tal
Lint tal
Schechntal
Engstlen tal
Geren tal
Eglisen tal
Lauinen Thal
Lag nitz tal
Vnder walden
Vr en
Alpes
Disentis
Der Burgiberg
VF Bergen mons
Etzel mons
Glarus
Sarnen
Stantz
Buchs
Beckenriedt
Flüelen
Altdorf
Engelberg
Attinghusen
Schwanden
Linth
Sernen
Andest
Rinckenberg
Sarnen
Meyringen
Gadmen
Gerschen
Munster
Goms
Oberwald
Hospital
Spital
Fiesch
Brigg
Visp
Turtsch
Merlis
Glarner Alp
Vall Lanizeria
Vf Engstlen
Vf Fueren
Vf Bell
Oberwat
Vf Joch
Die Furca
Die Grimsel
Die Rus Quelle
Rhodan fons
Rhod. fons secundus
Rhenus citerior flu.
Vorder Rhin flu.
Aqua Frigida
Aqua Frigida secunda
Der Rodtberg
Der Tschingel berg
Der Gallenberg
Der Tschingel
Der Wichelberg
Der Walter berg
Der Wyssenberg
Der Rellberg
Der Tschingel
Der Gallen
Der Wichel
Der Walter
Der Wyssen
Der Rell

the insolencie, and tyrannie of the Gentry, this was one. This Territoire hath bred many able and experienced Souldiers in the warres, which haue bene a terror to their Ennemies.

The Inhabitants of this Iurisdiction, liue most upon that which the soile of this Countrie produceth, and yeeldeth dayly: from this Village of Switz all the whole inhabitants of these Countries are called by Straungers *Svvitzers*, either because they fought there first for their libertie, or in regard the Inhabitāts thereof lived here a long time in great trouble and disquietnesse with the *Eremitans* or *Einsidelers*, or else because they were the first & the chiefest of the three Cantons, that endured the first invasion, & brunt of the *Austrians*, considering also that of the three Cantons, this is the mightiest, and therefore the name of the other Cantons are included under this, as being the most famous of them all from whence all the other confederated Allies, tooke the name of *Svvitzers*. It may be also, that this name was giuen to the Switzers; because in this Village of *Svvitz*, the common League was here begun betweene those of *Vry*, *Svvitz*, and *Vndervvalden*.

Deuision. The Commaund of Switz is devided into Sixe parts, which they call *Quartas*.

Vnderwalden. The Canton of *Vndervvalde* Anno 1315. entred into a Confederacie with those of *Vry* and *Svvitz*. It is a Free village, & environned about with the Alpes, as it were with a Wall, & hath excellent Pastures for the feeding of Cattell; from which the Inhabitants reape a great benefite.

And albeit those of *Vry*, *Svvitz*, and *Vndervvald* were heretofore bound and subject to their Abbots, under certaine limited conditions: yet in some degree, they retayned allwaies their owne liberty, being gouverned by the Imperiall Pretours, in the same forme as the Romans were, which office was of the same nature as our Bourough-Counts or Vicounts are: for they had supreame authority, to judge of matters concerning life and death.

Now for the rest their policie, and gouvernment (me thinkes) it is not much unlike the forme of the ancient Romane Monarchie. For the Gouvernours in those daies ruled not according to their owne lawes and appetits, as they thought good themselues, neither choose they the Magistrates from out amongst themselues, but they were sent thither, and appointed by the Senatours, and Monarks themselues.

The Command and Iurisdiction of *Vndervvald*, is devided into two *Conventus*, or Assemblies (the one of them is held at *Kernvvalds*) namely into the Vppermost, and Nethermost, but both goes under the name of *Vndervvalds*.

Claris. *Glarone*, or *Claris* is a Dale, or Territoire under the *Svvitzers* League, lying along the river *Limagus*, being not very great and not aboue three Germaine miles in length, and taketh this name from the principalest village of the whole Countrie so called: three parts of *Situ.* it is environned with the Alpes, bounding on the South, and North upon the *Grisons*; on the West upon the *Vri*, and *Svvitz*; and on the North upon *Castra Rhetica*, where the *Limagus* leaveth the Dale.

The Iurisdiction of this Territoire, with some other revenues in the time of *Saint Fridolinus* was giuen by a certaine Earle to the Monasterie of *Seckingen* in the yeare of our Lord 500. when as *Clodoueus* the first of that name raigned in France, and was also the first Christian King of it, whose commaund also extended then over *Rhetia*, *Alemania*, and *Helvetia*.

In succeeding ages, this small Territoire gott their owne jurisdiction and libertie, entring also into confederacie with the Switzers Anno 1353.

The Inhabitants liue here for the most part upon milke, making of Butter and Cheese, and killing of meate, they haue fewe or no Corne fields, neither many Vinestocks, because the land is so shutt in with the Alpes & Mountaines: yet they haue braue Orchards, and goodly Pastures, for Corne & Wine there is enough brought unto them from other parts. The Lakes and Rivers furnish them with Fishe, and the rough and woodie Mountaines afford them store of Foule, and Venaison.

Two famous Learned men, *Henricus Glareanus*, and *Aegidius Tscudus* whose birth-place this was, haue bene as ornaments to their Countrie. Vnder this Territoire also is the County of *Hamburg*, and the free Lordships of *Humberg* and of *Ringenberg*.

The Commaund of *Glorona* is devided into fiueteene parts or Wikes, which they tearme *Tagvvans*. Vnder the jurisdiction of *Claris* is the Countie of *Merdenbergh*, which they purchased Anno 1517.

They place also officers with those of Switz by turnes: as at *VZenach*, *Visnach*, and in *Castra Rhetica VVesen*, and thus much in particular touchiug the Gouvernment, Townes, and Villages of the Switzers, Cantons, & Præcincts. It resteth now, that wee briefly speake some what of the straunge, & wonderfull *Lake*, called the *Pilati Lake*, lying upon *Mount Fractum*, not farre from *Lucerne*, yea upon the very top of it, in a desolate and Mooriſh place, being encompassed with thick woods, to the end no man might come to trouble this Lake. For it is reported, that if any man weetingly or willingly cast any thing into it, their suddainely arises in it a great tempest with huge waues; and contrariewise if any thing falls into it by accident, then it is calme and no daunger in it, as hath oftentimes bene seene. The place where this Lake lieth, is hidious to behold, having no outlett, nor receuing any river or waters into it; but continueth one and the same within its bounds, and the waters whereof neuer rise for any raine, or snow whatsoeuer falls into it, but is alwaies of alike height keeping its Swart-billowes. Noe strangers are suffred to come into it, least they should throw any thing into it, whereby the next adjoyning Countrie might sustaine any annoiāce by the stormes. *Bodinus* hereupon saith, that this is an argumēt, that violent winds, & tempest are raised by spirits. *The Pilati Lake.*

Amonge the rivers, which water this part of *Svvitzerland*, the *Limagus* is accounted the chiefest, whose head beginneth not farre from *Claris*, and in the midst of the same territoire, taketh alonge with him an other river called *Siniphius*; comming out of an other *Vale*, and running beneath the two villages of *Vrna*, and aboue *Lateritius Pontus*, or the *Brick-bridge*, receving more water out of the *Vesenian Lake*, separateth the *Marck* (which was heretofore a marke & limit, betweene the *Svvitzers* and the *Grisons*) from *Castra Rhetorum*, which place is yet also called *Castra*: thence the *Limagus* runneth into the *Zurickish Lake*, deviding the city of *Zurick*, at his outlett, (as it were) into two townes, and glyding forward to *Baden*, not farre from thence falleth into the *Vrsa*, and then into the *Arola*. The river *Vrsa* (which they call also *Rusa* by setting the *r* before the *u*) springeth out of the highest *Alpes* called *S. Gothards*, and presently winding towards the North, whereas on the contrarie the *Ticinus* of *Tesin* gusheth out of the same Mountaine, and turneth to the Southward, taketh his course through the *Lepontii*, & passing first by *Vrsula* or *Vrsella* the first *Dale* of the Grisons, and then by *Vria Taurisci*, remnants of the *Gaules*, falleth into the Lake, which watereth the foure *VValt-townes* called at this day, *Vry*, *Svvitz*, *Vndervvalden* & *Lucerne*, and then taking along with him the waters of *Zugh*, passing under the Switzers townes of *Bremgarten*, and *Mellingen*, a litle beneath *Brug*, disburdeneth himselfe into the *Arola*, and at Coblentz or Confluence these three *Helvetian* rivers discharge themselves all into the Rhene, namely, the *Limagus*, the *Vrsa* and the *Arola*, and thus much for the description of Switzerland. *Rivers.*

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE VNITED TERRITOIRES OF THE GRISONS.

The name, and from whome it came.

RHOETIA, or the Countrie of the *Grisons*, lieth halfe in *Germanie*, and halfe in *Italy*, so that they use both languages. It was called *Rhætia* from one *Rhætus*, who flying out of *Tuscanie* from the furie of the *Gaules*, planted here a new set of people about 187. yeares before the comming of Christ, whose Gospell they did receiue in the yeare 448. The *Tuscans* then having their Countrie taken from them (which lay betweene the *Alpes*, and the *Poo*) by the *Gaules*, fled up unto the higest Mountaines to a people, which dwelt upon the *Alpes*, called the *Taurisci*, and making afterwards a confederacie with them, in the Dale of *Tumilia*, upon a high ground neere unto the Castle of *Ottēstein*, built there a towne, which after the name of their natiue Countrie they called *Tuscana*, about which also they built three Castles, calling them after the name of their *Chiefstaine*, the first whereof was *High-Rætia*, the second *Lovv-Rætia*, and the third *Rætia*. These people also for their better safety, cast up there abouts many other Fortresses. Their posteritie then being envred to that sharpe aire, and growing more magnanimous, sparing no paines or labour to extend their limits further, becomming masters of the rivers *Athesa*, & *Ardua* being hardned & fleshed by their good successe went forward, & setled themselues on bothsides of *Lacus Acronius* or the *Bodenzee*, & by the *VValleſteiniſh Lake* tooke in *Como*, *Verona*, & *Trent*, whence followed that *Trent* was made the *Metropolis* of the *Grisons*, as *Auspurgh* was in *Vindelicia*. The Countries which they tooke in betweene the *Rhene*, & the *Plave* were almost two hundred miles in length, & 120. in breath, to wit, betweene *Verona* and *Schauze*; so that their Dominion reached farre & neere. But afterward they were subdued, and overcome by the Armies of the Emperour *Augustus*, conducted by *Drusus*, and *Tiberius* his Stepsonns, who brought these people (saving those which dwelt about the head of the *Rhene* and the *Inna*) under the Romane subjection. Now when the *Gothes*, *Longobards* and *Hunns* fell into Italie, and disjointed the Romane Empire, then they were subjected to endure the same invasion & spoyles as the Italians were. For in the yeare 780. when *Childericke* was King of *France*, the *Hunns* (as they did other Countries) destroyed the Countrie of the *Grisons*, as farre as the Cloister, or Monasterie of *Desertin* with fire and sword.

Diverse Countries & Common-weales then combyning themselues together made leagues one with an other, that in time of warre, they might be the better able, to repulse and resist the incursions of their Ennemies, and to keepe and maintayne their owne lawes, rights, and priviledges. The *Grisons* seing that, did the like in diverse places by making of confederations and unions with diverse neighbouring Nations, and people.

Anno 1282. *Frederick*, being descended from the house of the *Montforts*, being Bishop of *Chur*, & *Peter* Bishop of *Sion* made a confederacie, and a league on with another. The like also hapned in the yeare 1400. betweene *Iohn Abbot* of *Disertin*, and the *Chapiter* with the Communalties. *Vldericke Brune*, Baron of *Rhætia* made also an alliance with his two Sōnes, *Henry* & *Hulderick*, with some others. In the yeare 1402. a peace was concluded betweene the Bishop of *Chur*, & his Communalty, and betweene those of *Glaron*, *Svvitz*, *Entilborch* and *Agrie*: That if the State of the *Grisons* should be warred upon, and assaulted by any Ennemies or mightie Potentates they should defend themselues. The chiefe Lords, and Gentlemen also made a perpetuall confederacie one with another in the village of *Tyon*, which from that time forward was called the *Grison-Confederacie*. This was made in the yeare of our Lord 1424. The Chapiters, & the Clergie also combined themselues reciprocally one to an other, who afterward came likewise under the union of the *Grisons*. This was made also with the towne of *Chur*, and with the *Vierdorfer*, or foure Villages. The people of the ten Iurisdictions, sixe of them made likewise a league together, and afterward entred also into a confederacie with the *Grisons*. This came to passe in the yeare of our Redemption 1471. in which time these three severall people mett al together at *Bellefort*, who for the maintenance of their lawes, rights & Priviledges made a mutuall alliance one with an other, and confirmed the same by oath, which euery twelft yeare was to be renewed.

The Confines of the *Inalpiniſh* people, haue on the East the *Vennones*, dwelling in the *Vale* of *Venosta*, where betweene the village of *Munster* and *Tauritz*, a Post, or Land-partition standeth, but the civill Iurisdiction of the *Grisons* reacheth further, on that side they haue for neighbours, the *Inthalers*, in which place this land on the left hand reacheth to *Saint Martinsbridge*, & on the right hand to the river *Schergenbach* & so forwards. Besides this, there lies in the same confines the *Vale Silvia*, & the *Vale* of *Sol*, or the Sunne, where the higheſt topps of the Mountaines make the Land-partition. The West part of the *Grisons* bordereth upon the Countie of *Beltion*, there where the river *Lumino*, and the topps of *Graine* and *Lucumon*, knowne by the name of *S. Maries* and *S. Barnabies* Mounts, with *Crispalt*, *Vepeche* and *Merche*, parts the Countrie. The *Grisons* Neighbours on the Southside, are first those people, which dwell by the *Lac de Como* in the plaine of *Val Telline*, or the *Valtoline*. Neere the village of *Plantedine* is a place called *Il Sanchietto*, which as a right line, cutts the very topps of the Mountaines asunder: Also *Abdua* in the Countie of *Clavenne*, and upon the continent in a place by *Lac Mezola*, called *La Pora*: also in the *Lac Mezola*, or *Clarenne*, a clift upon *Dave il Sasso* named *d'Olciasco*, besides all these places, there lies the topps of the Mountaines called *Valles Saxea*, belonging to the Iurisdiction of the Duke of *Millaine*. As also the *Valles*, *Brembaine*, *Serine* with *Scalvie*, *Bergamois*, and *Valle Camonicq* of *Brescia*, which is under the *Signorie* of *Venice*. On the North side lie the high Mountaines of the *Grisons*, & behinde them the *Montsfunians*, which are under the house of *Austria*, & in the plaine, is parted by *S. Catharines* Fountaine, betweene the hills of *S. Lucius de Eſtions*, *Valleducians*, being under the obedience of the Count of Vpper *Amisia*, of *Rhætia*, or the Countrie of the *Grisons*. On the other side, the bounds of this Countrie are termined by a small

Bounds.

Alpinæ seu Fœderatæ RHÆTIÆ SUBDITARUMQUE ei Terrarum nova descriptio.

Auctoribus
Fortunato Sprechero à Berneck Eq. aur. et IVD. Ret.
AC PHIL. CLUVERIO.

HELVETIÆ PARS.

Amstelodami
Ex officina
Ioannis Ianssoni.

Everardus Simonis Hamersveldt Sculpsit.

AUSTRIACÆ DITIONIS PARS.

TIROLENSIS COMITIS PARS.

Milliaria Rhætica; quorum singula duarum conficiuntur horarū spatio ab expedito pedite: 12 verò conficiunt I. gradum.

1 2 3

5 10 15

Milliaria Italica quorum 60. conficiunt unum gradum.

Expositio notarum

Urbes; State.

Fora, Haupt flecken.

Arces; Schlosser.

Cœnobia; Chlöster.

Vici; Dörfer.

DER ZEHEN GERICHTEN

DER dörfer.

PUNDT.

GOT HAUSS

TES

PUNDT.

Bor mio.

Terzero di Mezzo

Terzero di Sopra

Sotto

VALTOLINA

VENETA

Rhætico Mons.

Alpes Iuliæ Rhæticæ

Engadina Superiore

Engadina Inferiore

Scaletta Mons

Scharle

Prat.

Bel Brinto fort.

Chur walden.

Meridies

Orient

way, which a litle beneath the *Rhene-bridge*, goeth to the Kings high-way, and so reacheth upward to the very topp of *S. Magrets* Mount, and then downe ward to the *Rhene*, with the Countie of the *Sammetians*. These Borders haue pales and Land-markes sett up.

The figure, or shape of this Countrie is like a *Scatefishe*, which the High-Dutches call *Platteisun*. There is a Mountaine lying betweene *Amisia Scheidia* & *Vmbilia*, upon the very top whereof three Allies or three kinde of Confederates dwell, whereof wee will speake in particular. The Alliance of the *Grisons*, which in respect of their loftie Situation where called the Vpper *Grisons*, and haue three generall assemblies or Senates. In former times they were but 22. small corporations, but after that Vpper *Triny* separateth it selfe from *Taminia*, then there were 23. and likewise as many ministeriall. Touching the order of their precedencie in their generall meetings on their *Collegiall dayes*, it is this: *Disertin* taketh the first place, then the Valley called *Il Longonezze*, *Fovea*, (in the assembly of *Ilant* and *Davois*, the *Foreans* take place before the *Longonezzes*: but at *Trone*, and *Chur*, the *Leguntines* before the *Longonezzes*) then *Flemium*, *Vurtium*, *Rhetium*, *Supersaxum* in *Grisons*, *Laapium*, *Vallis Rheni*, *Sexaminium*, *Thuscie*, *Montane*, *Sclerenium*, Vpper *Trin*, or *Trin montin*, *Taminium*, *Vallis S. Petri*, *Stussovie*, *Cepine*, *Tenne*, *Misaucum*, *Rogoret* and *Calauche*.

Order of Precedencie.

Three Confederations.

The whole Region (as is said) is devided into three Confederations. The first is that of the Cathedrall confederation, which they call *Lega Cadi Dio*, or *The League of Gods house*, this hath eleuen great Senates, and 21. lesser *Iurisdictions*. The chiefe Citie whereof is *Chur*, or *Ceyra* the *Metropolis* of the *Grisons*. It was built Anno 357. seated about halfe an houres journey from the *Rhene*: for the forme (as M^r. Heylin saith) it is *Triangular*, the houses indifferent handsome in themselues, but not uniforme one with an other. In the Corner of it, on a hill, somewhat higher then the rest of the towne, standeth the close, within which is the Cathedrall Church, a stately peece of building, rather in the account of the Natiues, then of strangers, the Bishops Palace, and the Canons houses, all well built, and sufficiently well adorned. This citie of *Chur* sitteth first of all, where the President of the league dwelleth, then the *Valley* of *Pregoulia*, *Fustenovv*, the Iurisdiction of *Tomiliasco*, *Supra-Saxum* with the Low-Castle, Vpper *Engadina*, *Ottensteyn*, a Iurisdiction in *Tomiliasco*, Nether *Engadina*, *Bergunium*, Vpper *Vatium*, the foure Neighbouring villages of *Pesclavium*, *Eremusium*, *Bivium*, *Aversa*, and the valley of *Munster*.

1. *Chur.*

This is called the League of the ten Iurisdictions, because out of the seuen great Senates, the three last are devided into two lesser Iurisdictions, & *Alvonovana* is at this day parted into two; so that now they are devided into eleuen Corporations, or Iurisdictions. In the assembly of their *Collegiall dayes*, *Davois* the President of the League or Vnion taketh place, then *Rhetigoia*, which comprehendeth three great Corporations, namely *Munster*, *Castel*, and *Acer* with *Lacuprat*, next followes the Signorie of *Maierf ld*, under which *Malanse*, and *Maieville* are included. Then *Alvanora*, which is devided into the Iurisdiction of *Latiane*, *S. Alvanovane*, *Chaaurvvaldt*, the valley of *Scanavicane* by *S. Peters* Church, and the Long Meddow.

2. *The Valtoline.*

This second is *Lega Grisa*, whence all the people are called *Grisons*, and which is the Country and passage of *Valliselina*, or the *Valtoline*. To the Generall convocation or Assemblie are sent out of the three Confederations. 28. Oratours. 24. Eccleasticks, and 15. Deputies out of the common Corporations or Iurisdictions. And looke what place they haue conquered, or shall take in hereafter, they with their rights, priviledges and immunities are to be equally devided amongst the three Confederations.

The Fertility & pleasantnesse of the Valtoline.

Vnder these three Leagues or Cantons are comprised *Volturene*, *Val Telline* or the *Voltoline*, *Clavenne*, and *Bormio*. The *Voltoline* is a fruitfull, and as pleasant a place, as any is in all *Europe*. The Description whereof ye may briefly read, in an excellent Treatise, written by *Enodius Bishop* of *Pavie*, an ancient Authour, in the life of *S. Anthonie* a monke of *Lirines*, whose words are to this effect: Our *Anthonie* by the guidance of the Lord Iesus Christ, & by our ministers was brought into *Italie*, and comming into the *Veltolino*, saw the Mountaines lye on both sides of it, which by their fruitfulnesse, and pleasantnesse enrich & adorne this Country with a fatt Soile for the satisfying of the greedie expectation of the Husbandmen, & that not onely with Wine, Corne, goodly Pastures and meddowes, cleare running rivers, fruitfull orchards, and fine woods, but by her naturall situation, is so delightfull, that no better Countrie can be found. This Territoire lieth in lenght to the foote of the highest Mountaines of *Rhætia*, where the rivers, which runne into Italie haue their heads. The *Abdua* also, whose *Headspring* beginneth there, passing through the Signeurie of *Burmia*, watereth the whole *Valtoline*, and traverseth through the midst of it.

3. *Bormio.*

The third is *Lega Driture*. The *Signeurie* of *Bormio* lyeth upon the topp of a heigth, neere unto the *Headspring* of the river *Abdua*, and is devided into fiue small Corporations, or Communalties.

The chiefe towne whereof is *Bormio* it selfe, which giueth denomination to the whole Lordship. The Gouvernment of this Countrie was given Anno 744. by *Charles* the *Great*, to the Bishop of *Ceyra*, who being molested by his Neighbours of *Tyrolis*, entred confederation with the *Svvitzers* 1471. They haue free use of Religion both they of the Romish, and they of the Reformed Churches. The Second is the Valley of *Forba*. The third is the Inmost Valley, where *Primadie*, & the Valley called *Pied de Noix* lie. The fourth is the Nethermost Valley, wherein *Cepine* stands. The fifth is the Valley of *Livinium*. In the Valley of *Telline* their are three *Tertiæ*, besides *Tilium* it selfe, from whence the *Valtoline* taketh its name. The Vppermost *Tertia* hath eleuen Corporations, or Cõmunalties namely: 1. *Tirunum*. 2. *Sondalum*. 3. *Grossium*. 4. *Grossubutum*. 5. *Veroium*. 6. *Matium*. 7. *Torrum*. 8. *Luverum*. 9. *Servium*. 10. *Villa* and *Stuzona*. 11. *Blanzonum*. Next them followeth the Communalty of *Tyli*, which is devided into 36. *Contractules*, as they terme them.

Corporations or Iurisdictions.

The Middlemost *Tertia* hath 17. Corporations, or Communalties. 1. *Sondrium*, (whereof *Sondrio* is the chiefe towne.) 2. *Pontrium*. 3. *Clurium*. 4. *Trixivium*. 5. *Mons Aqua*, or the *Vvater-mount*. 6. *Montanea*. 7. *Castianum*. 8. *Postalesinum*. 9. *Berbennium*. 10. *Busfettum*. 11. *Plateda*. 12. *Foredum*. 13. *Albosagia*. 14. *Coialum*. 15. *Cidrascum*. 16. *Fusine*. 17. *Colorina*.

In the Lowermost *Tertia* lye the two *Squadra*, which reach no further then the *Abdua*. These are *Morbe*, & *Trahont*. *Morbe* is againe devided into twelue Cõmunalties, as 1. *Morbe*. 2. The Cõmunaltie of *Furcula*. 3. *Talamona*. 4. *Bema*. 5. *Albaredo*. 6. *Geroule*. 7. *Pedesina*. 8. *Rasura*. 9. *Cosium*. 10. *Rogolum*. 11. *Duletium*. & 12. *Piantedum*.

In *Trakon* also there are 11. severall Corporations, or Communalties. 1. *Trahon*. 2. *Bulium*. 3. *Ardennium*. 4. *Datium*. 5. *Clivium*. 6. *Mellum*. 7. *Cercunium*. 8. *Civium*. 9. The village of *Campus*. 10. *Montellum*. 11. *Dubinium*.

The County of Clavene.

The Countie of *Clavenne*, which the river of *Meine* cleaveth in the midst, is 15. Italian or three great Germane miles in lenght, but the breath thereof differs in diverse places here and there.

This whole Countie is devided into foure *Quarts*: The 1. is the towne of *Clavenne* it selfe. 2, The towne of *Plurium*, which in the yeare 1618. entred into confederation, but the Neighbouring places are *Ville* with some others. *S. Iames* his Valley, which is devided into 12. Quarts, & the foure Communalties, or Corporations into fiue, as 1. *Novatum*. 2. *Prada*. 3. *Mese*. 4. *Gordane*, & 5. *Samolicum*. *Rhætia* or the *Grisons* haue of late yeares endured great warres and many shrod brunts by the Spanjards, who became masters of *Chur*, & the rest of the Countrie about it Anno 1622. But by the intercession & mediation of *Pope Vrban* the Eight, of *Levves* the Eleuenth King of *France*, of the Signeurie of *Venice*, and of *Charles*, *Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy* this warre was compounded, and appeased.

OF ITALY.

Plinies.



Definition of Italy.

ITALY ſaith *Plinie* (*Lib.*3. *Natur. Hiſt. c.*20.) is a Countrie hollowed to the Gods, the happieſt & beſt of all Europe, a *Dominatrix* over all things, a Princeſſe of all Nations, a Queene of the World: yea the Nurſe and Parent of all Regions, elected by the providence of the Gods, to make (if it poſſible might be) the Heavens more famous: to gather the ſcattered Empires of the World into one bodie, to temper the barbarous rites of Nations: to unite ſo many diſagreeing languages of men, by the benefite of one common tongue, & in a word, to reſtore man to humanitie.

The ſeverall names & whence derived.

This Region heretofore had diverſe names. *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſæus* in his firſt booke of the Romaine antiquities ſaith, that the ancient Inhabitants thereof were called *Saturnini*, becauſe *Saturne* drivē from *Crete* by his Sonne *Iupiter*, *hic latebat abditus*. The Greekes *Heſperia*, *Auſonia* & *Oenotria*: & that in *Hercules* dayes it was firſt called *Italie*. The name of *Saturnia* was giuen unto it by King *Saturnus*, which denomination extended not it ſelfe over all *Italy*, but onely over *Latium*. It was called *Heſperia* (as *Hyginus* witneſſeth) either from *Heſperus*, who fled from his Brother *Atlas*: or as *Macrob.* will haue it, becauſe it is ſituated under the *Evening-ſtar* called by the Latines *Veſperugo*. It gott the name of *Auſonia* from *Anſonius* the Sonne of *Ulyſſes*. *Oenotria* either from the abundance & goodneſſe of its Wines, or from *Oenotrius* King of the *Sabins*. The name of *Italy* came from *Italus*, whome *Ariſtotele* ſaith, was King of *Oenotria*. *Feſtus* thinketh (*Lib.*9.) that *Italy* tooke this name from *Italos* or great *Oxen*, whereof here was then good ſtore, and that the *Vituli* or *Calues*, were called there *Italy*. *Timæus* faineth that it was ſo called from *Italus Boveus* one of *Geryons Oxen*, which being driven away by *Hercules*, ſwome over the ſtraight of the *Sicilian* Sea; in regard that in the *Tyrrhenian* tongue *Italus* ſignifyeth *Taurus*, a *Bull* or an *Oxe*: but, if you will giue credit to *Hellanicus*, it was formerly called *Vitalia*: all other ancient denominations of *Italy*, becauſe they concerne not *Italy* in Generall, but ſome parts thereof, I will paſſe over.

Bounds.

Strabo and *Ptolomy* make *Italy* to be a *Peninſula* or almoſt an Iland, which Nature hath girt in on three ſides with the *Ionian*, *Tyrrhenian* & *Adriatique* Seas, and on the fourth ſide is ſhut in with the *Alpes*; for on the Weſterne part, lie the *Alpes*, to which the ancients gaue ſeverall names, calling them the *Maritima*, *Cottia*, *Graia*, *Rhetica*, as farre as the river of *Arſia*: on the North ſide of it lie the *Alpes Pœna* and *Iulia*, and then the *Venetian* Sea, reaching from the inmoſt boſome to *Sinus Ionius*, which meeteth them Eaſtward: and laſtly on the South and Southweſt, the *Mediterranean* Sea beateth a great way upon it, which is called there the *Tuſcan* or *Genoyiſh* Sea: on which ſide alſo, to the Southward, it hath a part of the *Adriatique* or *Venetian* Sea, where both the parts, namely *Friul* & *Iſtria* reach to the continent and are joyned to it.

Length & breadth.

The length of *Italy* from *Auguſta Prætoria*, to *Capo Brutio*, or the Promontory of *Leucopetra* is 1020. miles, the greateſt breath in ſome places is but 410. miles, & in others 126. miles, the whole Circuit of *Italy* after *Caſtaldus* calculation is 3448. miles. *Euſtathius* likeneth

Shape.

Italy to an Ivie-leafe: *Plinie*, *Solin* and others to an Oaken-leafe, ſo that it is a great deale more in length then in breath, turning on the left ſide with a ſharpe point, and end in the forme of an *Amazonian* target. Our Moderne Writers compare it more fitly to the Thygh and Schacke bones of a man, whereof the hip reacheth, & turneth towards the *Nethermoſt* Sea, the huckle bones towards the *Vppermoſt* Sea, & the whole feete towards the *Ionian* Sea, and the heeles towards *Epirus*. And compareth *Sinus Tarentinus*, being the hollowneſſe, & the fleſhie parts, to the three Capes or Promontories, as *Zephyrium*, *Carcinum* & *Bruteum*: and the toes turning towards *Sicily*, the Knee to Cape *Populonium*, and the Vpper part of the hip with a large extention to be the *Alpes*.

Quality.

Concerning the qualitie of this Countrie, which conſiſteth in the Site of the firmamēt, you ſhall finde, if you will diligently conſider it, that the Meridian line that turneth towards the Weſt, will fall in the 29. degree of longitude, & the furtheſt part Eaſtward in the 43. degree, containing in latitude 8. degrees, for the diſtance of the Southerne *Parallels* is about 38. degrees from the *Æquator*, as the Northerne is 46. ſo that *Italy* containeth & lieth under the 5. & 8. Climats with all the *Parallels*, which are betweene the 11. and the 16. in which Countrie the artificiall day differeth an hower: for the longeſt day in Summer to the Southerne *Parallel* contayneth 14. hou_rs and ½. and the moſt Northerne *Parallel*, 15. howers, and as many fifth parts.

Fertility.

Seing then that this is the celeſtiall Site, & that the *Appennine* Mountaines trace through the midſt of *Italy* by deviding it into two parts, eſpecially, where the Meridian Sunne is hotteſt and moſt powerfull, there the ſoile, fields & hills are very fruitfull, and therefore is it no marvell, that in *Italie* in all ſeaſons of the yeare, they haue ſuch a fertility and abundance of all things, though in ſome parts more, in others leſſe: but if ye take it generally the ſoile is ſo exceeding fruitfull in producing Corne, Wine and other things, that they haue three harveſts in one yeare, the Earth being tilled, ſowne and planted with litle labour and charges. *Varro* writeth that *Ager Roſſelanus* and the Countrie about it, lying in *Vmbria* neere the Lake *Velinus*, had wont to be ſo exceeding fruitfull, that the Emperour *Vopiſcus* uſed to call that tract of Land, *The fatt and marrowe of Italy*.

The ſame *Varro* teſtifieth alſo in relating what rich gifts Nature hath beſtowed upon *Italie*; that *Ager Campanus* yeeldeth abundance of good Corne: the Country of *Falernus* excellent Wine: that of *Caſſinus* delicate Oyle; that of *Tuſculanus* great ſtore of Figgs; that of *Tarentine* Honey, and the *Tyber* abounding in Fiſhe. *Plinie* calleth *Italy* the *Nurce* and *Productrix* of all kinde of Trees. For there growes your Orange, Citron, Lemmon, Quine-trees and others. Take for an exemple the Coaſt of *Liguria* and *Genua*, what abundance of braue and flouriſhing trees growe there, not onely bearing great ſtore of delicate fruits, but alſo moſt delightfull to the eye: how many fine Paradices, Gardens and Orchards haue yow there? that the very ſight of them expells melanckoly and refreſhes the minde. What wee relate here of *Genua*, the like could wee doe in a thouſand places. *Plinie* witneſſeth alſo, that *Pepper* trees had wont to growe here. The Fields about *Otzanto* are ſo beſet with Oliue-trees, that they looke like woods. The Country of *Bariano* in *Apulia Peucetia* is ſo fruitfull in Oyle, Wine, Corne, Almones & Cottōs, that one would ſcarcely beleeue it. The Vale of *Onelia* in *Liguria* is ſo exceeding rich in Oyle, that every yeare there is 18. or 20000. barrells made in it.

Diverſity of Fruits.

Manna.

Nature hath not denied *Manna* to *Italy*: for neere unto *Alſomentia* in *Brutio* they gather it, which in the night falleth as a dew on the ground: eſpecially if a ſweete ſhowre of raine hath falne the day before, they gather it and ſtricke it from of the leaues of the trees. Such a kind of *Manna* is found likewiſe in *Magna*

Græcia, in that place, where the remnants of the *Thurini* inhabit. *Plinie* writeth alſo, that the *Vine-ſtocks* of *Italy*, excell by farre thoſe of other Regions. He deuideth the noble Italian Wines into foure ſorts, & preferreth the *Setian* ſo called from the towne of *Setia* before all others: next after that the *Falernean*; the third ſort, the Wines of *Alba Surentina*, *Maſſica*, *Statana*, *Calena*, *Fundana*, *Veliternina*, *Priuernatia* and *Signina*; and the fourth & laſt ſort, the *Prælutian* Wines which grow in the Countrie of *Ancona* & thoſe of *Palmeſia*.

Variety of curious Wines.

Phyſicall ſimples.

Mettalls & Stones.

This Countrie is decked with all kinde of ſimples, & Phyſicall herbes, & is full of aller manner of Stones, Mettalls & ſuchlike; for as *Plinie* witneſſeth, *Italy* putts downe all other Countries for the abundance of Mettalls. In *Friul* by the river *Hydra* is a Mine of Quick ſilver. Of late yeares alſo hath bene found great ſtore of Alom within the juriſdiction of *Maſſa* in *Toſcane*. In *Campagna Felice* are Brimſtone Mines. Three miles frō the river *Cæcina* neere *Volaterris* in ſome hills they digg out ſalt, as they doe in *Bruti*. I will ſpeake nothing of the Stone quarries, wherein they finde Marble, Alablaſter, Chriſtall and diuerſe ſorts of precious Stones, nether will I make mention of the Coccus or Skarlet-dyes, Azure, Vitriol and other minerals.

Mineralls.

Beaſts & Fowle.

Among the many Kind of Animals & Beaſts, which are bred in this Countrie, there are abundāce of huge Oxen, which the Ancients had wont to call *Italos*, as alſo many Buffles called heretofore *Lucana Armenta*. Beſides diuerſe kinds of fowle & birds: there are many Eagles, Kites, Puttocks & ſuchlike praying fowles.

The ancient Gouvernment.

Touching the ancient Gouvernmēt of this Countrie, under whome the anciēt Inhabitāts of *Italy* lived, Hiſtoriographers make noe great mention thereof; but if ye will giue credence to *Iunius Viterbienſes* his fictions, he ſaith that one *Gomer* inhabited firſt this Region, alſo *Cham*, *Ianus Sabatius*, *Saga*, *Cranus*, *Aurinus*, *Italus*, *Morgetus*, *Roma*, *Rhemanaſſus*, *Iaſius* & others, and that *Ianus* his progeny *Anno Mundi* 1925. multiplyed there exceedingly, & peopled *Italy* with the tribes of the *Laurentini*, *Brutii*, *Samnites*, *Etruſci*, *Sabini*, *Tarentini*, &c. But the moſt authentique Authours both *Grecians* & *Latins*, who haue diligently ſought out the offſpring of this Nation, eſpecially *Dionyſius Halicarnaſeus*, *Pomponius Trogus*, *Solinus Polyhiſtorius* and diuerſe others haue found that many ages before the foundation of *Rome* diuerſe nations and people Domineered here in *Italy*, namely, the *Siculi*, *Aborigines*, *Ligures* and *Vmbri*, who litle by litle came under the power of the *Romans*, or were extirpated by them. Againe as *M. Heylin* citeth; the ſecond that came to enjoy the happineſſe of this Countrie was *Evander*, & certaine other *Arcadians*, who baniſhed their natiue habitations, ſeated themſelues about the place where *Rome* was built. The next that ſetled themſelues here, was *Æneas* and his *Troyans*, who flying from their ruined Countrie, and enraged Ennemies, ſought new habitations. For *Carthage* being built but 135. yeares (or as others will 143. yeares before *Rome*) & that there was no leſſe then 426. yeares, betweene the beginning of the reigne of *Æneas* in *Italy*, & the beginning of the reigne of *Romulus* in *Rome*; it is impoſſible that euer Queene *Dido*, as *Virgill* ſaith, ſhould haue ſeene, or falne in loue with *Æneas*, unleſſe in imagination or picture. Hereunto conſenteth *Auſonius*, who honoureth the *Statua* of this abuſed Princeſſe with an Epigram of eleuen verſes whereof part of them are theſe:

Ancient People.

VVhy didſt thou ſtirr up Virgils enuious Muſe
Falſely my name, and honour to abuſe?
Of me let Hiſtories be heard, not thoſe,
VVhich to the VVorld Ioues Thefts, and luſts expoſe.

Perhaps the unfortunate death of this Queene, who layd violant hands on herſelfe, gaue occaſion to the Poet to faine, that it was for the loue of *Æneas*, whereas it was indeed to avoyd the luſt of *Iarbas* a potent King, whoſe violence deſired to haue his pleaſure on her. Whether *Æneas* euer were in Africke or no, it matters not, but certaine it is he arrived in *Italy* in a happy hower. For he was noe ſoner landed, then gētly entertayned by *Latinus* King of the *Laurētini*: who to make his way more apparent, eſpouſed his onely Daughter *Lavinia* unto him. This by the way of digreſſion.

At the firſt *Rome*, for the ſpace of 244. yeares, was gouverned by Kings, as *Dionyſius* and *Livius* witneſſe, two credible Authours of the Romane Hiſtorie, wherein ye may alſo read, how the Romane power, & empire grew, & encreaſed litle by litle, as well by their Martiall diſcipline, as by their manner, cuſtome, and well ordered gouverment, as alſo by their wholeſome lawes, ordinances and diſpoſing of places and offices. Moreouer, how that after they had expulſed their Kings for their tirannie and luxurie, which vices haue cauſed great changes and alteration in States & Kingdomes. The Kings of *Rome* were theſe: *Romulus* founder of *Rome* reigned 37. yeares. *Nyma Pompilius* the Authour of the Ceremonies 43. *Tullius Hoſtilius* who ſubdued *Alba* 32. *Ancus Martius* who built *Oſtia* 24. *L. Tarquinius Priſcus* the Adorner of Triumphs 38. *Servius Tull.* who brought the people into *Cenſe* 44. And *Tarquinius Superbus*, who for his inſolent behaviour, and a rape committed on chaſt *Lucretia*, Wife to *Colatinus*, by his Sonne *Sextus*, was together with all his kindred baniſhed the towne. A. M. 3457. The people for his ſake euer after loathed the name of a King, and therefore the City was gouverned by two *Conſuls* or *Burroughmaſters*, annualy choſen out of the chiefe *Citizēs* called *Patricii*. Theſe *Conſuls* tooke their name *a Conſulendo* from Counſelling of, & ſeing to the good of the people & Common wealth: *Vt Conſulere ſe ſuis civibus debere meminiſſent*: their name being a memoriall of their charge. This Magiſtracy of the *Conſuls* held not longe, but that firſt the *Decemviri*, then the *Tribunes* of Cōſular authority & others diſpoſeſſed them of their gouvernment: concerning which thus *Tacitus*: *Vrbem Romam à principio Reges* &c. The City of *Rome* then was in the beginning gouverned by Kings: Liberty & the Conſulſhip *L. Brutus* brought in. The *Dictatours* were choſen but for a time: the *Decemviri* paſſed not two yeares: neither had the Conſulary authority of the *Tribunes* of the Souldiers any long continuance, nor *Cinna*, nor *Syllas* Dominion. *Pompey* & *Craſſus* quickly yeelded to *Cæſars* forces. *Lepidus* & *Antony* to *Auguſtus*, and afterward was gouverned by Emperours. Thus farre *M. Heylin*.

The firſt Kings of Rome and the Gouvernment.

As long as *Italy* was gouverned by Conſuls, it continued a free cōmon weale; but afterward was oppreſſed and brought under the *Romane* Princes. From the dayes then of *Iulius Cæſar* the firſt Emperour, to *Conſtantine* An. 310. there ſucceeded 43. Emperours. This Emperour *Conſtantine* though very famous (as being the firſt Chriſtian Emperour) did more prejudice the Empire, then any of his predeceſſours, firſt in tranſlating the Imperiall Seate from *Rome* to *Bizantium* or *Conſtantinople*, whereby the Empire loſt much of its growth & vigour. For this reaſon *Camillus* would not ſuffer the *Romans*, to remoue their Seate to *Veium* then newly conquered, but to prevent their deſires ſet fire on the towne, and ſo conſumed it, *Vt nunc Veios fuiſſe* (ſaith *Florus*) *laboret Annalium fides*. A ſecond fault of this *Conſtantine* was the dividing of the Empire, betweene his children: for though it was quickly againe reunited; yet by his exemple, others lerned the ſame tricke in renting the Empire in peeces, which occaſioned the loſſe of the whole. The third fault of this Prince was, his tranſlating the Legions and Colonies into the Eaſterne Countries, which lay on the North Marches as being a Bulwarke againſt the *Perſians*; thereby opening that gape, by which not long after the barbarous Nations entred. For though in ſtead of theſe Colonies they planted Garniſons & made forts; yet theſe quickly failed and became in a manner unſerviceable. After this the Weſterne Empire from *Honorius* the Firſt, till Anno 473. was gouverned by 11. Emperours more, till that *Momulus Auguſtulus* was the laſt, that euer kept his reſidencie in *Italy*, a thing

Ominous

Ominous (saith *M. Heylin*) that *Augustus* should establish, & *Augustulus* being the deminutiue of his name should ruinate that spacious Monarchie. For during the raigne of these 11. Westerne Emperours, and some few yeares after, *Italy* was seuen times almost brought to desolation, by the fire & sword of barbarous Nations. 1. By *Allaricus* King of the *Gothes*, who tooke *Rome* & *Naples*. 2. By *Attila* King of the *Hunnes*, who razed *Florence*, spoyled *Lombardie*, & by the entreaty of *Leo* the first, was diverted from *Rome*. 3. By *Genserictus* King of the *Vandals*, who sacked *Rome*. 4. By *Biorgus* King of the *Alani* or *Lithuani*. 5. By *Odoacer* King of the *Heruli*, who droue this *Augustulus* out of *Italy*, and twise in 13. yeares layd the Countrie desolate. 6. By *Theodoricus* King of the *Gothes*, called in by *Zeno* the Emperour to expell *Odoacer*. And 7. by *Gundebalde* King of the *Burgundians*, who having ransacked all *Lombardy*, returned home, leaving the *Gothes* in possession of *Italy*: who after they had raigned 72. yeares in *Italy*, where at last subdued by *Bellisarius* and *Narses*, two of the bravest Captaines, that ever served the Romane Empire.

Ancient Romans.

The *Romans* in former times, were warie of behaviour and expences, of great valour, as subduing the greatest part of the World, very desirous of glorie, as *Cicero* saith, *Semper appetentes gloria prater cateras gentes sunt Romani*. In those dayes lived the famous Captaines *Camillus* the Sword, and 2. *Fabius Maximus* the Buckler of *Rome*. 3. *Scipio*. 4. *Pompey*. 5. *Cæsar*, &c. The famous Oratours, *Cicero*, *Hortensius* and *Antonius*, &c. The worthy Historians *Livius*, *Tacitus* & *Salustius*, & the memorable Poets *Virgill*, *Ovid*, *Catullus*, *Horatius*, &c.

The revenue of the Empire.

The revenues of this Empire, when it was in its flourish, as *Lipsius* saith in his Tract. *De Magnitudine Romana*, was esteemed to be 150. millions of Crownes.

For the rest of the vertues, magnanimous and heroick actions, warrs, intestine broiles, and seditions, till Rome attayned the Monarchie of the World, & how that afterward by riott, excesse, Civill warrs, and the fattall changes of this World, it was ruinated, & lost its former greatnesse, power, glorie and richesse: I will referre the Courteous Reader to the Historians aboue mentioned and to others, who haue written at large thereof.

Italy hath many gallant, flourishing, populous and rich cities and townes, besides a World of villages, the description of the chiefest of them are elegantly described by *Thomas Edwards* an English man in these Latine verses following:

Sancta est Sanctorum pretiosa sanguine Roma.
Cingitur urbs Venetum *pelago ditissima nummis.*
Inclyta Parthenope *gignit Comitesque, Ducesque.*
Est Mediolanum *jucundum, nobile, magnum.*
Excellit studiis fœcunda Bononia *cunctis.*
Splendida solertes nutrit Florentia *Cives.*
Genua *habet Portum mercesque domosque superbas.*
Exhaurit loculos Ferraria *ferrea plenos.*
Verona *humana dat singula commoda vitæ.*
Extollit Paduam *Iuris studium, & Medicina.*
Illustrat Senas *patria fœcundia lingua.*
Maxima pars hominum clamat miseram esse Cremonam.
Mantua *gaudet aquis, Ortu decorata Maronis.*
Vina Vtini *varias generosa vehuntur ad urbes.*
Brixia *dives opum parcè succurrit egenis.*
Italicos versus profert Papia *Latinis.*
Libera Luca *tremit Ducibus vicina duobus.*
Flent Pisa *amissum dum contemplantur honorem.*
Commendant Parmam *Lac, Cæsus, atque Butyrum.*
Non caret Hospitiis pulchra Placentia *cariis.*
Taurinum *exornant vertus pietasque fidesque.*
Militibus validis studiosa Perusia *claret.*
Emporiæ *in Portus consistit gloria clausis.*
Mortiferas Mutinæ *ranas tenet esse salubres.*
Contemnunt omnes Anconæ *mœnia Turcas.*
Litibus imponit finem Macerata *Picenis.*
Vrbs Liuii *celebris nimis est proclivis ad arma.*
Bergomum *ab inculta dictum est ignoble lingua.*
Vercellæ *lucro non delectantur iniquo.*
Odit Mundanas Syncera Novaria *frandes.*
Clara per antiquæ defecit fama Ravennæ.
Multos per Comites Vicentia *nutrit egenos.*
Omnibus exponit gladios Aretium *acutos.*
Dulcia Felicem cingunt vineta Cesenam.
Civibus humanis decorata est Asta *fidelis.*
Fructibus, anseribus, pomarium Ariminum *abundat.*
Omnes commendant Sicus *grossosque colonos.*
Post-ponit Regium *Cornuta animalia porcis.*
Tarvisium *exhilarant nitido cum flumine fontes.*
Sancta patent cunctis peregrinis claustra Viterbi.
Imola *divisa est, nocet hæc divisio multis.*
Vrbinum *statuit Ducibus clamare, valete.*
Nota est fictilibus figlina Faventia *vasis.*
Laus Pompeia, *Boves pingues producet, Oves que.*
Spoletum *clamat, peregrini intrate, manete.*
Narnia *promittens epulum, dabit ova vel uvas.*
Concilium illustrat Sanctum generale Tridentum.
Assisium *Sancti Francisci corpore gaudet.*
Fanum *Virginibus fertur florere venustis.*
Hospitibus Comum *pisces cum carnibus offert.*
Quærit opes fragilis studiis Savona *relictis.*

Meeres & Lakes.

Italy hath also many Lakes, the principalest whereof are in *Etruria*, as the Meeres or Lakes of *Trasumennus, Aprillis, Marinus, Vadimonis, Ciminis, Vulsimensis, Sabatus, Palus, Bientina* & *Cinia*. In *Latium Hostia Lacus Albanus, Aqua Salvia, Lacus Nemorensis, Iturnæ Lacus, Rigillus, Fucinus, Pontina Palus, Fundanus Lacus, Tiburtinus, Cacubus, Simbritinus*. The Pooles are in Picinus *Nursinus*; in Vmbria *Velinus, Floridus, Cutiliensis*; in Campania *Lucrinus* & *Avernus, Linturna Palus, Stativa Pompeia*; in Salentinus and Apulia *Lacus Anduranus, Lesimensis*; in Flaminia *Septem Maria, Paduosa Palus*; in Lombardia Transpadana, *Verbanus, Ortanus, Larius, Luganus, Ganiratius, Monatius, Trinatius, Chivensis, Pusianus, Selinus, Benacus, Idrinus, Paninus*; in Venetia *Vigisiolus*, in Istria *Costiacus*.

Rivers.

The chiefest rivers of *Italy* are the *Po, Tesinus, Rubicus, Tiber, Arnus, Olius* & *Abdua*. The first place we will giue to the noble river of *Po*, or *Padus*, which as *Strabo* witnesseth, is the greatest river of *Europe*, except the *Danubius*. By *Livius, Virgill* and other Latine Writers it is called *Padus*, & by the Italians at this day *Po*. And as *Plinie* testifieth, it is called *Padus*, in regard of the number of Pine-trees, which grow about the head of it. By the Grecian Poets it was called *Eridanus*, because *Phaeton* the Sõne of *Sol*, as *Servius* relateth, was drencke in this river for his light behaviour. This river also, as *Plinie* noteth, was called *Bodincus*, and by *Polybius Bodincos*: because it was thought to be botomelesse. This river (as *Plinie* mẽtioneth) springeth out of the Mount *Vesol* or *Vesulus*, lying in the Frountiers of *Ligurus Gabienorum*, from a very transparant and a cleare fountaine named *Visendo*, which rũneth through very narrow clifts, & falleth from high Mountaines with such roaring and such a noise into the Valley, that it makes men admire it: thence he taketh his course through a plaine-field, with such a strong streame, that he setteth many Water mills a worke for the grinding of Corne, and afterward enlargeth himself without keeping of any certaine Channell, till he hath runne three miles together as farre as *Paisana*, where he goeth under the ground into some hollow-Concaues, so that one can scarcely see it: but a mile further by *Paracola* rises up againe, & taketh along with him many other brookes & springs, which fall from the *Alpes Pennina*, whereby he is much encreased and enlarged, taking his course forward towards *Lombardy*, & a part of *Romania*: at last dischargeth himself into the *Adriatique* or *Venetia* Sea, with seuen great mouthes or outletts. And because he runneth farre into the Sea with his outletts, is said to make seuen Seas. He that desireth to know more of this river, may read *Plinie* lib. 3. cap. 16. *Polybius* lib. 2. *Strabo* lib. 5. *Pomponius Mela* lib. 3. *Solinus* cap. 7. Also *Leander Albert* and other moderne Writters. *Virgill* in his ninth *Æneidos* saith, *Eridanus* is the King of the rivers. *Lucanus* in the second booke affirmeth, that this

Po.

riuer

river is not much leſſe then the rivers *Nilus* and *Danubius*. The river *Atheſis* ſo named by *Virgill* & *Plinie*, and by *Strabo* *Athigis*, by the *Italians L' Adia* or *L' Adeſe*, guſheth out of the *Trentiſh* Mountaines, which at his beginning is ſmall, but afterward encreaſeth mightely, by reaſon of the abundance of waters, which fall into him, which afterward with a ſwift currant turning Southward, beneath *Bolſana* glideth towards *Trent* with a ſofter courſe through a plaine, & having paſſed theſe euen fields runneth againe betweene the narrow Mountaines, with ſuch a vehement torrent, as if he ſeemed to carry before him all that came in his way, and ſo paſſing with the like ſwiftneſſe through *Verona*, beneath this city devideth himſelfe into two armes or Channells, whereof the one runneth into the *Fenns*, and the other diſburdeneth himſelfe into the Sea at *Foſſiones*, making there a very braue Haven. From the head thereof to *Verona*, one cannot paſſe it by ſhipping or boate, becauſe of the ſwift torrent thereof; and ſhallowneſſe, but onely carries downe floates of plankes, and Pinne-trees faſtned together, which come out of the *Trentiſh* hills & Mountaines: but from *Verona* to *Foſſiones* it is navigable, & commodious for boates & ſhipping. *Torellus* in his Hiſtorie of *Verona* ſuppoſeth, that *Atheſis* ſhould be *Ptolomies Atrianus*: and ſome are of opinion, that *Atheſis* & *Adrias* ſhould be but one river, whereof *Stephanus* and ſome others make mentiõ. The third river is *Rubicon*, which by *Ptolomy*, *Strabo*, & other Grecian Writters is called Ρυβικὼν & now *Piſitallus*: this is that river as *Plinie* witneſſeth, which after that the bounds of the riveret *Æſus* were removed made the Frontiers of *Italy*, as *Lucan* mentioneth lib. 1. in ſaying thus:

Atheſis.

Rubicon.

Puniceus Rubicon quum fervida canduit æſtas,
Perque imas ſerpit valles, & Gallica certus
Limes ab Auſoniis diſterminat Arva colonis.

The fourth is the *Tiber*, parting the bounds of *Etruria* & *Latium*. I beleeue verely, that in the Romane Hiſtories there hath not bene mention made of a more famous river then this, and therefore is called by ſundry names, *Ianus*, *Albula*, *Rumon*, *Tiber*, *Serra*. It was called in ancient times *Ianus*, after *Ianus*, as *Athenæus* witneſſeth; & that it was named *Albula*, appareth by *Varro* and others. *Paulus Diaconus* and *Servius* imagine, that he tooke this name from the withneſſe of his water. That he is called *Rumon* by reaſon he eateth ſo into the ground. Some ſay he tooke the name *Tiber* from *Tiber* King of the *Aborigines*, as ye may read in *Servius* his eight booke of his *Æneidos*, or as *Feſtus* will from the King of the *Tuſcori*. *Livius*, *Ovidius*, *Feſtus*, *Pompejus* and *Euſebius* ſay, that he was ſo named by *Tyberinus Sylvius*, Prince of the *Albani*. *Varro* mainteyneth that this river was called by ſome the *Heberim*, & that after the name of *Hebrus*, a Prince of the *Veientii*. The name *Serra*, the Romans uſed in their *Sacrifices* as *Servius* noteth. Beſides it is not onely called *Tiber*, but alſo *Tibris* & *Tiberinus*, and at this day in Italian *Tevere*. This river ſpringeth out of the *Appennine Alpes*, from about the midſt of them, in the Frontiers of the *Aretini*, not farre from that place, where the river *Arnus*, aboue *Aretio*, hath his head & beginning. At the firſt he commeth out of a ſmall ſpring, but then enlargeth himſelfe as he taketh his courſe forward with ſome other ſprings & Fountaines, and afterward having receiued ſome other riverets & brookes into him, groweth bigger and more navigable, not farre from *Tipherno*: but from thence toward *Rome* is ſo ſhallow, that one can not paſſe it by Ores & ſmall Boates, and then running forward by *Peruſium* and *Otriculo* ſeparateth *Etruria* from the *Vmbri* and *Sabini*. Some 13000. paces from *Rome*, parteth againe the *Veientes* from the *Cruſtumini* and the *Fidenati*, as likewiſe *Latium* from *Vaticanum*, and comming to *Rome* ſwells ſo great, that it is not paſſable but by a bridge and ſhipping. From thence taketh his courſe forward to *Oſtia*, where he looſeth him ſelfe in the *Tuſcan* Sea. The whole courſe of this river is lively deſcribed by *Pliny* lib. 3. cap. 4. and by *Servius* in the eight booke of his *Æneidos*, alſo by *Florus* lib. 1. cap. 4. by *Varro* lib. 4. de Lil. Touching the delicate Fiſhe of *Tiber*, *Paulus Iovius* hath wrote a ſpeciall treatiſe thereof. *Pliny* mentioneth that there are two and fortie ſprings, brookes & rivers, which runne into the *Tiber*. The river called at this day *Arno*, is by *Plinie*, *Strabo* and *Ptolomy* named *Arnus*, whoſe Head-ſpring, as *Strabo* writeth, riſeth on the right ſide of the *Appenine* Mountaines, which at the firſt is very ſmall, and taking his courſe Weſtward, falleth downe from exceeding high & ſteepe clifts into the Dales, & there growing bigger by the many ſprings and Fountaines, which run into him with a great ſtreame, higheth into the *Florentine* Iuriſdiction, parting the ſame from *Piſa*, & taking along with him a great many other brookes, & riverets: at laſt diſburtheneth himſelf into the Sea. The river *Mencio* or *Menzio*, is called by *Strabo*, *Virgill*, *Plinie*, and others *Mencius*, and runneth into the Meere of *Benaco*, making the waters thereof very cleare, and afterward environning the city of *Mantua*, with a ſmall Meere, about 13. miles from it falleth into the *Po*. The river *Teſino* is by *Livie*, *Plinie*, *Silius*, *Polybius*, *Strabo*, *Plutarke*, *Ptolomy*, and *Stephanus* called *Ticinus*, and in *Tabula Itineraria Tianus*. His head commeth out of Mount *Summano*, now called *S. Gothards* Mount, out of which alſo in other places ſpring the *Rhene* and the *Rhoſne*, the *Tecin*, and others; from thence runneth through the *Lepõtii* Southward, betweene very ſteepe clifts, unto the ſtrong towne of *Belinzona*: there he beginns to waxe bigger, by reaſon of the ſprings and waters that runneth into him, and then taketh his courſe forward into the Lake of *Verbano*: and flouwing through it, as *Plinie* teſtifieth, runneth afterward through a plaine field, and ſo with his moſt cleare waters, diſchargeth himſelfe into the *Po*, but not with ſuch abundance of water as he brings into the Lake; becauſe that afterward his waters are ledaway by many channels and ditches. This river is ſo exceeding cleare, that ye may ſee a penny, or the leaſt thing that lies in the botome of it, and in the ſands thereof are found oftẽtimes many ſmall peeces of Gold & Silver. The river which *Plinie* calleth *Ollius*, & the *Italiãs Oglio*, aboundeth with delicate Fiſhe: in this river not farre from *Palatiola* they make many wheeles of Oiſiers, which at a certaine ſeaſon of the yeare they laye in the river, and take a world of Eeles in them, which they ſalt and barrell up. The right head of this river is not certainely knowne, but the moſt opinion is, that it comes of two ſmall waters, which runns out of the Lake *Frigidulpho*, lying betweene the *Alpes*, whereof the one, that is, on the right hãd keeping the name of *Frigidulpho* at length falleth into the *Ollio*. The other on the left hãd rũneth into an other water, which the Inhabitãts hold to be the head of the *Ollio*, but others agree not with them in this. This river running by *Poſonium* into the Lake *Iſeo*, & then paſſing through ſome champian fields, is led from thence by many channells & draines into the commaund, & villages of *Cremona* and *Brixia*, whereby the ſtony ground, through which he runns, is made very fruitfull. The water of this river is every where very cleare, and looſeth none of it: alſo he ſevereth the *Brixian* territorie from that of *Cremona* and *Bergamo*, and carrieth along with him aboue 37. riverets and ſprings. The river *Adda* is called by *Plinie*, *Tacitus*, *Polybius* and *Strabo*, *Abdua* or *Addua*. This river parteth the *Cenomanni* from the *Inſubri*, his head beginneth in Mount *Braulio*, and not in Mount *Adula* as *Strabo* mentioneth. He runneth through the Lake of *Lazio*, & then paſſing a plaine field falleth into the *Po*, carrying many other rivers with him, as the *Piſclavore*, *Meyra*, *Lyra*, *Tarteno*, *Leciumortum*, *Brembum*, *Serimortum* & *Serium*, which river ſpringeth out of the Mountaines of *Bergamo*, & running throug *Seriana* in the Winter time hideth himſelfe in hollow concaues, and by *Cremona* floweth up againe, till he looſeth himſelfe into the *Abdua*, in the Summer ſeaſon when the ſnow melts he waxeth ſo great, that he filleth not onely

Arnus.

Menzio.

Ticinus.

Adda.

Ollius.

Others ſmaller riuers.

onely all the holes and chaps in the earth: but alſo overfloweth the plaine fields. The leſſer rivers for brevitie wee will paſſe over in ſilence.

Gulfes or Boſomes.

Now follow the Seas, Boſomes, Gulfes, & Havens, The Vpper Sea, the Lower Sea, & the *Ionium* Sea environ *Italy* on three ſides. Therefore *Plinie* ſpeakes truely of *Italy*, It were impoſſible for mee (ſaith he) to relate all the Seas, Gulfes & Havens, which *Italy* on all ſides powreth out of her lap for the whole World, and for the invitation of all Marchants and men, yea and reacheth farre into the Sea, for the accommodation of commerce and trading. Amongſt the Gulfes and Boſomes of *Italy*, theſe are reckoned the chiefeſt, as *Sinus Rappalinus, Erycis, Amuclanum Mare, Sinus Baianus, Paſtanus, Hipponiates, Scyliticus, Tarentinus, Ortas, Tergeſtinus Largus* & *Flanaticus*. Touching the Sea Havens, *Strabo*

Ports and Havens.

writeth of them in his ſixth booke, that they are great and admirable, ſome of them lying very conveniently to hinder the invaſion of an Ennemy, and ſituate very well, to offend an Ennemy, being alſo very commodious for traffique. The chiefeſt of theſe Havens are *Portus Olivulæ, Anaonis, Aviſonis, Herculis Mœneci, Maurici, Albinganni, Vadorum, Sabatiorum, Savona, Genua, Delphini, Erycis, Luna, Piſanus, Vadorũ, Populonii, Faleſia, Scabrorum, Telamonis, Herculis, Graviſca, Auguſti, Antias Caieta, Iulius, Baianus, Vilinus, Metarius Oreſtis, Caſtra Hannibalis, Tarentinus, Brunduſinus, Garne, Agaſus, Anconitanus, Ariminenſis, Ravennas, Peretolus, Levenza, Pola* and many more.

Alpes or Mountaines.

The chiefeſt Mountaines in *Italy* are the *Alpes*, whether ye will attribute them to *France, Germanie* or *Italy*, it matters not, ſeing that at this day in the length of them they ſeparate *Italy* from *France* and *Germany*, as it were with a mighty Bulwarke or Wall. *Feſtus* is of opinion, that the *Alpes* were called ſo from the whitneſſe of them: for ſaith he, the *Sabines* named that *Alpum*, which the Latines called *Album*, that is, *VVhite*. *Iſidorus* will haue, that the name of *Alpium* is an old French word, and that in the ancient Gallican tongue *Alpes* ſignifie high-Mountaines. The high-Dutches call thẽ alſo at this day *Alpes*, but not in that ſenſe as *Iſidorus* taketh them, for *Alp* and *Alpen*, among the Dutches, betoken Mountaines rich in Paſtures, upon which no graſſe is mooed, but where Cattel are turned a grazing. *Strabo* writeth that the Mountaines formerly were called *Albia* and *Alpiona*, and *Stephanus* nameth them alſo *Alpia* and *Alpii*. *Phavorinus* giveth them the denomination of *Olbia*, & *Lycophron* of *Salpios*. *Ovid* & *Lucan* name them *Alpũ*, and *Dionyſius Afer Alpius*. In ancient writings, they haue given diverſe names to the *Alpes*, a ſigne that in old times there were many parts of the *Alpes*, over which men paſſed. The names of thẽ are theſe: *Alpes Maritima* or *Liguſtica*, the *Cottia, Graja, Pœnina, Alpes Summa, Lepontia, Rhætica, Iulia* and *Carnica*, and theſe are thoſe *Alpes*, that by a continuall ridge, ſeparate *Italy* from *France* and *Germanie*. Next follow the *Appennini*, which ſhoot out betweene the Vpper & the Nether Sea, and in their length ſeparate *Italy*, as it were into two parts. Some will ſay that it is called *Appenninus*, from the *Pœni* or *Carthaginians*, who cutt a paſſage through it, when *Hannibal* their Conductour fell into *Italy*: other againe affirme, that this name came from an ancient Captaine, called *Api*, who overran all *Italy*. By *Ptolomy* and others, this Mountaine is called *Apenninus*, by *Stephanus Appeninũ*. Mount *Appenninus* ſaith *Pliny* is counted the greateſt Mountaine in *Italy*, reaching with a continuall ridge to one another from the *Alpes*, to the ſtreight of the *Sicilian* Sea. Beſides theſe, there are divers other hills in *Italy*, as parcells of the *Appenini*.

There are 5. paſſages over theſe hills into *Italy*, viz. three out of *France*, and two out of *Germany*. The firſt from *France* through *Provence*, & ſo cloſe by the *Tyrrhenean* Seas through *Liguria*, which is the eaſieſt. The ſecond is through the hills called *Genevra*, into the Marquiſate of *Saluzzes*, & ſo into *Lombardy*, this is the place over which the invincible *Hanniball* marched with ſuch difficulty, and through which alſo *Charles* the Eight paſſed with his Army towards *Naples*. The third is over Mount *Cenis*, through the Countrie of *Turin*, which was firſt hanſelled (if wee beleeue antiquity) by *Hercules*: From the paſſage of theſe Captaines were theſe latter Mountaines called *Alpes Graiæ*. The firſt way out of *Germany* into *Italy*, is through the Country of the *Griſons*, by the Country of the *Valtoline*. The ſecond out of *Germany* into *Italy* is through the Country of *Tyrolis*, by the townes of *Inſpurch* and *Trent*, and thus much of the *Alpes*, their ſeverall names and paſſages over them.

Forests and Woods.

Theſe aforeſaid Mountaines, Dales and fieldes, are here and there covered and decked with many fine Foreſts and Woods, whereof ſome of them were famous in ancient times, and knowne by ſpeciall names, as in *Etruria* the *Saltus* now called *Boſco di Monte Fiascone*: alſo that of *Volſinis* or *Bolſena*, which lieth upon the way, as ye goe to *Viterbo* and as *Leandrus* witneſſeth, was called by the Ancients *Volſinienſium Lucus*. Vpon Mount *Cimion in Etruria* was ſuch a hideous, & fearefull wood, through which noe man durſt goe till *Livies* time, but onely the guide himſelfe. In *Latium* by *Capenates* was *Lucus Feronæ*, whereof *Silius* verſifieth thus:

Dives ubi antè omnes colitur Feronia Luco:
Et ſacer humectat Fluvialia rura Capenas.

Plinie writeth, that by the river *Numico* there was a wood ſacred to *Iovi Indigeti*. The wood called *Diana Æſtolica, Livie* maketh to be by *Aguinum Compitũ*. The wood *Navia Feſtus* placeth to haue ſtood about foure miles from *Rome*. The wood of the *Caminari, Livie* writeth lay without the Gates of *Capena*. And that wood which he then called *Algidum Nemus* is now *Silva del Aglica*. *Albunea Sylva*, as *Servius* ſaith, ſtood upon the very topp of the Mount *Tybur*, and another of the ſame name within the Iuriſdiction of the *Laurentini*. *Virgil* writeth that the wood *Anginia* lay by *Alba Marſorum*. *Cicero* ſaith that *Furina Lucus* ſtood within the præcincts of *Rome*. *Plinie* maketh mention, that the wood *Vacuna* was by Mount *Ficello in Vmbria*. *Campania* had wont to glorie in her *Lucus Sacer* and in *Gallinaria Sylva*. *Sacer Lucus*, ſo named by *Livius*, is now called *Hami*. *Sylva Gallinaria* is mentioned in *Cicero ad Patum*, and *Strabo* lib. 5. Amonge the *Lucanians* the woods *Eboli, Peregrinalis*, and *Veliarum* were very famous. Amonge the *Apulians, Batini Saltus* and *Lucus Gargani*. Among the *Brutii Rhegius* or *Regionrum Saltus*. Alſo in *Gallia Ciſpadana, Sylva Lucina* and *Pedania Sylva*. In *Traſpadania Caſtorum Lucus*. *Strabo* placeth in the Countrie of the *Venetii* two woods, whereof the one was called after the name of *Iuno Argiva*, the other *Diana Æſtolica*.

Publike buildings.

Now I come to the publike Edifices and Buildings of *Italy*, aſwell Eccleſiaſtique as temporall, which are moſt exquiſite and many in number: for, within *Rome* alone there are at this daye aboue 300. Churches & Chappells, whereof ſeven of them are viſited with great devotion. *Saint Peters* Church in the *Vatican* excelleth in Magnificencie and ſumptuouſneſſe, for marble and other ornaments, all the Churches of the World, where ye may ſee many rareties, as namely, ſome pillars, which were brought thither out of *Salomons* Temple, two braſen *Peacocks* of the *Pyramide* brought into it by *Cornelius Scipio Africanus*, which heretofore ſtood in the Dale of *Vaticana*. There may ye ſee alſo the Sepulchres of many Popes, and the Marble Tombe of the Emperour *Otho* the Second. Aboue it ſtands the Popes Chappell, where yee may ſee the day of judgment painted out by *Michell Angelo*. To be briefe, I will paſſe by al the ſtately Cloiſters, Hoſpitalls, Orphan-houſes, Old-mens-houſes, Findelings-houſes and the moſt ſtately Palaces belonging to the Pope, and his Cardinalls. The Popes Palace ſtandeth upon the *Vatican*, in a place elevated, built very ſumptuouſly and ſeated pleaſantly: euer ſince the Pope left *Lateran* he came to keepe his court here in regard of the delightſomeneſſe of the place, and the healthfulneſſe of the aire. The Palace was firſt begann by Pope *Nicolas* the Third, and was afterward enlarged and made better by his Succeſſours, and at laſt by *Iulius* the 11. and *Leo* the Tenth was fully finiſhed, and by *Xiſtus* the Fift adorned with moſt excellent Images and Pictures, ſo that this ſtructure ſeemeth to exalt it ſelfe up to the Heavens, yea, & hangs at it were in the ſkyes. The ſtares by which ye goe up to his Court are ſo commodious and eaſie, that one may come up to the Palace on all ſides, yea and are ſo broad, that ye may goe up them on horſeback, to the top. This Palace is of ſo large an extent, that it rather reſembles a townе then a houſe. *Xiſtus* Chappell is as bigg as a reaſonable Church, here the Cardinalls meete, when they are to chooſe a new Pope & that the Papall Seate is vacant. This is commonly called the *Conclave*: to number up all the other Palaces & houſes in *Rome* would be too tedious, and therefore will let it reſt till wee come to the particular Deſcription thereof.

The Gouvernment two fold.

The Gouvernment of *Italy* is at this day twofold, to wit, *Politique* and *Eccleſiaſtique*. The Politique and Civill Gouvernment is now ſo ordered, that they haue rent this famous Empire into diverſe Signories and Dominions. Amonge their ſeverall Seigneuries & Dominions at this day next unto the Pope, the King of *Naples*, the three free Common weales of *Venice, Genua, Lucca* & others, the chiefeſt are thoſe, which be in the Septentrionall parts, as the Princes of *Toſcany, Ferrara, Mantua, Millayne, Monferrate, Parma, Saluces* and *Verona*. In the Meridionall quarter alſo


GERMANIA
VETIÆ PARS
Parte
PARTE
DI
Savoya
FRAN
PARTE
DI PRO
VEN
CE
CE
MARE LIGUSTICO
MARE
DI
SARDEGNA
Capo
Caglia
Amstelodami ex officina Henrici Hondij Anno 1631
MARE
TIRRENO

ITALIA

Nuouamente
piu perfetta che
mai per inanzi
posta in luce,
scolpita et con le
suoi figure uiuamen-
te rappresentate

SCALA MILIARIUM

Milaria Italica communia

Milaria Germanica

Agrippa

Romulus

Carinthia

CILLEI

Cilli

COM.

Windisch

marck

PAR

TE DI

DALMA

TIA

GOLFO

DI

VE

NE

TIA

Mare
di Puglia

Golfo
di
Taranta

Bocca del
Golfo di
Venetia

MARE IONO

PARTE
DI
ALBA
NIA

PARTE
DI
EPI
RO

REG

Isole
Eolie
ovvero
di Volcano già

SICI

there are many, vvhich I vvill deſcribe in their due places. Touching their Spirituality or Clargie, the Pope of *Rome* is the *Hierarcha*, and the *Head* of all the Church, having a mighty ſuite & traine followving him as often as he ſhevveth himſelfe in publike: then ye ſhall ſee him gliſter and ſhine (theſe are *S. Bernards* ovvne vvords in his booke *de Conſideratione*, ſpeaking of Pope *Eugenius*) in Silkes, Velvets & precious ſtones, enammeled in Gold (juſt like the vvhore of *Babylon*) ryding upon the vvhite palfrey, and not as Chriſt vvho to ſhovv his humility, rod into Ieruſalem upon an aſſes foale) attented vvith troopes of Souldiers, Gentlemen, Pages and Lackies. The graund Clergie men are alſo held in great honour, eſteeme & reputation, for they are more honored & reſpected then the nobilitie themſelues. The *Cardinalls* (as *Peter Meſſia* noteth) came in the places of the *Conſuls*, vvho heretofore gouverned the *Romane* Empire. The *Arch-Biſhops* are of the like degree vvith Dukes, and the *Biſhops* in the places of Earles, their *Vicars* in ſtead of the Imperiall Preſidents. The *Priours* in the roome of Gouvernours. The *Arch-Prieſt* in the place of the *Tribuni Militum*, & the *Chancellours* repreſenting the *Tribuni Plebis*, or the *Gild-Maſters*. He that deſires to be beter informed of theſe things, may be pleaſed to read *Meſſia* himſelfe.

In *Italy* there are three manner of *Lavves*, namely, the Papall, the Imperiall & the Civill, or Tovvnes-lavv. What the firſt and ſecond are, is ſufficiently knovvne. The third conſiſteth in thoſe lavves and ſtatutes, vvhich every city or tovvne had vvont to haue peculiar to themſelues. We vvill add hereunto, that vvhich vvas found in an old booke of parchment, hovv diverſe people and tovvnes in *Italie*, carryed and gouverned themſelues in their conſultations, vvhich vvas this: Thoſe of *Mylaine* ſaith he vvere graue and excellent; thoſe of *Venice* ſage and vviſe; thoſe of *Luca* light-headed; thoſe of *Piſa* inconſtant; thoſe of *Placentia* provident; thoſe of *Florence* teadious; thoſe of *Ferrara* ſubtil; the *Genoa's* ignorant; thoſe of *Luca* profitable; the *Volſci* perverſe; the *Brutii* rude and blockiſh; thoſe of *Mutina* ſharpvvitted; thoſe of *Peruſa* quick of apprehenſion; thoſe of *Sena* prolix; and thoſe of *Padua* ambiguous.

Vniverſities. The *Italians* are louers of learning, Arts and Sciences, for the advancement vvhereof they haue many excellent Vniverſities, as at *Rome*, *Mylaine*, *Bononia*, *Padua*, *Pavia*, *Naples*, *Peruſij*, *Salerno*, *Piſa*, *Ferraria*, *Sena*, *Florence*, *Venice*, *Bergonum*, *Modena* & *Turin*: for thoſe of *Parma*, *Placetia*, *Ancona*, & *Macerata* are moſt of them decayed. To number up all the learned men vvhich haue flouriſhed in *Italy*, vvere impoſſible for mee. In their manners, behaviour and geſtures, the Italians are very civill, courteous & gentile, ſurpaſſing all other Nation in mertie conceits and pleaſant diſcourſes: they are of good capacitie, apprehenſion and underſtanding, apt to learne, and invent any thing, ready-handed and teachable in all ſtudies, Arts and Sciences. But from all antiquitie haue bene allvvaies ambitious and vaine glorious: yea from the very breſts they haue ſucked in luſts as milke, being much inclined to Idleneſſe, a delicious life & venerie: but vvhich is vvorſt, to un naturall luſts & vile affections ſpoken of by the Apoſtle Rom. cap. 1. verſ. 26. & 27. (and as *M'. Heylin* ſaith) are ſo beſotted vvith jealouſie, that looke hovv many Italians there are, there are for the moſt part as many jaylours to their vviues, for they ſhut them upfrom the common vievv, and permit them not to diſcourſe vvith fevv or none. For there vvas once a Gentleman in *Venice*, vvho vvas ſo extreamely jealous of his vvife, leaſt ſhee ſhould comute him, that in his abſence he had a locke for her. Moreouer, they are exceeding revẽgefull: in ſo much that vvhen they can finde oportunity to revenge themſelues of thoſe to vvhome they beare a grudg or ſplene, either by the ſvvord, piſtoll or ſtiletto, they rejoyce, glorie in it & counting it as precious to them as their ovvne liues: but if they cannot effect it themſelues, then they hire others, or lay their commaunds upon their heires, & children to execute their revenge. Of the nature, condition & manners of your Italian Donna's & Weeman, ye ſhall find them liuely ſett out in an ancient manuſcript, or the ſame old booke in this manner followving.

Rome 1. 26. & 27.

Manners & behaviour.

The nature of the Italian Weemen deciphered.

Your Dames of *Sena*, are faire of complexion; thoſe of *Florence* dainty and tender; thoſe of *Peruſia* fine; thoſe of *Cajeta* hanſome; thoſe of *Conſentia* obſtinate; thoſe of *Benevento* Sullen; thoſe of *Bononia* audacious, & high minded; thoſe of *Mutina* gentill; thoſe of *Oſana* griping; thoſe of *Genoa* laſcivious; thoſe of *Crema* decevable; thoſe of *Placentia* hard to be vvonne; thoſe of *Luca* chaſt; thoſe of *Piſtorio* kind and tractable; thoſe of *Rome* full of gravity; thoſe of *Capua* vvhoriſh; thoſe of *Naples* good hovvſvvaiues; thoſe of *Brũduſio* lazie & idle; thoſe of *Ferraria* covetous; thoſe of *Ravenna* civill; thoſe of *Vrbino* affable; thoſe of *Vincentia* conſtant; thoſe of *Parma* griple; thoſe of *Pavia* deſirous of lucre; thoſe of *Millayne* headie; thoſe of *Piemont* vvanton and laſcivious; thoſe of *Venice* vvilfull; thoſe of *Verona* gravious; thoſe of *Brixia* dihgent; thoſe of *Formia* ſvveete countenanced; thoſe of *Lodi* ſuperſtitious; thoſe of *Cremona* coſtly Dames; thoſe of *Tarviſi* jealous; thoſe of *Bergamo* craftie; thoſe of *Aretio* faſt handed; and thoſe of *Puzuoli*, farre and beautifull, and if ye vvill haue *M'. Heylins* definition of them, they are Magpies at the doore, Saints in the Church, Goddeſſes in the garden, Divels in the houſe, Angels in the ſtreets, and Syrens in the vvindovves.

In ancient times the Italian nation vvere marvailloufly giuen to all manner of Idolatrie & ſuperſtitions, & at this day no leſſe addicted to Popiſh Ceremonies, ſaving thoſe vvhich dvvell in the Southerne parts of *Italy*, vvho are deſcended from the Grecians, and followv the Greciſh Ceremonies & Religion. What a vvarlike and Martiall nation they haue bene in former ages, the vvhole World can vvitneſſe, vvhich they almoſt ſubdued. In the parchment booke, before mentioned, appeareth manifeſtly, vvhat people, and tovvnes of *Italy* carried themſelues beſt in the vvarres, and on the contrary vvhat vices and faults every one of them vvere giuen to. The *Peruſini* (ſaith he) vvere alvvaies held for braue and vaillant Souldiers; the *Calabrians* too furious; thoſe of *Spoleto* vvillie; thoſe of *Sena* fortunate; thoſe of *Bononia* raſh headed; the *Neopolitans* animous; thoſe of *Favenſa* preſſing upon their Ennemis; thoſe of *Prato* Sacriledgers; thoſe of *Collenſes* unteachable; thoſe of *Piceno* pillagers; the *Emilians* temerious; the *Placentians* cruell-minded; the *Romans* able and terrible; the *Milanoys* undaunted; the *Piſtorienſes* blood-thirſtie; the *Vicentians* revengfull; thoſe of *Pavia* ſteadie and firme. For the vvarres the *Venetians* contribute money; the *Milanois* Murrions; the *Placentians* Karrs; the *Cremonans* Tents; thoſe of *Pavia* Lances; thoſe of *Piſtorio* Poingiards; thoſe of *Bononia* Reeds; the *Florentins* .....; the *Romans* perſeverance; thoſe of *Ferrara* ordnance; the *Neopolitans* Horſes; thoſe of *Parma* Shild & Targets; thoſe of *Tarviſa* ſvvords; thoſe of *Viterbo* ſpurrs; thoſe of *Lodi* victualls. He paints them out yet further in ſaying, that the *Neopolitans* are vigilant in vvarre; the *Genovvays* perfidious; the *Mantuans* excellent horſemen; thoſe of *Piſtorio* ready to receiue a blovv or thruſt vvith their targets; thoſe of *Brixia* for caſting up of vvalls and trenches excellent; the *Genoa's* for ſhipping exquiſite; thoſe of *Luca* capable for the building of Tovvnes; thoſe of *Cremona* ſkilfull in the ordering of Battailes; thoſe of *Venice* for rigging and ſetting forth of a navie; thoſe of *Padua* good Riders of horſes; thoſe of *Bergomo* for laying of plotts & Ambuſcadoes. *Virgill* in the ninth booke of his *Æneidos* deſcribeth the manner of the ancient Italians in theſe verſes:

Quis Deus Italiam, quæ vos dementia adegit?
Non hic Atrida, nec fandi victor Vlyſſes.
Durum a Stirpe genus; Natos ad flumina primum
Deferimus ſævoque gelu duramus & undis:
Venatu invigilant pueri, Sylvaſque fatigant.
Flectere ludus Equos, & ſpicula tendere Cornu.
At patiens operum parvoque aſſueta Iuventus
Aut raſtris terram domat, aut quatit oppida bello.
Omne avum ferro teritur, verſaque Iuvencum
Terra fatigamus haſta: nec tarda Senectus
Debilitat vires animi, mutatque vigorem:
Canitiem galea premimus, ſemperque recentes
Convectare juvat pradas & vivere rapto, &c.

An other deſcription.

The Italians at this day are conſtant in matrimonie, and vvill not ſuffer any bills of divorce to be giuen, as the Romans by a bad cuſtome had vvont to doe, throvv the ſeducement of *Sp. Carvilius*. The firſt borne of the Princes, Lords and Gentlemen inherite their Fathers livings, according to the ancient cuſtome, but for the common & meaner ſort of people; they devide their lands & goods alike amonge their children, if they be lavvfull borne.

Dyet. Touching their *Dyet* they are very ſparing and ſober, and uſe no great dainties at their tables if neceſſitie require it not. They goe not alvvaies in one faſhion of cloaths, but change their cloaths as time and occaſion ſerues.

Apparell. The *Apparell* of the *Venetians* are vvide and longe. Of late yeares their vveemen vvent vvith their armes, breaſt & ſhoulders naked, but novv they deck them, vvearing great and long Sleeues, *à la mode Eſpaignolle*. Next unto the Venetians the Florentines goe the hanſomeſt and neateſt, in their apparell. Thoſe of *Milan*; as alſo all thoſe of *Æmilia* & *Liguria* goe very braue; but their cloathes are of a ſhorter cutt; the Courteſans of *Rome* putts them all dovvne for gallantrie, longneſſe & variety of Colours, but the communaltie goe there neate & hanſome, though not coſtly, eſpecially their private vveemen, but of late they are gott into the *Tuſcan* faſhion. The *Neopolitans* had rather goe neate in their cloathes then coſtly; the reſt of *Italy* goe plaine. In all *Gallia Ciſalpina* or *Lombardy*, Princeſſes & Ladies take moſt delight in the Spaniſh; and their huſbands, in the French faſhion.

This booke mentioneth alſo vvhat meates they loue beſt in the tovvnes, and hovv they carry themſelues to Ennemies, and ſtraungers; namely, the Florentines are frugall and thrifty; thoſe of *Luca* neate and cleanely; thoſe of *Mantua* plaine and ſimple; the *Calabrians* ruſticall and unſervieeable; thoſe of *Luca* truſtie; thoſe of *Sena* kind hearted; the *Venetians* ſoothers; thoſe of *Padua* auſtere and churliſh; the *Florentins* in their bargaines are ſubtile and vvarie; the *Genoa's* patient; thoſe of *Milan* openhearted; the *Venetians* crafty and lordly.

Marchandiſe. The commodities vvhich *Italy* affords, and vvhich are tranſported into forraine Countries are Rice, Silks, Velvets, Satins, Taffaties, Grograinnes, Raſh, Fuſtians, Gold vvire, Armour, Alom and Venice glaſſes, &c.

Their language is grave, courtly and fluent, the beſt vvhereof is about *Florence* and *Siena*. And thus much of *Italy* in generall.

The deſcription of the Seigneurie OF VENICE.

THE Seigneurie of the Venetians reacheth farre, and containeth within three Provinces or Territoires, as *la Maria Tervigiana Friuli*, and *Hiſtria*, with a part of *Lombardy*, lying upon the *Po*, to wit, *Breſcia*, *Bergomo*, and *Verona*, with the juriſdiction of *Cremona*. On the Eaſt it boundeth upon the Auſterian Confines, and is partly ſhutt in with *Golfo di Venetia*, on the North it hath the aforeſaid Dutchie of Auſtria, with the Tridentine commaund, and alſo the Rhetian Graubunters, and Switzers, on the Weſt ſide lyeth the Dukedome of Mantua, & the Popes commaund. The Marquiſate of Tervigiana hath on the Weſt ſide the Rivers Mincius, Benacus, and Sarca: on the North the Moutaines Taurinani, which ſeperate Germanie from Italy, on the Weſt part lyeth the River Timavi, & the Venetian Sea, on the South the River Atheſis, with the Melarian, ahd Brigantime Pooles. This is a noble and a rich Countrie, full of gallant townes, whoſe Inhabitants are very laborious, and ingenious, great lovers of all profeſſions, arts and ſciences, & good Souldiers. The ſoile yeeldeth all ſorts of graine, good wine, and delicate fruits, having beſides many hott bathes: wholſome Fountaines and Rivers, abounding in dainty fiſh. The aire is alſo very healthfull, pleaſant and milde, ſo that this Countrie may truely be accounted one of the beſt Provinces of Italy. *Forum Iulii*, or *Friuli*, which the Venetians call their *Patria*, or Native Soile, reacheth Eaſtward as farre as the River Formio, and Northwards to the Alpes Iulii, on the Weſt it is ſhutt in with the Alpes, Vindelicæ, or Noruæ, where the River Kiquentia parteth Friuli, from the Marquiſate Terrigluna, on the Southſide lyeth the Golfe of Venice. The Soile is exceeding fruitfull, the Countrie being full of pleaſant feilds, and watered with diverſe rivers, brookes and ſprings. For wine, woods, mettals, and all kind of ſtone quarries they have ſufficient. By the famous river of Hydra, they finde quick-ſilver: the Inhabitants are given much to all kinde of manufactures, and uſe great trading, and commerce. Hiſtria lyeth on the other ſide of the Golfe of Venice. It is a rough and a craggie Countrie, with many hills running through it, which nevertheleſſe are fruitfull. It hath alſo many woods in it, where they gett excellent timber, for the building of ſhipping. In the ſtone quarries, they have Free-ſtone and Marble, which is tranſported to Venice, and other Cities. By reaſon of the barrenneſſe of the Countrie, the people are not very rich. Breſcia is an exceeding fruitfull Countrie, which affordeth Wine, Oyle, Peaſe, Beanes & all kinde of Fruits in abundance. They have alſo in the Mountaines yron, and Copper mines, which yeelds the Inhabitants noe ſmall profite: within the confines thereof lyeth *Lago di Iſeo*, or the Lake of *Idro*, alſo many pleaſant Dales, adorned with populous townes, & Villages. The Country being full alſo of Caſtles, Noblemen, and Gentlemens houſes. The Territoire of Bergamo is very Mountainous, rough and to the Northward very barren, but the other part is more fruitfull, having fine Dales in it, where they make curious wine, and great ſtore of Oyle: they have yron alſo, and abundance of Sheepe, which yeelds them excellent wooll, where with they drive a great trade in Italy.

The Royaltie of Verona is ſeparated from the Breſcian commaund by *Lago di Garda*, beginning at *Bruchelio*, and reaching in length 65 Italian miles to Riva, lying at the end of the ſaid Lake. This territoire is not behinde with the others in fertility: but yeeldeth abundance of excellent wines, oyle, and moſt pleaſant fruits. They make great gaine of their wools, and ſtone-quarries, and their Rivers and Lakes abound in delicate fiſh. Upon Mount Baldo growes many excellent ſimples, and phyſicall herbes. Cremona is a fine pleaſant Country, in regard of its fruitfull trees, which are ſett in rowes on by an other, the Vines claſping & climing up to the tops of them, whoſe juycie grapes every yeare, cheeres the hearts of her Natives. The gallant, ſtately, and famous Citie of Venice lyeth in *Sinu Adriatico* commonly called *Golfo di Venetia*. And may ſeeme to take its denomination from *Venetia*, which in elder Latin is taken from the ſeething, or frothing of the Sea, on which it is ſituate. It is built upon 72 Ilands, diſtant from the maine land five miles, defended againſt the furie of the Sea, by a banke extending 60 miles in length, through which in ſeaven places there is paſſage broken for boates, but no way for Veſſells of greater burden, ſaving at *Malamuco* and the Caſtles of Lio, ſtrongly fortified. Touching the foundation of this Citie, many Hiſtorians are of the opinion, that when the Hunnes invaded Italy, many of the Venetians, to ſecure themſelves from the furie of theſe Barbarians, fled from the continent, and harboured themſelves in theſe Ilands, upon which Venice is now built, and whence it was ſo called about the yeare of our Lord 420. Since which time it was ſo mightily enlarged, and grew ſo populous, that the circuit of it is above 8000 paces, which makes 8 miles in compaſſe, & is ſo well fortifyed, that it is impoſſible to be taken, but by an Ennemie, whoſe Armie muſt have a line of circumvalation of above 150 miles. For conveniencie of paſſage, there are 4000 bridges, and 12000 gondeloes or boates. And though this Citie be environned about with water, & noe land left, but that whereupon houſes are built: yet they are ſerved with abundance of all manner of proviſions, both for neceſſity & delight, which is brought unto them by water, and where is great trading and commerce. The City is divided into 6 parts, ſtanding in the ſlaves aforeſaid, the buildings are faire, ſumptuous, well compacted, & adorned with glaſſe windowes, an ornament not common in Italy. There are 200 houſes in it, fit to lodge any King whom ſoever, moſt of which ſtand on the grand Canale. There are 64 Pariſhinall Churches in it, 17 Friers Cloiſters, and 24 Nunneries: the Patron of this City is Saint *Marke*, whoſe body they report to have bin brought from Alexandria, and is here buyried in Saint Markes Church, one of the goodlieſt, and richeſt Churches in the world, vvhere in is piled up an infinite maſſe of treaſurie, belonging to the Venetians. It is built through with Moſaique worke, of which worke they vaunt themſelves to be the Authours. Now the Moſaique worke is a moſt curious worke, wrought of ſtones of diverſe colours, and divers mettals into the ſhapes of knots, flowers, and other devices, with that excellencie of cunning, that they ſeeme all to be but one ſtone: and rather the worke of nature then of art. Neere unto this Church, ſtands the Senate-houſe, and the Dukes Palace, moſt rare ſtructures. The Arſenall

DOMINIUM VENETUM IN ITALIA

PARTE DE GRISONI.

PARTE DI CONTADO DI TIROLO.

PARTE DELLO STATO DI MILANO.

DUC: DI MANTOVA.

PARTE DEL TERRITORIO DI VICENTINO.

PARTE DEL TERRITORIO DI PADOVANO.

PARTE DEL TERRITORIO DI TREVISANO.

Lago di Garda

Lago di Como

Lago Maggiore

Clavenna

VALTELLINA

Cremona

Mirandolano

Trento

Bolzano

Brixen

Meran

Innsbruck

Verona

Padova

Treviso

Vicenza

Mantua

Milano

Como

Lodi

Pavia

Brescia

Bergamo

Crema

Chiavenna

Sondrio

Tirano

Riva

Arco

Rovereto

Ala

Peschiera

Desenzano

Sirmione

Salò

Gardone

Maderno

Limone

Torbole

Malcesine

Caprino

Garda

Bardolino

Lazise

Peschiera

Castelnuovo

Sermione

Desenzano

Lonato

Carpenedolo

Asola

Canneto

Goito

Marmirolo

Roverbella

Governolo

Borgoforte

Sabbioneta

Viadana

Casalmaggiore

Pizzighettone

Crema

Soncino

Orzinuovi

Palazzolo

Chiari

Rovato

Iseo

Lovere

Clusone

Edolo

Ponte di Legno

Tonale

Mortirolo

Aprica

Tirano

Bormio

Livigno

Santa Maria

Sondrio

Morbegno

Colico

Chiavenna

Riva

Torbole

Nago

Mori

Ala

Avio

Rovereto

Calliano

Lavis

Trento

Pergine

Levico

Borgo

Primolano

Feltre

Belluno

Cadore

Auronzo

Agordo

Fiera di Primiero

Cavalese

Predazzo

Moena

Canazei

Fassa

Sterzing

Brixen

Klausen

Waidbruck

Bruneck

Toblach

Innichen

Lienz

Matrei

Sterzing

Meran

Schlanders

Glurns

Nauders

Landeck

Imst

Reutte

Füssen

Ehrenberg

Fernstein

Lermoos

Zugspitze

Mittenwald

Scharnitz

Seefeld

Innsbruck

Hall

Schwaz

Rattenberg

Kufstein

Rosenheim

Wasserburg

Traunstein

Reichenhall

Berchtesgaden

Salzburg

Hallein

Golling

Werfen

Radstadt

Mauterndorf

Tamsweg

Murau

Judenburg

Leoben

Bruck

Mürzzuschlag

Neunkirchen

Wiener Neustadt

Baden

Wien

Klagenfurt

Villach

Hermagor

Tarvis

Pontebba

Gemona

Udine

Cividale

Palmanova

Aquileia

Grado

Monfalcone

Gorizia

Görz

Sesana

Triest

Capodistria

Pirano

Parenzo

Rovigno

Pola

Fiume

Buccari

Segna

Karlstadt

Agram

Varasdin

Canizza

Tolmein

Flitsch

Idria

Laibach

Krainburg

Radmannsdorf

Veldes

Wurzen

Kronau

Neumarkt

Steyr

Linz

Wels

Braunau

Passau

Ingolstadt

Augsburg

Memmingen

Kempten

Lindau

Bregenz

Feldkirch

Bludenz

Landeck

Nauders

Glurns

Schlanders

Meran

Bozen

Brixen

Sterzing

Innsbruck

Hall

Schwaz

Rattenberg

Kufstein

Rosenheim

Wasserburg

Traunstein

Reichenhall

Berchtesgaden

Salzburg

Hallein

Golling

Werfen

Radstadt

Mauterndorf

Tamsweg

Murau

Judenburg

Leoben

Bruck

Mürzzuschlag

Neunkirchen

Wiener Neustadt

Baden

Wien

Klagenfurt

Villach

Hermagor

Tarvis

Pontebba

Gemona

Udine

Cividale

Palmanova

Aquileia

Grado

Monfalcone

Gorizia

Görz

Sesana

Triest

Capodistria

Pirano

Parenzo

Rovigno

Pola

Fiume

Buccari

Segna

Karlstadt

Agram

Varasdin

Canizza

Tolmein

Flitsch

Idria

Laibach

Krainburg

Radmannsdorf

Veldes

Wurzen

Kronau

Neumarkt

Steyr

Linz

Wels

Braunau

Passau

Ingolstadt

Augsburg

Memmingen

Kempten

Lindau

Bregenz

Feldkirch

Bludenz

PARTE DEL MARE ADRIATICO ouero GOLFO DI VENETIA.

Italiaria Italica communis.

Italiaria Germanica communis.

Italiaria Gallica communis.

PARTE DI CARNIOLA.

Carso.

PARTE DI MORLACHIA.

Golfo de Triefte.

Golfo Carnaro

Amſtelodami, Sumptibus Henrici Hondii.

is above 2000 paces in compaſſe, wherein every day there are at worke above 400 men and ſhipwrights, for the making of ſhips and Gallies, in which are kept 200 Gallies, & nigh to which are houſes ſtored with maſts, ſayles, and other tacklings, ſo that they can ſpeedily rigg, and ſett out a Navie. In their Magazin of warre they have armour for a hundred thouſand Souldiers, among which are a thouſand coates of plate, garniſhed with gold, and covered with Veluet; ſo that they are fit for any Prince in Chriſtendome to weare. Round about this Citie lye theſe Ilands, among the which is that of *Murano*, where they make their curious fine Venice Glaces, and ſo from a baſe, & an abject beginning, this Citie is growne to be the chiefeſt Bulwarke of Chriſtendome. The chiefe Policie, whereby this Commō-wealth hath ſo long ſubſiſted in an Ariſtocracie, is firſt the exempting of their Citizens from the warres, & hyring others in their places, by whoſe death the Common-wealth ſuſtaineth the leſſe loſſe. Secondly, the entertaining of ſome forraine Prince for their Generall, whome after the warres ended, they preſently diſcard; by which courſe they avoid faction & ſervitude: which were like to happen, if they ſhould employ in that ſervice any of their owne people: who by his vertue, & courage might chance to make himſelfe their Prince. The Lawes alſo of this Citie permit not the yonger Sons of the Nobilitie to marrie, leaſt the number encreaſing, ſhould diminiſh the dignity: howſoever they permit them unlawfull pleaſures, and for their ſakes allow publike ſtewes. The Dukes authority is but ſmall, as being in all things ſubject to the Senate, and the three officers, called the Capi, without whoſe conſent he may not goe out of the towne, & by whome he is preſcribed an order in his apparell: ſo that he may be counted litle better then an honorable ſervant. His revenue is as litle as his authority, he being allowed out of the common treaſurie but 40000 ducates a yeare. The people of Venice are either Gentlemen, or Artificers, or Commons.

Verona, for a naturall ſite, lying upon the Atheſis, may be compared to Baſil in Germany, ſeated in a fine plaine feild, on the Eaſt, South, and Weſt ſides: but on the North ſide riſeth upon a litle hill, and is embraced with the River Atheſis. It hath large and faire ſtreets paved with bricks, 35 Churches, 10 Cloiſters & Nunneries, foure bridges and two Caſtles vpon the hill: it boaſteth of an Amphitheater, which will containe 8000 people. This City was a longe time under the power of the Romans, and as well as the other townes in Italy hath endured many ſhrode brunts: Afterward, thẽ Gothes poſſeſſed it, and came under Theodoricus, who called it after his owne name, & anno 1404 was under the ſubjection of the Venetians. Padua is a very large, & an ancient City, built by Antenor, whoſe tombe is ſtill here to be ſeene. It is ſeated in a very fruitfull, & a pleaſant ſoile environned with the River Brenta, which *il Signore Carraſa* led about it: the circumference of this City is 700 paces. Beſides the Cathedrall Church, there be 22 others, 23 Fryers Cloiſters, and 29 Nunneries, a brave Senate houſe, 5 Market places, 38 ſtone bridges, 3 Hoſpitalls, three Maladeries, and about 4000 houſes in it: it is an Epiſcopall Sea, accounted one of the fatteſt in Italie. The Countrie round about it, is very fertill in peaſe and wine, here is made the fineſt, and the whiteſt bread of Italy. Vicenza is very neately built and compacted, together adorned with ſumptuous houſes, through which the two Rivers *Bacchibo*, and *Rezo* meeting runne. The circumjacent territoire furniſheth this City withall proviſions in abundant manner, about it growes many Mulberie trees, with whoſe leaves the Citizens keepe a multitude of ſilke wormes. Breſcia lying under the foote of a hill, is accounted the ſecond City for bigneſſe, and beauty in all Lombardy, being finely compacted together. It hath endured much harme by the Hunnes, and anno 412 the Gothes burnt it downe to aſhes, but anno 452 was built up againe by Martianus. The Emperour Henry the 6. did demantle it, & took their priviledges from them, when the Gibellini and Guelphi factions domineerd in Italy, whereby it ſuſtained much dammage and falling into the hands of many Lords, the Venetians at laſt ſnapt it from them. It is alſo the ſeate of an Archbiſhop, who is an Earle, a Marqueſſe and a Duke. Bergamo is an ancient towne ſeated upon the top of a hill: in the Preaching Fryers Monaſtery, is moſt antike and curious carvings, and a fine Library to be ſhowne: the people ſpeake the worſt language of any in Italy: but are nevertheleſſe men of good capacity. This towne anno 1419 in the time of Philippe Maria fell into the hands of the Venetians. Crema lyeth in a very pleaſant ground, being ſtrongly fortifyed with walls, againſt the Millanoys, having gallant houſes in it, and being provided with all things neceſſary for the ſuſtentation of man, till anno 1405, it was ſubject to Vicounts, in which time *Philippo Maria*, chaſed thoſe Tyrants away. It proved diſloyall to this Philip, and gave themſelves over to the Venetians. Tarviſium is not very great, but ſtrong; the River *Sili* divideth it into two parts, the moſt of the lands about it, belong to the Citizens of Venice. This towne in the time of the French, and Imperiall troubles ſtood conſtant to the Venetians. In Fruili are diverſe townes among the reſt Udine being five miles about. Aquileia lyeth upon the borders of Hiſtria, & is a very ancient towne, which had above a hundred and twenty thouſand perſens dwelling in it, according to the Romaine taxation. Attila after a long ſeige layd it flatt to the ground. Not farre from thence is the new towne of Palma, built by the Venetians anno 1593. It is built in a circular forme, fortifyed with nine great Bulwarkes, and a deepe moate, and an exceeding thick wall, in the midſt of it ſtands the Citadell, which hath alſo 5 Bulwarkes about it. In Hiſtria are theſe two townes, *Capo d'Iſtria* lying in a ſmall Iland, with a bridge over it to the continent. In the midſt alſo of the towne lyes a ſtrong Caſtle. *Triſt* is a Sea-haven, not farre from *Capo d'Iſtria*.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVTCHIE OF MILLAINE.

THis part of *Italy*, which is now called *Lombardie* is a braue and a moſt pleaſant Countrie, as well in regard of the gallant townes as for the fragrant fieldes, and Meddowes that are in it, & therefore is rightly ſtiled *the Garden of Italy*.

Ancient names. This *Lombardy* was knowne to the ancient Romans by the name of *Gallia Ciſalpina*: *Gallia* as being then inhabited by the *Gaules*: *Ciſalpina*, becauſe it lay on this ſide of the Alpes. It was alſo called *Gallia Comata*, becauſe of the long haire of their heads: and *Longobardia* from the long haire of the peoples beards. It is now devided by the river *Po* in *Ciſpadanam* and *Tranſpadanam*. The *Tranſpadana*, or that part, which lieth beyond the *Po* comprehendeth the Dutchies of *Milan*, *Mantua*, *Parma*, and the Seigneurie of *Venice*. *Deviſion.* *Bounds.* The Dukedome of *Millaine* belongeth to the Crowne of *Spagne*, & lieth on both ſides of the *Po*: in ſo much, that it is counted the greateſt & the beſt part of *Lombardy*. For on the Northſide it lyeth by *Lago Maggiore* next the Swiſſers, not farre from *Binzo* upon the river *Teſin*, as alſo ſome other townes ſeated neere this *Lago Maggiore*, with that tract alſo which lieth round about *Lago Lugano*. Neere the beginning of *Lago Como* it hath the Griſons bordering upon it. On the Weſt beyond *Atheſis* and *Safia* it hath *Piedmont*, *Montferrate*, and the Countie of *Vercelli*. On the Eaſt it hath *Bergamo* lying along the river of *Adiua* belonging to the Venetians, from the towne of *Lecco* to *Trezzo*, and along *Brekia* from *Coro* to the *Calvatones*, where the river *Ollio* runneth betweene them, alſo on the *Mantuan*, and *Sablonitan Territoire*. On the South it ſhooteth out to the Dukedome of *Parma*, namely from *Great Caſal* to *Arena*, and from *Arena* to *Bobium*, the river *Po* running betweene them: under theſe one might note and include *Genua*, and the other imperiall fee ſimples.

Millaine. The *Metropolis* of this Dukedome is *Mediolanum*, *Milano* or *Millaine*. It is verely thought, that this citie was firſt founded by the *Gaules*, then called *Inſubres*, who under the conduct of the King of the *Celti*, called *Belleveſus*, having marched into Italy, chaſed away the *Tuſcans*, and built here this towne. It is very certaine alſo that it is a very ancient towne: *Iſaac Caſaubon* ſaith in his expoſition upon the fourth booke of *Strabo*, that it was ſo called from a *Gallike* towne named *Mediolanum*, which lay in *Zantoigne*.

The derivation of the name. The derivation of this name cometh from a high Dutch word, as ſome imagine, namely from *Meyland*, becauſe of the pleaſant, & greene meddowes wherewith this Countrie is decked in the month of May. Others from the word *Midland*, becauſe it is ſeated in the center & heart of *Inſubria*, environed round about with the river *Tiſni*, & a third opinion is from *Maeghdeland* or *Maids-land*, becauſe the Goddeſſe *Minerva* hath a Temple in it.

Millaine is accounted one of the greateſt, richeſt, and gallanteſt Cities of Europe, for there is great commerce and trading in it, many Sumptuous buildings, ſtately Churches, a ſtrong Citadell, a fine Arſenall, and a Magaſin for amunition. It hath large Suburbs, whereof ſome part of them are walled and moated, which for greatneſſe may be likened to ſome townes: And is ſo plentifully furniſhed with all kind of proviſions, that they haue a common proverbe *Solo in Milano ſi mangia*. It is a citie very populous, containing 200000. perſons, & of great trade, ſo that they haue an other proverbe: *Chi voleſſe raſſetiare Italia, ravinarebbe Milano*, here being private ſhopps, equalling the publike Store-houſes of other places, where the people are ſo rich, that the wife of euery Mechanicke will flaunt it out in her ſilkes, and taffaties. It is ſeuen miles in Circuit. There lieth alſo in it a Citadell called *Porta Iovia* ſo ſtrongly fortifyed, with naturall and artificiall Ramparts, that it is deemed impregnable. *Franciſcus Scottus Iter. Italic. lib.* 1. writeth at large of all theſe thinges. There haue bene found alſo in this city many monuments & inſcriptions of the ancients and diverſe antiquaries. Their Vniverſity is very ancient, wherein it is thought *Virgill* ſtudied. Here *Aurelius Auguſtinus* (as they ſay) was Profeſſour of Eloquence, who maketh often mention thereof. Here flouriſhed *Hermolaus Barbarus*, *Cælius Rhodiginus*, and *Cardanus*. Here (ſome report alſo) that *Saint Barnabie* thaught Divinity, and that *S. Ambroſe* was Biſhop of it. Here alſo were borne the Emperours *Didius Iulianus*, & *Maximianus Herculeus* and alſo many Popes. It is honoured with the dignity of an Archiepiſcopall Seate, the firſt primate whereof was *Barnabas* the *Colega*, or the Fellow-brother of the Apoſtle Saint Paul.

Millaine was for a longe time under the commaund of the *Gaules*, & by the conduct of *Marcus Marcellus Cos.* (who ſubdued the *Inſubres*) came under the Romane ſubjection, the Emperours, and Generalls making this city their *Sedem Belli*, againſt the *Gaules* and Germans, as appeared by the warrs of *Iulius Caſar*, *Nerva*, *Trajanus* (that built in it the Royall Court now called the Palace) *Adrianus Maximinianus* and others: For when the Romane Empire began to decline, then the Emperours & Generalls began to take great delight in it, and did mightely enlarge it, ſo that *Procopius* writeth, this City next to Rome was accounted the greateſt, moſt populous, richeſt and mightieſt. But the power of the Romans being broken & rent, *Millaine* by the furie of the Barbarians, as the *Gothes*, *Hunnes*, & *Lõgobards*, was deſtroyed & made deſolate. Afterward by the magnanimity, and conduct of *Charles the Great*, being expulſed out of Italy, they putt themſelues under the French Crowne, & then came under the Emperours of Germany; whereof many of them, according to the rites, and ſolemnities of the Empire, were here crowned with an yron crowne that hung in *S. Ambroſe* Church. Finally, this towne (as Munſter ſaith) continued an Imperiall towne after the overthrow of the Lombards, till the time of *Fredericke Barbaroſſa* 1161. from whoſe obedience, in behalfe of Pope Alexander the Third it revolted: the Emperour diverſe times deſtroying the city, and the people thereof ſtill miniſtring freſh occaſion. *Beatrix* the Emperours wife coming to ſee the towne, was by the irreverend people firſt priſoned, and then moſt barbarouſly handled. For they ſet her upon a Mule with her face towards the taill, which ſhee was compelled to take in her hand inſtead of a bridle, & when they had thus ſhowne her to all the towne, they brought her to a Gate, and kickt her out. To revenge this wronge the Emperour beſieged and forced the towne, and adjudged all the people to dye, ſaue ſuch as would un-


RHÆTIA
Cra Con:
trada
LEPONTII
Locarno
Lugano
Canobio
Domo
Lago di orta
Lago Maggiore
Angiera
Sesto
NOVARESE
Novara
VERCELLESE
Vercelli
PEDEMONTII
MONTIS PARS
MONFERRATO
Inurea
Carmagnola
Turino
Chiuza
Calal. Vas
Asti
Aleſſandria
Tortona
Milliaria Italica communia
Milliaria Germanica communia

MEDIOLANVM DVCATVS.

Amstelodami, Excudit Henricus Hondius.

dergoe this ranſome: Betweene the buttocks of a ſkittiſh Mule a bunch of figgs was faſtned, & ſuch as would liue muſt with their hands bound behinde them runne after the Mule; till with their teeth they had ſnatcht out one, or more of the figgs. This condition, beſides many a ſound kicke, was by moſt accepted, & performed, ſince which time the Italians, when they intend to ſchoffe or diſgrace one, uſe to putt their thumbe betweene two of their fingers, & ſay *Ecco la fico*, which is counted a diſgrace anſwerable to our Engliſh cuſtome of making hornes to that man, whom we ſuſpect to be a Cockold. Afterward this city againe rebelled, & was by the ſame Emperour level'd with the ground, the walls pulled downe, and all the platforme of the city plowed up, and ſowne with Salt: that being the Embleme of a towne never in poſſibility to be reedified: yet after this *Millaine* was rebuilt, & the Pope by the *Millanois*, and *Venetians* had the better of the Emperour. At this time the people ſeing the Emperour troubled with warre, begann a Common wealth which continued about 56. yeares, when the *Veſconti* a potent family uſurped the dominion. The firſt which tooke upon him this authority, was *Otho*, who being alſo Lord of *Angerena* ſurnamed himſelfe *Viſconti, quaſi bis Comes*. The firſt of this family, which obtained the title of *Duke* was *Iohn* called *Galeazo*, becauſe at his birth the cocks crew more then was ordinary, who for this dignity paid to the Emperour *VVenceſlaus* 100000. Crownes. Afterward the Dukes of *Sforza* with the conſent of the citizens, and the Romane Emperour gouverned it, and being elected obtained more then euer the Galeazes had.

Their iſſue failing, the Emperour Charles the Fifth ſucceeded them, who annexed this Dukedome to the Crowne of Spaine. That is memorable which Suidas writteth of *Attila*, that having gained a great victory & coming into this city after he had wonn the towne found in it a picture, wherein the Romane Emperours and Generalls were pictured ſitting upon golden thrones, under whoſe feet the dead karkeſies of the Scithians lay: who ſeing it, commaunded them to picture him alſo upon a golden throne, & the Romane Princes under him with ſacks on their ſhoulders, powring downe gold at his feete. All ſentences of pleas, aſwell Civell as Criminall are here pronounced by the Senatours of *Millaine* with whom are joyned 16. Councellours at lawe, ſome of the clergie and the choiſeſt men of the Citty. The Countrie round about it is very fruitfull abounding in all things.

Cremona. *Cremona* is a very ancient tovvne, built in the firſt yeare of the ſecond Punicke vvarre, and vvas burnt to the ground by *Veſpaſians* ſouldiers, after the deſeate of *Vitellius* his forces, vvhich overthrovv vvas given under the vvalls of this tovvne. For vvhen *Antonius Veſpaſians* Generall, after his victorie firſt entred into it, he vvent into a bath to vvaſh avvay the ſvveat and blood from his body, vvhere finding the vvater ſome vvhat too cold, he ſaid by chance, that it ſhould anon be made hotter, vvhich vvords the Souldiers applying to their greedie deſires, ſet fire on the tovvne, and ſpent foure dayes in the ſacking of it. By the encouragement of *Veſpaſian* it vvas againe reedifyed. It lieth ſo upon the *Po*, that it often ſuſtaineth much dammage by high floods. The Streets are large and broad, the houſes ſtately built, vvith a very ſtrong Caſtle, and a high tovver, vvhich may be accounted one of the vvonders of Europe, built Anno 1284. from vvhich grevv the byvvord: *Vna Turris in Cremona, unus Petrus in Roma, unus Portus in Ancona*. In the yeare 537. vvhen *T. Sempronius*, and *P. Cornelius* vvere Conſuls it vvas made a Colonie to hinder Annibals invaſion into Italy.

Aftervvard this citie vvas miſerably deſtroyed by the *Gothes* & likevviſe by the Lombards vvas almoſt turned upſide dovvne Anno 630. Then having continued a vvhile under the Italian Kings, at laſt follovving the exemple of other tovvnes purchaſed her ovvne freedome & came under the cõmaund of Rome. The inteſtine vvarre riſing betvveene the *Guelphi* and the *Gebellini*, ſhe loſt her priſcan glorie and liberty by degrees: finally comming firſt under the povver of the Galeazes, and then under the *Sforzas*, vvas at laſt taken in by *Lervs* the Tvvelfth, and by capitulations of peace delivered over to the *Venetians*, vvho having gouverned over it ten yeares, the French gott it againe into their hands. Then they being beaten out of Italy, it came under the Dominion of the *Sforzes*, & aftervvard under the King of *Spaine*. This city vvas called *Fida* for the Loyaltie, vvhich her citizens bore to their Princes. It is an Epiſcopall Seate, and hath bred many excellent men, as *Euſebius* S. Ieroms Diſciple, the Biſhop of *Placenzia*, *VVillielmus* the Generall of the Sodalitie of the *Eremits*, and Biſhop of *Navarre Franciſcus Regatus*, Biſhop of *Bergomo, Ioannes*, and *Martinus Boſiani*. Alſo *Richardus Malumbra*, and *Ieronimo Ponzonius*, & *Mr. Furius Bibaculus*, and *Quintilius* tvvo ancient and famous Poets.

Neere the vvalls of it ſtood the Temple of *Memphis*, vvhich vvhen *Vitellius* deſtroyed this tovvne and conſumed it vvith fire, remained, as Tacitus vvitneſſeth, untoucht.

The Countrie about it is plaine, full of meddovves, paſtures, and fieldes, vvhere good ſtoore of Wheate, Barly and other Graine grovves, it yeeldeth alſo Wine and abundance of Flaxe. *Fertility.*

By *Lago de Como* lieth the litle, but a ſmall & a very rich tovvne of *Como*, vvhere there are very ingenious and induſtrious Burgeſſes. The vvalls of it vvhich lookes tovvards Millaine vvas built by *Iohn* Vicount and Archbiſhop of *Millaine* 1354. vvho alſo built the round tovver of the Caſtle. Iuſt as *Cromona*, ſo vvas it ruined and ſpoyled by the vvarres of the *Romans*, *Gothes*, *Gaules*, & *Spaignards*: but the greateſt miſery that euer it endured vvas by *Ceſars Legions*, becauſe they receiued into their tovvne the defeated and routed *Gaules*, vvhich had ſaued themſelues by flight. It is the birth place of *Iovie of Benedictus*, and of *Paul* Biſhop of *Nocera*, famous for their vvritings, as alſo for *C. Plinius Secundus*. For *C. Plinius* the hiſtoricall vvritter, of naturall things vvas of *Verona*, for his Siſter *Plinia* married *C. Cecilio* of *Novocomo*, from vvhich match came *C. Plinius Secundus*. *Como.*

Cloſſe by the river *Ticinus* lieth *Pavia*, or *Papia*, an Vniverſitie erected Anno 1361. by *Charles* the Fourth, and vvas united to *Millaine* by *Iohn Galeaze* the firſt Duke, famous for the battle, in vvhich *Francis* the Firſt vvas taken priſonner by *Charls* the Fifth 1525. The houſes are not very great, but are as neatly compacted together, as any be in all Italy: the ſtreets are faire and large and goe outright. *Pavia.*

The chiefeſt buildings are the tvvo Palaces built for the training up of youth, the one by *Pope Pius* the Fifth, the other by *Cardinall Barronius*. The *Lombards* held here their Court, vvhereby this place vvas mightely enriched: the many high Tovvers and Turrets in it, vvere firſt built by the *Lombards*. *Pavia* is famous for the Tombe and Sepulchre of that learned man *Severinus Boetius*.

Vpon the *Poo* lieth alſo an other ſmall tovvne called *Dertona*, or *Terttona* built as ſome ſay by the *Ligures*, or *Gaules*. Firſt it vvas called *Antilia*, & aftervvard *Terdona* from three gifts, vvhich vvas ſo named from three miracles that hapned in it. The firſt vvas a Stone, vvhich ſvveat out aboundance of Oyle: The ſecond vvas a Fountaine, vvhich every yeare upon the day of the Nativity of *Iohn* the *Baptiſt* guſhed and ſprong up: The third a loafe of bread, vvhich being cutt in ſhivers a vvhile before the death of a braue gentleman that liued in it, dropt blood. *Plinie* ſaith *Dertona* vvas a colonie of the Romans. It vvas vvholy deſtroyed by *Fredericke Abenobarbus*, and built up againe by the *Millanois* at the foote of a hill. Vpon the ſaid hill ſtandeth *Saint Maries* Church, vvhich is very ancient. It is an Epiſcopall Seate, famous for *D. Martianus*, vvho liued in it. The ſoile about it is very fruitfull and yeelds much Wheate, Barly, Wine, and other fruits. *Dertona.*

The noble families and beſt houſes are the *Guidoboni*, *Cavalchini*, *Buſſeti*, *Montemerli*, *Croſis*, *Gentili*, *Rebrocchi*, *Malpaſſuti*, *Vicardi*, *Calvini* & ſome others.

Novara, vvhich Tacitus calleth *Novaria* lieth upon a high Site, and vvas longe under the Dukedome of *Millaine*, but aftervvard came under thoſe of *Thurin*, the Vicounts *Sforzias*, the King of *France*, and at laſt under *Charles* the Fifth and his Succeſſours, and novv this tovvne upon certaine conditions vvas ſubject to the Prince of *Parma*. The ancient houſes are the *Tornielli*, *Caballatii*, and the *Bruſatii*, by vvhoſe inteſtine broiles *Novara* vvas miſerably tormented and plagued. In the yeare 1500. vvhen *Ludovicus Sforza* Duke of *Millaine* vvas kept priſonner in the Caſtle by the Svvitzers, it vvas ſould and delivered over to *Gallus*. *Albutius Silo* a famous Oratour vvas borne in this tovvne, alſo *Peter Lombard*, Biſhop of *Lyons* renovvned for his ſentences: *Iohannes Maria Catanevs* an excellent Poet, beſides diverſe others. The Countrie in ſome places is levell and fruitfull, but in others hilly and barren. *Novara.*

Within the Dutchie of Millan lieth *Lodi* and *Alexandria* novv a tovvne of great ſtrenght, but formerly a poore village named *Roboretum*. The nevv name and greatneſſe muſt be aſcribed to the often overthrovves of Millaine by *Fredericke Barbaroſſa*, the people vvhereof at the ſeverall deſtructions of their citty, retired to this tovvne, calling it ſo for *Pope Alexander* the thirds ſake, vvhoſe part they then tooke againſt the Emperour, and gott this nevv name: it lieth cloſſe upon the river *Tanar* diſtant ſome ſeven Italian Miles from *Tertona*. *Alexandria.*

The Dukedome of *Millaine* is in compaſſe about 300. Italian miles, it is reported the King of *Spaine* at this day exhauſts out of it 80. thouſand Crovvnes. And thus much for the Dutchie of *Millaine*. *Greatneſſe.*

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPATE OF PIEDMONT.

The original name.

THE Princedome of *Piedmonds*, or *Regio Pedemontana*, is so called because it is a Countrie seated at the foote of the Mountaines, namely in the beginning of those Alpes, which part *France* and *Italy* one from an other, and was named the old *Taurini Regio*, from those people which inhabited in it. This nation *Livius*, *Polybius*, & others often mention in their writings; especially *Plinie* placeth them in the ninth territoire of Italy, and counts it among the Ligurian tribes.

Ancient Inhabitants.

Since which time, this region was afterward made a Province, by the *Longo-bards*, and having elected a Duke called it the Dukedome of *Taurin*. *Livie* in relating *Hannibals* invasion into Italy, speaketh much of these *Taurini*, as also *Plutarke* in the life of *Hannibal*.

Bounds.

This Countrie is bounded on the East with *Millaine*, and *Montferrate*, on the South with the Seigneurie of *Genoa*, on the West with *Provence* and *Daulphine*, and on the North frountreth upon the borders of *Savoy*, *Svvitzerland*, and *Millaine*.

It is generally held that in Italy no Countrie can putt it downe, either in regard of the fertility thereof, or for the many pleasant and fruitfull hills wherewith it is adorned. It beareth all kinde of Graine, most delicate fruits, and curious Wines, which they in abundance transport out of this region into the neighbouring Countries: besides they haue great store of Cheese, Butter, Rice, Hempe, Silke, and such like provisions with diverse sorts of Mettals. The fruitfulnesse hereof may appeare herein, that in the time of twentie yeares warres, betweene the French and the Spaniards, for all their armies lay in it and eate it up, yet was there no want of Victualls and Provisions. Likewise notwithstanding the warrs of Duke *Charles Emanueli*, caused by reason of the Reformed Religion brought into France and his Countrie, yet this Principate of Piedmont in a few yeares contributed to the maintenance of them aboue eleuen millions of Ducats. To passe over in silence also the late warres in which this Countrie payd to his owne Lord, as likewise to the King of France an unspeakeable masse of money.

This Countrie as it is fruitfull, so was it populous, and exceeding well peopled: for wheresoeuer they settled themselues in it they found very commodious situations and dwellings. And though the townes be not very many and great, yet there are in it aboue 150. places walled, which are so populous, that once a *Piedemontane* Gentleman, being asked of the extent of his Countrie, said, that it was a Citty of 300. miles in compasse. It comprehendeth also besides Lordships and Barronies, 52. Earledomes and 15. Marquisates, & 20. great Abbeyes. It is devided betweene the Dukes of *Savoy*, and *Mantua*: the river *Tener* or *Tanarus*, parting their possessions. This Countrie is parted into eight Bishopricks, namely, the Episcopates of *Vercelli*, *Asti*, *Osta*, *Turino*, *Mondovi*, *Fossano* and that of *Saluzzo*.

52. Earledomes, 15. Marquisates & 20. Abbeyes.

Rivers.

The chiefest rivers, which water this Countrie, are the *Po*, *Stura*, *Tanarus*, *Duria*, and aboue 28. others, besides great and small. The *Po* springeth out of the Marquisate of *Saluzzo*, from under the Mount *Voso*, and after he hath turned towards the North, and passed by *Turin*, windeth againe Eastward, and traverseth through the Marquisate of *Montferrate*. The *Stura* gusheth out of the *Ligurian* Mountaines, which ly on the Southside of this Countrie, and borders upon the Seigneurie of *Genoa*, and beneath *Alexandria* falleth into the *Poo*. Vnder the name of *Duria*, or *Doria* are understood two rivers both of them comming out of the Alpes, and discharge themselues into the *Poo*. *Duria Bathea* hasteth from the North to the Southward and closse by *Crescentio* runneth into the *Po*. *Duria Riparta* riseth up not farre from the head of the river *Druentia*, which winding towards the West falleth into the *Rhoane*. But *Duria* which runneth Eastward, and watereth the valley of *Suza* beneath Turino disburdeneth himselfe into the *Po*.

Townes.

Taurin or Turin.

The principall towne of this whole countrie is *Taurin* called of old *Augusta Taurinorum*, because it was the mother towne of the *Taurini*, not onely mentioned in ancient histories; but also in regard it is the residence and Court of the Dukes of *Savoy* at this day. *Stephanus* the Grammarian thinketh, that it tooke this name from *Taurus* a bull, which the *Massilienses* giue for their armes, whose Colonie was quartered in this towne. It was in former ages larger, but now is lesser and narrower, but compacted well together, & if it had continued so large it could not haue bene so well fortified. It is seated just in that place, where the *Duria* and the *Po* meete together, and is built in a quadrant forme with many fine Turrets, and Gates, and is adorned with stately houses, and sumptuous buildings, where in the Noblemen and the chiefe Citizens dwell, furnished also with abundance of all necessarie provisions. *Emanuell Philibert* Duke of *Savoy* built in it a braue Castle, with fiue points, and *Charles Emanuell*, who dyed of late yeares embellished it with a fine garden like a Paradice and a Parke into which he putt all kinde of Deere, to take his pleasure and delight in hunting. The principall Church is dedicated to *Saint Iohn*, besides which there are 20. more; having in it also a most magnificent and princely Palace, being also the Archbishops Seate, and the Vniversity, wherein the renowned Schollar *Erasmus* of Rotterdam proceeded Doctor of Divinity. In this City (as it is reported) was sett up the first printing house in all Italy: not farre from this towne also are Yron mines & Stone quarries, out of which they digg Marble. Vpon a small hill not farre from it lyeth the

REGIO PEDEMONTANA cum GENUENSIUM Territorio.

Miliaria Italica

Delphinatus pars

Provinciæ pars

Occidens

MARE MEDI:

TERRA NEVM

populous ſmall towne of *Rivoli*, where Duke *Charles Emanuell* was borne.

Avigliano. *Avigliano* hath a ſtrong Caſtle, which oftentimes hath hindred and ſtopt the French incurſions. *Carignano.* *Carignano* held out a long and a hard ſiege. The towne of *Suza.* *Suza* from whēce the Vale of *Suza*, borroweth its name lieth at the foote of *Mount Cenis*, and is held to be Plinies *Seguſium*, ſeated in a very convenient place, where there are two wayes, which goe into France, the one through the *Alpes*, and the *Svvart Mountaines*, the other through *Savoy*. This towne in the laſt French warres, when the Duke ſided with the King of Spagne, was taken from him and fortified exceedingly. *Fertility.* The ſoile hereabouts yeeldeth much Wine, and in regard of the abundance of excellent honey, *Pinarolo.* it hath gott the name of *Mella Suſina*. *Pinarolo*, lyeth not farre from *Suſa*, having a mighty ſtrong Caſtle, wliich was held invincible & commaundeth the Countrie round about it, taken in alſo by the French with fine hills bearing Vines and Grapes, ſo that it never want any Wine. Here they make much fine *Briqueraſco.* linnen cloath. *Briqueraſco* is 16. miles from *Turin* lying a litle beneath *Lucerna* ſeated in a very fruitfull place. *Cavor.* *Cavor* lieth on the river *Pella*. *Saluzzo.* *Saluzzo* ſtandeth upon a pleaſant height under the Alpes, and is the chiefe towne of the whole Marquiſate, where the head of the *Poo* beginneth, and though it be no great towne, yet it lies in a good aire, having many fine Farmes, Paſtures and pleaſant Fieldes round about it, wherein growes abundance of excellent fruits, and is much commendeth alſo for their fine Inns, Lodgins and the entertayning of Strangers, and Travellers. The other townes in this Marquiſate are *Dronero* & *Carmagnola*, the people hereof driue a great trade with the French in *Provence*; for which cauſe many Marchants dwell here, to buy cattell and to deale in yron workes.

Mondoni. *Mondoni* (or *Mons Regulis*) as many thinke, was firſt founded by the Emperour *Conrade*, is ſeated upon a reaſonnable high hill, betweene the rivers *Ella* and *Tanaro*. It is thought to be the moſt populous towne in *Piemont*. The reaſon is becauſe of the incredible fruitfulneſſe of the circumjacent Countrie, which partly riſeth with hills, and is partly enterlaced with ſweete plaines, which lie here and there betweene the hills & mountaines: the hills are loaden with pleaſant Vines, which beares huge bunches of grapes that cheeres the hearts of the Inhabitants euery yeare. The Dales yeeld all kinde of delicate fruits, and excellent Corne, and abundance of Cheſtnutts. The Inhabitans are of a ſhort ſtature, high minded, faſtfiſted, and boaſt much of their gentrie. It hath two Suburbs, the one called *Vico*, in which the laſt deceaſed Duke built a fine Church, and called it *Sancta Virgina*, and a Chappell in it, wherein the Dukes which ſhall dye here after are to be entombed & buried. Here the Inhabitants having digged deepe into the ground diſcouvered many veines of blacke Marble, with traces of Mettall Stones mingled amonge them. *Foſſan.* *Foſſan* was made by the Duke an Epiſcopall Seate & lieth upon a Steepe hill, under which runneth the river *Stura*. The whole ſoile round about it, is exceeding fruitfull, and yeeldeth ſo much Graine, that they reape euery yeare aboue a hundred thouſand quarters of Corne, being moiſtred with fine ſprings and brookes, alſo it hath good Paſtures, and Meddowes wherein a great many Cattel & Neate feed. Amonge the faire edifices it hath a gallant Caſtle. Beneath *Coni.* *Foſſan* betweene the rivers of *Stura* and *Gieffo* lies *Coni*, whoſe Inhabitants by their labour & induſtrie make that ſtonie and barren ground fruitfull; by reaſon of the many channels, and ditches which they haue ledd through it. Here growes an infinite number of Cheſtnutts, betweene which trees they ſowe ſeedes, which returnes them a double encreaſe. Vine-hills and Paſtures, they want not. The people are giuen to labour & tillage, having likewiſe carryed themſelues brauely and couragiouſly, during the time of three ſieges.

Vnder *Foſſan* we muſt likewiſe reckon *Aſti*, which is *Aſti.* reaſonably well fortified, with a Wall and a Moate. There are other leſſer townes in Lombardy which for brevitie we will paſſer over. The whole Countrie is watered with many pleaſant rivers and brookes, there are alſo in it many braue woods & thick grones, wherein are good ſtore of Deere of all kinde, and here and there the Countrie riſeth with pretty hills, pleaſant, and fruitfull Dales, where there is abundance of honey, whereof they make great gaine, beſides diverſe other commodities neceſſary for the uſe of man. The Inhabitants of this Country haue formerly bene ſo animous that they haue wagged warre with *Montferrate* and their Confederates, and oftentimes gott the better of them: Betweene *Mondoni* and *Aſti* lieth *Cheraſco.* *Cheraſco*, beneath which the confluence of the rivers of *Stura* and *Tanaro* meete, it hath broad ſtreets, fine houſes, and is well fortified having a healthfull aire, and warlike people. Not farre from thence is *Polentia* *Polentia.* neere unto which *Aldaricus* the Vice-Roy of the *Goths* defeated *Stilicon*, and after that he had deſtroyed *Polentia* marched towards *Rome*. *Vercelli* is a very ancient *Vercelli.* towne (and in former times was the Capitall City of the *Lybici*) lying upon the *Seſſi*, and is inhabited by braue people, who bragg much of their nobility. The bread which they bake there, is exceeding good and white, and here haue ye alſo large & fatt Capons. Leo the Tenth held here a Councill againſt *Berengarius*. *Plinie* ſaith that here abouts had wont to be found gold-mines, the markes whereof are ſeene by *Ponderano*, which is thought was ſo called from *Auro Ponderano*. Ouer againſt *Vercelli* lieth *Inurea*, which the an- *Inurea.* cients called *Eporidia*, and the Natiues at this day *Lamporreggio*. This was the chiefe towne of the *Salaſſi*, and the territoire of the *Canabeſii* ſo named from *Cannabe* or *Kempe*. It lieth upon the entrance of the Dale *Auguſta* upon the river *Duria*, which runneth through the midſt of it, and hath a ſtronge Caſtle with exceeding high Bulwarkes in it. *Oſta* was the Capitall towne of *Oſta.* *Val di Oſta*, named by the ancients *Auguſta Pretoria*, after *Auguſtus Ceſar*, and lieth in the Northerne bounds of this Country, under the *Gray* and *Pennine Alpes*, called the great, and the litle mounts of *Saint Bernard*. This towne hath many antiquaries and monuments, by which is evidently ſeene the antiquity of it. This Dalie is ſo long, that it is counted two dayes journey to goe through it, and hath ſo many villages in it ſtanding ſo neere and cloſſe together, as if they were but one towne. The left ſide of this Dale is ſowne with Corne, whereof euery yeare they reape abundance. The right ſide is full of vine-Fields, which yeelds them yearely much Wine. The County *Nizza* lieth *Nizza.* upon a lake by the river *Varo*, which parts Italy and France aſſunder. It is a barren and hillie Country. The towne of *Villa Franca* hath an excellent Haven, *Villa Franca* which the Ancients called *Herculis Monaci Portum*.

The French challeng this Countrie of Piedmont *The French pretences about Piedmont.* to be theirs, and ſay it belongs to *Provence*, and was uniuſtly taken in by *Iohannes* Anno 1363. Alſo they pretend a great part of Aſti which was giuen to the Families of Orleans, as a dowrie with *Valentia*. The Marquiſate of *Saluzzes* (as they ſay) belongs to *Daulphine*. Theſe pretences haue cauſed great troubles and & warres, where by this Countrie hath ſuſtained and endured incredible loſſe, and dammage.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVTCHIE OF MONTFERRAT.

Name. IN *Lombardy*, alonge the *Po*, or in *Lombardia Cisſadana*, lyeth the pleaſant, and delightfull Countrie of the territoire of *Montferrat*, called ſo either *a Monte Feraci* from the fertility of the mountaines in it, or *a Monte Ferrato* of ſome mountaines here ſtored with yrō: for as yron ſurpaſſeth all mettals in ſolidity, & hardneſſe: ſo this Countrie excelleth all others in fruitfull encreaſe, eſpecially in delicate Wines, which are made there abouts. The Emperour *Otho* the Second, made formerly ſeuen Marquiſſes ouer this countrie, namely the Marquiſſes of *Montferrat*, of *Cera*, of *Poncion*, of *Buſchi*, of *Salutia*, of *Savona* and of *Finarium*. The firſt were the ſeuen Sonnes of *Aleranus* King of the Saxons. Anno 1529. it was united to *Mantua*, by the mariage of Duke *Frederick* with the Daughter and heire of *Gulielmus Palæologus*, which houſe gouverned this Marquiſate, till the yeare 1534. in which time *Saint Georgius Palæologus* dying without iſſue, *Charles* the Fifth gaue this Marquiſate of *Montferrat*, to *Fredericke Gonzaga*, who was created *Duke* by him Anno 1524.

Fertility.

Merula in his 6. booke of the deſcription of *Montferrat*, touching the antiquitie of the *Vice-comites* ſpeaketh thus: *It is a mountainous Countrie, exceeding pleaſant and fruitfull, full of inhabitants and huſbandmen.* It beginneth almoſt a daies journey from the *Alpes*, and is ſeparated from the *Alpes* by it ſelfe, & a level Countrie lying betweene the *Alpes*, ye ſhall not ſee a patch of ground in it, but is manured; for it lies in a moſt fruitfull, and a fatt ſoile. On the left ſide of it runneth the river *Tanarus*, and on the right ſide it is watered with the river *Po*. No river runneth out of the countrie: the higher lands, and thoſe which lie furtheſt from the rivers ſide, are the fruitfulleſt, & moſt pleaſant, ſo that this countrie maye truely be called *Meſopotamia*, for it is ſhutt in on both ſides with rivers. Not farre from the mouth of *Tanarus* lieth *Baſſignana*. In former times there was a bridge here over the *Tanar*, where *Iohn* of *Medices* Cardinall of *Florence*, and Legate of *Bononia*, who afterward was called *Pope Leo* the Tenth was taken priſoner in a bloodie battel, fought by the French Anno 1512. and was carryed priſoner into France. And being releaſed and ſet a liberty out of the power of the French, came againe to *Bononia*, from whence he was ſent as a Legate: then followes the ancient townes of *Valence*, then *Pomaro* with a Caſtle ſtanding upon a hill. *Alba* once called *Alba Pompeia*, where *Pertinax* the Roman Emperour was borne, who being of baſe and obſcure parents, was after the death of *Commodus* (ſlaine by *Letus* and *Electus*) called to the Empire. But being overzealous to reforme the corruptions of the State, he was by the *Pretorian* ſouldiers (loathing now the Princes for their vertues, as much as formerly for their vices) barbarouſly murdred, and the Imperiall dignity ſold unto *Iulianus* for 25. *Seſtertiums* the man. *Caſal S. Vas* of late yeares was beſieged, and taken in by Marqueſſe *Spinola*, as alſo *Frafinetto*. *Caſal* was heretofore a Biſhoppricke, but was bereft of this dignity by *Pope Sixtus* the Fourth Anno 1474. The Marquiſes of *Montferrat* held there their court and reſidencie. There are two Caſtles in it, in which the Marquiſes formerly dwelt. Alſo there is an other which heretofore was built by *Vincent Gonzaga* Duke of *Mantua*, and of *Montferrat*, which is exceeding ſtrong, and well fortified; bearing the name now of a *Cita-Della*. In it were borne the famous *Cardinalls Otho*, deſcendeth from the blood Royall of *Aleramus*, and *Theodorus Palæologus*, alſo *Bernardus Comanus*, who was the firſt Biſhop of *Caſal*, alſo *Georgius Cacatoxicus* an excellent Divine, and a Philoſopher with diverſe others. Beſides *Baſſignana*, upon the hills to the Southward lie ſome other townes, and villages, amonge which are theſe, called *Monte Caſtello*, *Pavon*, *S. Salvatore*, which hath a ſtrong Caſtle, *Gerella*, *Suizan*, *Caſtelletto*, *Lugo*, *Monte Magno*, &c. As ye goe from *Caſal* to the ſide of the *Po*, ye ſhall come to *Ponte de Stura*, *Camino*, *Gabino*, and other townes. Vpon the Confluence of the two rivers of *Bormia* and *Tanarus* lieth *Aleſſandria della Paglia*, ſo named after Pope *Alexander* the Third, having the ſurname *Della Paglia*, becauſe (as ſome beleeue) he that was choſen Emperour, was to receiue there a Crowne of Straw, but this is thought to be a fable. This towne is ſeated betweene two rivers, namely the *Tanar*, which ſeparateth a part of the Suburbs from the city it ſelfe, and the river *Bormia* in a very pleaſant place. The Inhabitants thereof are able men, and ſharpe witted. The *Vicounts* had for a longe time the rule and Gouvernment of this place, after them ſucceeded the *Sforza's*, and then the Kings of *France* ruled over it, as longe as they had commaund over *Millaine*.

Beyond the *Tanar* lieth *Borgolium*, which is a peece of the Suburbs of *Aleſſandria*, called ſo from the village of *Bergo*, which lies not farre from it; there had wont to dwell in it the *Gilders*, you muſt goe over a bridge into the *Suburbs*, and being paſſed over the river *Bormia*, on your left hand, as you travell upwards, you ſhall ſee ſtanding by the river ſide, the fine towne of *Boſco*, which formerly gaue denomination to the Marquiſate. Here Bartholmew *Bergoma* Generall of the *Millanois* Army, overthrew the French, and routed them. A litle higher betweene *Bormia* and *Burda* lieth *Inciſa*, where ye may ſee Ptolomies *Liburnum*. Two miles from *Aleſſandria* lieth *Maricorum*, whoſe Inhabitants in former times fleeted to *Aleſſandria*, as alſo from an other village called *Forum*, where now there is ſcarcely a mā dwells, they were formerly built in the ſame manner as *Aleſſandria* was, & were ſtrong, commodious, and very populous. The ruines of their Churches are yet to be ſeene, with braue floores, and ſtately free ſtone walls, marble tables, & monuments with Epitaths written upon them. Beſides all theſe things, the ancient cuſtomes of the inhabitants and ſolemnities of theſe places ſhew evidently the antiquitie of them, as alſo their language and ſpeech: for they haue yet in uſe many of the ancient words of the Romans, as *Strena*, *Toga*, *Proſa*, and others. There lieth alſo *Nicea*, *Aſta*, a famous, rich, a fine and a fruitfull towne, where they haue abundance of Corne, &

Bonds. Towns. Baſſignana. Pomaro. Alba. Caſal S. Vas. Alexandria. Borgolium. Boſco. Inciſa. Maricorum. Nicea Aſta.

MONTISFERRATI DVCATVS

MARE LIGVSTICO.

Meridies

Occidens 30 40 50 45

Septentrio 41 42 43 44

Milliaria Italica communia

Milliaria Germanica communia

PIE MO NTE

DEL

PAR TE

DELLO

STATO DI MILANO.

Doctrina et humanitate
celebri Viro Domino Iacobo Backer, Vrbis
Amstelodamensis Viro consulari dignissimo,
in benevolentiæ testimonium dedicabat.
Henricus Hondius.

Amstelodami, Excudit Henricus Hondius.

Oriens 30 40 50 45

Wine. The Patron of this towne was *D. Secundus*: in memorie of whome, they haue this inſcription upon their towne ſeale,

Aſta nitet mundo,
Sancto cuſtode Secundo. That is,

Aſta is a gall and townne of fame,
Garded by Saint Secundus his name.

This towne was firſt gouverned by *Vicounts*, and afterward by the *Millanois*, till it was giuen as a dowrie by *Iohn Galeazo* the firſt Duke of *Millaine*, with his Daughter *Valentina* to Duke *Aurelian*, who was a French man. The French then ruled ouer it till the yeare 1529. when a peace was made and concluded at *Cambray*, betweene *Francis* the Firſt, the French King & the Emperour *Charles* the Fifth, who had it ſurrendred ouer to him, who gaue it to his kinſman the Duke of *Savoy*, and after the death of Duke *Charles*, *Emanuell Philibert* his Sonne enjoyed it. Beſides, here lieth *Rivulus Francorum Guarnaum*, *Polentia*, now called *Palanza*, and that by reaſon of the goodneſſe of the naturall readneſſe of the ſheepe ſkinnes, or from the ſtrenght of it, being ſo ſtrongly ſeated on the left ſide of the *Tanar*, that *Claudianus* ſpeaketh thus of it:

—Nec plus Pollentia rebus
Contulit Auſoniis: aut mœnia vindicis Aſta.

Palanza. There are yet ſome monuments left of *Palanza*. The wool of *Palanze* is much commended by *Martiall* in theſe wordes,

Non eſt lana mihi mendax, nec tingor aheno:
Si placeant Tyria, me mea tinxit ovis. That is,

My vvool needes not to be dyed in red
For my ſheepe are ſo, vvhere they are bred.

Acqui. Here lieth alſo *Acqui*, the antiquitie whereof is well knowne by the ruines of its braue walls. This towne in times paſt was very populous; but now by reaſon of the inteſtine diſcords and diſſentions of her Burgeſſes, lies deſolate, and is almoſt come to nothing. *Antoninus* called this towne ſimply *Aquæ*, from the ſprings and Fountaines, which are in it, for the waters thereof haue a healing kinde of vertue in them, for in this towne are publike *Bathes*, made with walls & ſtares to goe downe into them. That is remarkable which *Burſellius* ſpeaketh thereof, that in the hott waters of theſe Bathes, there growes alſo phyſicall herbes. They giue for their armes an *Eagle*, tearing a hare in peeces with her talents.

Beſtano. Cortemiglia. Cairo. Mont-Regall. A litle higher lie *Beſtano*, *Cortemiglia*, *Cairo*, and *Mont Regall*, a fine towne in *Savoy*, ſeated upon the top of a hill, and is aſwel by nature, as by art exceeding well fortified.

Chieri. On the *Alpes*, betweene *Geneve* and *Acqui*, are many fine Caſtles. On the other ſide upon the borders of *Piedmont* lieth *Chieri*, a towne heretofore very populous, but now by reaſon of the warres, betweene *Charles* the Fifth & the French King *Francis* the Firſt, it lies ruined, and deſolate. Cloſſe by it is *Villa Nova*, *Poirino*, *Revigliaſco*, and *Carmagnuola* a gallant towne, being the birth place of that braue and vaillant Captaine *Franciſcus Buxonius*: not farre from thence alſo is *Carmania*, *Foſſania*, and neere the Poo *Caſſale*, *Craſſum*, *Polonciaria*, *Reconiocum*, *Moreta*, *Rana*, and a litle further *Savilianum*.

Villa Nova. Poirino. Revigliaſco. Carmagnuola.

The Genealogie of the Marqueſſes of

MONTFERRAT.

Guilielmus the Sonne of *Aleramus* Duke of *Saxon* & of *Adoliſa*, the Daughter of the Emperour *Otho* the Second, was the firſt Marquis of *Montferrat*, and procreated by his Wife

Boniface Marquis of *Montferrat*, who had iſſue

Guilielmus the Second Duke of *Montferrat*, who went with the Emperour *Conrade* the Third, and *Levves* the yong French King into *Syria*, and left for his Succeſſour

Guilielmus the Third, Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*, he eſpouſed *Sybilla*, the Daughter of *Baulduin* the Fourth King of *Ieruſalem*, by whome he had one onely Sonne, namely

Guilielmus the Fourth, King of *Ieruſalem*, and Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*: he dyed without iſſue.

Reynier the Sonne of *Guilielmus* the Second, the Vncle of *Guilielmus* the Fourth King of *Ieruſalem*, he after the deceaſe of his Nephew *Guilielmus* the Fourth, married the Daughter, and heire of *Emanuel* Emperour of *Conſtantinople*, by whome he had

Bonifacius the Third Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*: he begate of the Daughter of the Duke of *Savoy*

Bonifacius the Fourth Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*, and procreated by his eſpouſe *Beatrice* the Daughter of the King of *Caſtile*.

Iohannes Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*, dying without heires, left his Marquiſate to *Theodoricke Palæologus*, borne of his Grandmother *Iordana*, the Daughter of *VVilliam* the Second & Siſter to *VVilliam* the Third, & *Boniface* the Second and to *Reynier*, married the Emperour of *Conſtantinople*, and her youngeſt Sonne called

Theodoricus Palæologus, after the diſceaſe of *Iohn*, Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*, the Sonne of *Boniface* the Fourth, was made Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*, who tooke in *Aſte* by force, and begate

Iohannes Palæologus Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*, who liued anno 1472. and made *Caſall* a Biſhoprick: he begate by the Daughter of the King of *Maiorca*, beſides *Guilielmus Palæologus*, who dyed without iſſue,

Theodoricus Palæologus Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*, who had by his Lady

Iacobus Palæologus Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*, who was choſen by the Emperour *Sigiſmund* Ambaſſadour for all Italy: he had iſſue by Ioane the Siſter of *Amatus* the firſt Duke of *Savoy*

Iacobus Palæologus the Second, Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*, who dyed without iſſue.

Boniface the Fifth Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*, marryed *Marie* the Daughter of *Deſpotus Servia* by whome he procreated

Guilielmus the Fifth Marqueſſe of *Montferrat*, who eſpouſed *Anna* the Daughter of *Reynier* Duke of *Alanſon*, who bare him

Boniface the Sixth, which brooke his neck from his horſe. After him ſucceeded his Vncle

Saint Georgius Palæologus, who ſhortly after dying alſo without heires, his eldeſt Siſter was inveſted in the Dutchie. She married

Frederick Gonzaga the firſt Duke of *Mantua*, by which match, though the houſe of the *Palæologuſes* were mightely againſt, yet this Marquiſate fell into the lap of the Duke of *Mantua*. This marriage was graunted, becauſe that *Iordana* the Daughter of *VVilliam* the Second, obtayned the gouvernment, and was ſo made, that if the heire males failed, then the female kind ſhould ſucceede. At laſt this Marquiſate, and the Dukedome of *Mantua*, fell to the Duke of *Nevers*, who calling in the King of *France*, & the Seigneury of *Venice*, as his Allies, & Aſſiſtants to ſettle him in them, againſt the Emperour and the King of Spagne, who would haue kept him out of it, cauſed a bloodie warre, conducted on their ſide by their Generall Marqueſſe *Spinola*, who tooke in *Caſal*, as is aboue ſaid, but at laſt by the mediation and interceſſion of the Pope and ſome other great Lords, this warre was compoſed and ended upon certaine Capitulations.

The order of Knighthood in this Dukedome (according to *Mr. Sledan*) is *of the blood of our Lord Ieſus Chriſt*, inſtitued Anno 1608. The authour of it was Duke *Vincent Gonzaga*, when the marriage was ſolemnized betweene his Sonne *Francis*, and the Lady *Margaret* Daughter to the Duke of *Savoy*. It conſiſteth of 20. knights, whereof the *Mantuan* Dukes are ſouveraignes. The collar hath threads of gold layd in a fire and interwoven with theſe words, *Domine probaſti*, to the collar are pendent two Angells ſupporting 3. drops of bloud and circumſcribed, *Nihil iſto triſte recepto*.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF GENVA.



THE Commaund of *Genua* delineated in this Map, was once very great, and reached farre beyond *Liguria*, or *Riviera di Genua*, although it now cõprehended not that whole tract of Land under it: for to the Westward it went no further then to the Countie of *Nicea*, and not to the river *Varus*, which are the utmost Confines and bounds of *Liguria*; but to the Eastward passeth beyond the river of *Macra*, wherein lieth the towne of *Sarzana* in *Etruria*, and other places, on the North it reacheth to the Appenine, & in some places further. It hath bordering upon it the principate of *Piedmont*, and the Dutchies of *Montferrat* & *Millaine*, with some other *Domaines*, & fee-simples belonging to the Empire.

Bounds.

Ancient Limits.

This commaund heretofore extended farre, having *Capha* with the adjacent Countrie in *Taurica Chersonesus* belonging to it, also *Pera* in *Thrace*, a part of *Tuscany*, *Sardinia*, *Corsica*, *Lesbos*, and many other Ilands dispersed in the Greeke Seas. They haue now nothing left them but *Liguria*, and *Corisca*. *Sardina* was taken from them by the *Arragonians*, *Capha* and the Ilands by the Turkes, their Land in *Tuscany*, by the great Duke, and their strength at Sea brooken by the *Venetians*. They brought the *Venetians* once in so great an exigence, that the Senate of *Venice* sent unto *Peter Doria* Captaine of the *Genuan* Navy, a blanke charter, to prescribe them what conditions he would, & they would gladly except of them. *Doria* proud of his advãtage, would haue the Citty of *Venice* to use as he best pleased, where upon the *Venetians* growne desperate, assaulted the secure *Genoys*, & tooke a hũdred of their Boates, and Galleis; after which losse, the men of *Genua* still had the worst, and were at last compelled, to submit themselues to the protection of the King of *Naples*, then to the *French*, then to the Duke of *Millaine*, & now to the *Spanish*, as being Lords of *Millaine*, and most able to helpe them. While they were under the Tuition of *Millaine*, their good Master *Lodovvick Sforza* exacted a great masse of Money of them. His Negotiator (as the tale goeth) was invited by a *Genoys* to dinner, and walking in the garden he shewed the Ambassadour the hearb *Basil*, he gently stroaking it, smelt thence a sweete savour, but straining it hardly, as unsavorie a smell: where upon the *Genoys* inferred, S^r. if our Lord Duke *Lodevvick* will gently stroke the hand of his puissance over the Citie, it wil be pleasing to him by obedience; but if he seeke to oppresse, it may chance to proue unsavory by rebellion.

Monaco.

The first that represents it selfe to your view, on the West side is *Portus Herculis*, *Monaci* lying by the Sea side, which is now called *Monaco*, in Greeke Μόνοικος, and that either by that reason that *Hercules* dwelt there, after he had chased away all the people, or because that in his Temple no other Gods were adored or worshipped with him, as they were in the Temples of *Iupiter*, *Minerva* and *Iuno*, and those of *Venus* & *Cupido*. *Leander* thinkes it is the same haven, which lieth by *Nicea*, called now *Villa Franca*.

Vintimiglio.

Next it alonge the shore stands *Vintimiglio*, formerly called *Albium Intemelium*, once a braue towne, & is now a Bishoprick, in the Senate house. Whereof are some Reliques of Saints, as *S. Catharins* and *S. Blasius* lawbones. *S. Nicolas* his finger, kept there with great devotion. Three miles from *Vintimiglio* lieth *S. Remo*, in a very pleasant and a fruitfull place, where there is a pleine field, betweene the Sea and this towne which is not very great, but full of Citrons, Lemons, and Physicall hearbs, which makes a braue showe. From hence the Citrons are transported into *France*, and other Countries, who returne no small quantity of Corne for them into their owne Countrie. Betweene these Citron trees they haue sett many Palme trees, whereof those of the towne makes good gaine. Then yow shall see lying upon the Sea side, beside some smaller townes *Tabia*, *Portus Mauritii*, *Diana* and *Araza*. The towne of *Albium Ingaunum*, now called *Albenga* lying upon the shore of the Ligurian Sea. This towne was named so from the *Alpes*, which were heretofore called *Alpii*, and now by the Inbitants *Ingauni*. It is a very ancient towne, seated in a plaine some fiue hundred paces from the Sea. It stands in a thicke, and in an unwholsome aire, caused by reason the people perhaps soake, & rott a great deale of hempe in their ditches, from whence this proverbe came: *Albengana piana, se fosse sana, si demandarobbe Diana*, howsoeuer, it is a rich towne, and furnished with all things. Next to it lies *Finarium*, now *Finale*, which is also a fine towne in *Liguria*, seated a litle further from the Sea side, having the title of a Marquisate. Seuen miles from it lieth *Naulum* now *Noli*, a Bishops Seate, & a fine haven with a beacon upon a hill looking into the Sea, which the Inhabitants call *Cabo di Noli*. This towne is some 5. thousand paces from *Vadi*, or *Vade*, which place lieth 30. thousand paces from *Albinga*, or *Ingaunis*. This towne was formerly called *Sabbata*, and gott the name of *Vada*, from the adjacent mooriish grounds, that lie about it. Fiue miles from thence lieth *Savona*, a towne mentioned in Livie, is populous, well compacted, & adorned with fine houses, especially the Pallace, which *Iulius Secundus* Pope of Rome built in it, flourishing also in trading, and Commerce. This lieth upon the *Ligurian* Sea, & hath a very strong haven, lined with huge piles of stones, to stopp the furie of the water, many braue ships may harbour themselues in it, on the South side lieth a stronge Castle. Here were borne *Georgius* the VII. *Sixtus* the IV. & *Iulius* all three Popes, next unto it lie *Vutro*, *Sistris*, which lie all upon the Sea Coast, & the famous village called *Cornegliano* renowned for the house of the *Spinola's*.

S. Remo.

Albenga or Ingaunum.

Finale.

Noli.

Vai.

Savona.

Next followes the *Metropolis* of *Liguria* called *Genua*, some say founded by *Ianus*, who first dwelt in *Italus*, being as braue, as rich, and as mightie a towne, as any is in *Italy* saving *Venice*. Her situation is this: the first part lieth Southward shooting upward very large and wide in the forme of halfe moonds, and on the North side falls with a descent, leaning as it were upon the foote of the hills, which shelters it from the cold Northerne winds, it is neither very hillie, nor levell, being about some 4. thousand paces in compasse. This City may truely be called the Gouverneese, and Lady of *Liguria*. For their dwells in it not onely exceeding rich Citizens & Burgesses, but also many braue Marchants from farre Countries, who haue their houses, and factours there. The buildings for the height of

Genua.

PARTE
DI
FRAN
CIA

PARS

PEDE MON

PROVIN
CIÆ
PARS

MARE

Nizza

Amstelodami
excudebat
Ioannes Ianſonius

REIPUBLICA
DUCATUS ET

SEPTENTRIO

MONTIS FERRATI PARS

MEDIOLANENSIS D. PARS

DUC. PARMENSIS ET PLAC. PARS

VAL DE TARO

LVNEGIANA

LIGUSTICUM

CORSICÆ PARS

BLICÆ GENUENSIS
ET DOMINII. NOVA DISCRIP.

MERIDIES

two Stories, are made of Marble curiously wrought, but the lawes forbid marble to be used any higher: they are very costly, & decked with all manner of ornaments. The Haven of it is very faire, & capacious, safe from the violence of a tempest, and well fortified, so that the Spagnards say, that were the Catholique King, absolute Lord of *Marceilles* in *Provence*, & *Genua* in *Italy*, he might commaund the whole World. They haue abundance of shipping, and are good Navigators, who haue had many navall fights with their ennemis. For (as M^r. Heylin noteth) they sent seuen severall armies into the Holy land, & grew so powerfull, that in three dayes they sent to Sea 58. Gallies, & eight Pamphili (being boates of 140. or 150. Oares on a side) and on an other occasion suddenly armed 165. Gallies at once. By this strength they got the better hand diverse times of the Venetians; they won diverse Ilands, and beate the *Pisani* out of *Sardinia*, *Corsica*, & the *Baleares*, compelling them to pay 135000. Crownes for their peace. During this prosperity they were ruled by a common Councill, without any superiour power. But the people in the yeare 1339. in a seditious tumult, choose on *Simon Beganegra* for their Duke; the name of which office is still remaining, but not the authority; the Carkasse, but not the body. The Duke being at this time new chossen every yeare, and having his authority limited by 8. Gouvernours, and 8. Protectours, and 7. Recorders. Now fortune moved retrograde, and the people fell to private factions, first betweene the *Dorii* and *Spinoli*, against the *Frisci* and *Grinaldi* 1174. Secondly the *Negri* and *Mollani* against the *Salvatici*, & *Embriaci* 1289. Thirdly betweene the *Spinoli*, and *Dorii* 1336. Fourtly the nobility, and Commons 1339. These Factions and the overthrowes giuen them by the Venetians, together with the surprisall of their townes & Ilands by the Turkes, so distracted them, that they were glad to submit themselues to the Princes aboue named. The King of *Spaine*, is now their Protectour, and that not for nought, he being indebted to them a Milion and a halfe of Gold, which they, and Marquesse Spinola sent him to mainteyne his warrs in the low Countries. So that in former ages, by the strength of their shipping that might truely be said of the cómon wealth of *Genua*, which was boasted of Scipions-house, that by nature they were used and sent by God to vanquish & ouercome their ennemies by shipping. Among other shipping they haue many great Caracks built of the timber which comes from the Ligurian mountaines, their masts from France & Corsica. On the North side of the City lieth upon a hill, a very stronge, and a safe Castle. On the West side of the Suburbs, the Inhabitants by their labour and industrie haue made a new Haven, called the *Arsenall*, in which their Gallies lie at ancker, which are to be employed against Pirates, and Turkes. The streets in this citie are large, and broad. The Citizens goe very braue and gallant, and for the most part goe all in one habit of cloathes, made of black silkes or cloath, so that ye can scarcly know a Tradsman from a Gentleman. The women are very faire and comely, wearing for the most part their heire in tresses, which they cast over their backs. Yellow haire they account the finest, and if they haue it not naturally, they take great paines, to colour it so by art and casting of Gold dust upon it, that it shines, glisters & looks yellowe.

In this citie are many Reliques of Saints among the rest in the Cathedrall Church of *S. Laurence*, is a dishe of a Smaragd, or Emerald famous through the whole World, it hath sixe corners, being a finger thick, being about foure palmes, & a halfe in compasse & a palme high standing upon a round foote, having on each side and eare to take it in ones hand. This stone is exceeding greene, and of an inestimable price. The annuall storie of *Genua* witnesseth, that aboue 514. yeares agoe, when the towne of *Cæsaria* in *Palestina* was taken in by *Baldvvin* King of *Ierusalem* with the helpe of the *Genowvvayes*, it was brought from thence, to *Genua*; but Spanish Historie makes mention, that it came from *Almeria* in *Granado*. Within this are 32. Parishes, a braue and a stately Senate-house, guardeth by 500. Germane Souldiers. In the midst of it stands the *Statua* of Andreas Aurea, made as bigg as a Gyant, having upon his head a laurill wreath, and the heads of three Turkes lying under his feete. By the Sea side lieth the village of *Poggio*, in which is his Palace of Captaine *Adamus*, a Burgesse of *Genua*, with a braue orchard, an admirable fountaine, & a delicate garden full of fruits, and fragrant flowers ministring delight. The Lanterne upon the top of the tower stands so high, as if it were the *Pharus* of Ægypt, so that the shipps maye see to come in by night many miles into the Sea. *Pizzo.*

On the South side lieth the *Ligurian*, or *Tyrrhenian* Seas. The ancient Inhabitants of this Countrie were the *Deceates*, *Oxilii*, *Emburiades*, and the *Ingauni*. They were vanquished by the *Romans*, and this city was taken in, and destroyed by *Mago* the Sonne of *Amilcar*, and rebuilt by *Lucretius*, by commaund from the S.P.Q.R. that is, from the Senate, & Citizens of Rome. After the end of the first *Punicke* warres, the Romans with much labour and paines became masters of it: by reason of the woods, marishes, and Mountaines within & behinde, which they retired, & saved themselues in. And indeed it was a matter of more difficulty, to finde, then to conquer them. *Aliquanto labor erat major* (saith Florus) *invenire, quam vincere.* They had diverse times molested the *Romans*; till at last *Posthumius* so disweaponed them, that he scarce left them instruments to plowe the Earth. Afterward it was taken in by *Rhotarius* King of the *Lombards*, who tooke *Desiderius* their King prisoner in it, so that at last it was driuen to giue it selfe over into the hands of *Pipin*, the Sonne of *Charlemaigne*, who was King of *Italy*, and so come under his subjection. And afterward carrying her selfe obedient to the Emperours, purchased their owne liberty, to choose a Duke and their owne officers, as *Leander* witnesseth in his Description of *Liguria*, and diverse others. *Ancient Inhabitants.*

In *Genua* haue bene borne diverse illustrious men, as the Popes *Innocent* the Fifth, and *Adrian* the Fifth, descended of the Noble house of the *Frisci*, of vvhich familly, there haue bene 30. Cardinalls, besides Archbishops & Bishops: of the braue house of the *Ciboni* came Pope *Innocent* the Eight: of the progenie of the *Fregosij*; *Paul* and *Frederick*: of the house of *Felisca*, *Nicolas*, and from the descent of *Saulia Bendinellus* all of them Cardinalls. The famous vvriters of *Genua*, among others vvas *Augustinus Iustinus* Bishop of *Nebici*, *Ioannes Balus*, *Andalotius Niger*, *Iacobus Cepa*, *Iacobus Brasilus* and others. Among the Illustrious and braue Captaines vvere *Lamba*, *Philippus*, *Paganus*, *Lucianus*, *Obertus*, *Petrus*, *Andreas Magnus*, *Phillippinus*, all descended from the house of *Aurea*. The famous Sea Captaine and Finder of the nevv World, *Christophorus Columbus* vvas likevvise a *Genoys*, called by the Spainyards the Admirall. This vvas the birth place also, of the most renovvned Generalls, and Bretheren *Ambrosius*, and *Fredericus Spinola*, the first having bene one of the bravest Captaines, that euer the King of Spayne employed in his vvarres of the Lovv Countries, vvho after many victories, dyed of a burning Feaver at the siege of *Casal* Anno 1631. and his Brother *Frederick* dyed also honbrably in a Sea fight, betvveene the Spanish Galleys, and the States ships, in the yeare of our Lord 1600. What those of *Genua* vvere formerly, vvee haue already made knovvne by their exploits, but novv they are addicted rather to matchandize, then vvarre, the most of them all being given to usury, a vice vvhich the Christians haue learned of the Ievves, and are novv thought to equall, if not to exceed their masters. *Popes, Cardinalls & famous men.* *Captaines.*

The next vvhich follovve are the Villages of *Nevermum*, *Buliascum*, and *Lantum*, and then *Camolium* and *Repallium*. Along the vvhole Countrie, the Coast of *Genua* to *Camolium* the houses stand so thick together, that one vvould take them to be a continuall tovvne. Within the Golfe or bosome of Ripaille, lieth *Chiaveri*, a small tovvne, vvhich vvas built a hundred and fifty yeares before the birth of *Blondus*, as he himselfe mentioneth. *Lavania*, called in Italian *Lavagno*, is a village by a river that beareth the same name, called *Sestri de Levante*, by Plinie and Anthonine, it is novv named *Segesta*. The name of *De Levante* is added to it as an adjunct, to distinguish it from another village so called, vvhich lieth upon the Westside of the shore. Also the tovvne *Portus Veneris*, and right opposite to that *Portus Ericis*, the first had vvont to part the bound of the commaund of *Genua*, and the other of *Pisa*. *Villages.*

Vpon the Confines of *Liguria*, lie also some Castles, as the Castle of *Tebia*, *Castello Levante*, *Monte Rosso*, *Vernaza Manarola*, *Rimaggio*, *Castello della Speria*, and upon the river *Macra*, vvhich lieth in the utmost confines of *Liguria*, is *Vessano*, *Abriano*, *Polentiano*, *Riuoma*, *Luzzolo*, and *Molazzano* on the other side of the *Macra* lieth *Sarzana*, built from the ruines, and heapes of Old *Luna*. And thus much for the State of *Genua*. *Castles.*

The deſcription of

TVSCANY,

And the Dukedome of

FLORENCE.

ETUSCIA, or *Tuſcany*, was well known to the Ancients by three names, to wit, *Tyrrhenia*, *Etruria*, and *Tuſcia*, being now called *Tuſcany*, from the laſt name. It is bounded on the South with the upper Tyrrhenian Sea, on the North with the Apennine, where Umbria, & a part of Gallia Togata lye, on the Weſt with Liguria, being parted from it by the River Macra, and on the Eaſt with the Tyber. That tract of land, which reacheth to the Seaſide, is levell and pleaſant to behold, though the inmoſt part is hilly, but if ye take it generally, it is a brave and a good Soile, and ſo bleſſed, that it may be compared with the beſt Provinces of Italy, for there are abundance of large, pleaſant and fruitfull feilds, meddowes, valleys, hills and dales in it, which are adorned with brave Orchards, & plantations with Orange, and Citron-trees, and produceth great ſtore of excellent wines.

The ancient Incolæ of this Countrie, were formerly the Tyrrheni, Etruſci, & Thuſci. It was called *Thuſcany* from (*evew*) ſacrificing, and *Tyrrhenia* from *Tirrhenus*, Son to *Atis*, King of Lydia, who planted here a Colonie. The firſt King was *Tarquin Priſcus*, in the year of the world 2550, the laſt was *Turenus Ceſo*, after whoſe death the Romans tooke it anno mundi 3682. For the Romans made warre upon the *Tuſci*, ſince the time of the raigne of *Romulus* the firſt, King and founder of Rome, who were ſometimes put to ſuch exigencies, that they were faine oftentimes to chooſe a Dictator, to be ſent againſt them. In the yeare after the foundation of Rome 474, when the *Vulſinienſes*, and *Vulcientes*, being the mightieſt people of the *Etruſci* were vanquiſhed by *Tit. Coruncanium* the Romane Conſull, theſe parts then came under the commaund of the Romane Empire, whoſe Dominions reached as farre as the river *Arnus*. After that time it was never known that there were any warres with the *Tuſci*, ſeing that from thence forward they allwayes continued faithfull, and conſtant to the Romans. But when the power of the Romans began to decline, & grow weake, they endured many ſhrode brunts from the Gothes, Lombards, Hungarians, and other forraine nations; and at laſt were brought to that extremity, that they came under the obedience of the grand Duke of *Tuſcany*, or *Florence*. Under the grand Dukes commaund are theſe townes, *Florentia*, *Piſa*, *Sena*, *Prato*, *Piſtoia*, *Volaterra*, *Monte Politiana*, *Arrezzo*, *Cortina*, *Peſcia*, *Pientia*, *Mont Alcino*, *Liverno*, *Piombino*, and others. Under the Popes called *Saint Peters patrimonie*, which reacheth from the River *Peſcia*, and from Saint *Quirico* to the Caſtle *Caparano in Novo Latio*, which lyeth not farre from the River *Liri*, or *Garigbano*. *Pontremoli* belongeth to the King of Spaine, lying by the head of the River *Macra*, which place heretofore appertained to the Duke of *Millaine*: Alſo *Porto Hercole*, *Orbitello*, *Monte Argentario*, the Caſtle of *Piombino*, the Vale of *Carfeniana* or *Graſiniana*, under the *Appennine*, lying on both ſides of the River *Servia*, where the new Caſtle of *Granſiniano* ſtands, beſides ſome other Caſtles, and places under the commaund of the Duke of *Ferrara*. *Sarſana* upon the River *Macra* is ſubject to the State of *Genoa*. *Maſſa* and *Carraria* have their owne Marqueſſes, to whome they are obedient. There are beſides theſe ſome other townes ſubject to ſome chiefe Lords of Rome, as *Bracciano*, being a Dukedome, belonging to the *Urſini*. Among all the townes in *Tuſcany*, *Piſa* is accounted one of the chiefeſt, and ancienteſt (as they ſay) built by the *Piſa*, a people of *Elis* in Greece, who following old *Neſtor* from *Troy*, were by the violence of winde, and Sea driven into the Mouth of *Arnus*, where they built this towne, and called it after their owne name; by *Trogus* and others it is called *Poſa*. The Inhabitants thereof have a good memorie, which is attributed to the groſſneſſe, and thickneſſe of the aire. It lyeth as *Strabo* witneſſeth betweene the Rivers of *Auſerus* and *Arnus*, over which there are 3 fine bridges. The antiquity, and gallantneſſe of this towne, is much commended by *Dionyſius Halcarnaſſæus* in his firſt book. The great Duke of *Florence* holdeth his Court moſt in this Citty. It is accounted one of the twelve Cities of *Eutruria*. Here reſides alſo the Knights of *S. Stephens* order, made by the Duke, the great Church is called *S. Donio*, being 450 paces in compaſſe, ſupported with 10 brave pillars, alſo the Biſhops Palace, which the Pilans built with the boote and pillage, vvhich they gott by *Pileruio* from the Sarracens, round about this town there are fine Corne-fields, which beare ſuch goodly crops of Corne, which not onely ſerveth *Tuſcany* it ſelfe, but alſo furniſheth ſome other neighbouring Countries. The wines there are not very good; but they have delicate Melons.

Luca according to the teſtimonie of Julius Cæſar Scaliger, is the ornament of Tuſcany, famous in all Grecian, and Latine Hiſtorians. It was likewiſe called Luca by Strabo and Ptolomee, and ſtill keepes that name. It is adorned with many Churches, ſtately buildings, and is populous: ſeated in an even plaine with ſome ſmall hills riſing round about it, ſtrong walls, fine paved ſtreets, and though it be of noe great circuit, yet is repleniſhed with Burgeſſes, which have good trading. There are brave Burgers, provident, and ſharp witted, who have mainteined their liberties a long time, though many times they waged warre with their Neighbours.

Piſtoia is an other brave towne, which was firſt walled and enlarged by Deſiderius King of the Lombards, by whom they were afterward ſlighted, & their whole Country ſhared among the Florentines and Piſans, and at laſt came wholly under the commaund of the Florentines. For here began firſt the querrell of the Neri and Beanchi, as alſo that teadious & bloody faction of the Guelfi and Ghibellini, two Duthmen bretheren: whereof Guelfe thought the Pope, and Ghibell the Emperour to be more worthy, in which quarrell they ſlew each other, diſpercing their cauſe through out all Italy. Theſe Ghibellines were ſo hatefull to the Popes, that on an Aſhwedneſday, when according to the Popes inſtitution, the Pope being to caſt aſhes on the heads of the Cardinalls, was to ſay *Memento ô homo quod Cineres es, & in cinerem converteris*,

Parte di Lombardia.

STATO DI MODENA.

Parte

Parte del Duca di Parma

M. Apennino

P. Lucheſe

della

Garfag: nana.

Liguria.

Lunegiana ò March: di Maſſa.

Parte del G. Duca

STATO DI LVCCA

MARE INFERIORE

OVERO

Porto di Livorno

Gorgona

TYRRHENO

Ò PVRE MAR TOSCO

Occidens

Milliaria Italica communia

Milliaria Germanica communia

Val di Gheradesca

Cecina

Val di

Signo

STATO DI BOLOG:
NA
ROMAGNA
Parte del Golfo di Venetia
STATO DELLA CHIESA.
M. Apennino
Casentino
Fiorenza
Prato Magno
Arno.
Contado di Città di Castello.
STATO DI
VRBINO
STATO DELLA CHIESA
Lago di Perugia
Siena
STATO DI SIENA.
Maremma di Siena
DOMINIO FIORENTINO.
Amstelodami,
Excudebat Ioannes Ianssonius.
44
30
40
Orientens
43
50
40
30
20

ſeing a Ghibelline among the reſt tranſported with rage, he ſaid unto him, *Memento ô homo quod Ghibellinus es, & cum Ghibellinis morieris.*

Florence is the chiefe Citty of Tuſcany, ſeated nigh to the confluence of *Arnus* and *Chianus*, it is called in Italian *Fiorenza*, or *Firenza*, from a floure, which is reſembled in regard of her flouriſhing fortune, and the capacitie of her Inhabitants, or as having firſt bene founded by the Romans, was as the floure of all other townes. It is 6 Italian miles about, and is repleniſhed with ninety thouſand Inhabitants, ſeated in a plaine place, where the River Arnus runneth through it, having foure fine bridges over it. It ſo aboundeth with goodly buildings both for divine, and civill uſes, and hath ſo many ſtreight, and cleane ſtreets in it: it is ſuch a beautifull, & a gallant City, that it is commonly called *Fiorenza la bella*; the Inhabitants thereof are ingenious wiſe grave, and acute; lovers of Arts and Sciences, but covetous of money and lucre, which makes them ſeeke, and travell into the furtheſt parts of the world. The women are faire and chaſt, & both men and women goe decent, and comely in their apparell. It was firſt built by *Silla* that bloodie Dictatour, and was made a Colonie by *Auguſtus*, *Antony* and *Lepidus*, the *Triumviri*, and called *Florentia à ſitu florenti*, and was raſed by the Lombards, & reedifyed by Charles the great. Here were borne three Monſters, viz. 1. *Alexander de Medices*, that ſpoyled Florence of her liberty, the faireſt City of Italy. 2. *Catherine de Medices*, that ruined France the faireſt Kingdome of Europe. 3. *Nicolas Machiavill*, Recorder of this towne, whoſe Policies have poyſoned *Europe*, the faireſt part of the whole world.

Ptolomies Volaterra, or *Aqua Volaterra*, ſo called in *Tabula Itineraria*, is ſeated upon a ſteepe & a craggie hill, ſcarcely Mountable: the walls are built with foure ſquare ſtones, 6 foote long and broad, curiouſly joyned together with ciment. This towne hath five gites, every one of them having a ſweete ſpringing Fountaine before them. The antiquity of this towne is marked by the old walls, & in diverſe tombe ſtones, with ſuperſcriptions on them, with Etrurian letters, beſides many marble ſtatues, which have bin digged there out of the ground.

Ptolomies Sena, or Siena lyeth about 800 furlongs from Rome upon a high hill, on this ſide of the River Arbia, in a nooke of the Golfe, and that by reaſon of the crooked ridge of the hills, on the one ſide it is narrow, hanging on the hill, and as it were making three corners, whereof that which is Southward, is broader then thoſe which lye Eaſt and Weſtward. The aire about it is moſt pleaſant & healthfull, though it be often troubled with tempeſtuous winds: the Poëts calls it *the Paradice of Italy*. The ſtreets thereof are ſtreight and long paved with brick batts, there are alſo many high turrets & ſpires, with ſumptuous buildings. The Inhabitants are very civill, curteous, and exceeding kind, eſpecially to Straingers, they are given much to their gaine and profite.

Ptolomies Peruſia, is called at this day Perugia. This towne is ſeated upon one of the Appenine hills, and is by nature very ſtrong, and hath in it many faire, large and lofty buildings, as well for Gentlemens as private houſes. Viterbo lyeth in a large, and a fine plaine, having behinde it the hills *Cyminia*, it is built with foure ſquare ſtones, with many turrets, among ſome of the ſtructures, there is a brave ſpringing Fountaine, much admired. The Soile round it, is good and fruitfull, abounding in corne and wine. In Tuſcany are many Meeres or Lakes, as *Lacus Traſumenus*, but at this day *Lago di Perugia*, becauſe the towne of *Perugia* lyeth not farre from it. *Antonmes Aprilis Lacus*, is now called *Fanboſa Palude*. *Marinus Lacus*, which is otherwiſe called *Salſus*, is now called *Lago d'Orbitello*, the other Lakes are *Lacus Vadimonis*, *Ciminius*, *Volſinienſis*, *Sabatus Palus Bientina Ciana*. The chiefeſt Rivers, which waters *Tuſcany* are the *Laventia*, *Frigidus*, *Ancer*, *Arvo*, *Cecinna*, *Cornia*, *Alma*, *Brung*, *Vmbra*, *Oſa*, *Allengia*, *Floris*, *Marcha*, *Minio*, *Eris*, *Vacina*, *Sanguinaria*, *Aron*, and others, all of them abounding in fiſh. There are alſo moſt wholeſome, & healthfull bathes, beſides ſome other ſprings endowed by nature with an excellent vertue. The principall Mountaines are *Mons Climinius* well known to *Livie*, *Virgill* and *Vbius*. Plinies *Soracles* is called at this day, *Monte de S. Silveſtro*. In *Tuſcany* alſo lye the *Oroſy*, *Feſulani Montes*, and the *Cortonenſis*, to the Northward of *Lacus Traſumenus*. Among the woods and Foreſt, the chiefeſt are *Lucus Volſimenſium*, *Sylva Cominia*, *Meſia*, &c. There are alſo in *Tuſcany* three excellent Univerſities, namely at *Piſa*, *Siena* and *Perugia*, beſides divers famous Libraries, as at *Piſa* in the Dominican Fryers Monaſtery, at *Luca* in the *Franciſans* Cloiſter. In Florence there are 6. one at *Siena*, and an other at *Perugia*. Livius and Diodorus, it is ſaid, that the *Etruſci* were much addicted to armes, and riches, and given greatly to ſuperſtitions & ceremonies, which appeares by ancient writers, as having been firſt the authours thereof, for the Romans learned of them Divinations and ſoothſayings, as yee may read in *Cicero* touching Devinations.

Mercatour ſaith that in Italy are theſe Biſhopricks following, *Epiſcopatus Nepeſinus*, *Caſtellanenſis*, *Montis Falconis*, *Viterbinenſis*, *Suanenſis*, or of *Soano*, *Caſtellanus* and *Vulteranus*. The Arch-Biſhops of *Siena*, *Fuſulanus*, *Zaranenſis*, *Sutri*, *Ortanenſis*, *Cornetanenſis*, *Tuſcanenſis*, *Cluſinus*, *Aretinus*, *Pientinenſis* or *Pontito*, *Piſtorienſis*, *Binenſis*, *Corthonenſis*, *Civalenſis*, *Balneorigenſis*, *Vrbevetanus*, *Caſtrenſis*, *Puruſinus*, *Groſſilanus*, *Lucanus*, *Florentia* an Arch-Biſhoprick, *Lunenſis* and *Piſa* an Arch-Biſhoprick, unto whome are Suffragans the Biſhops of *Meſſanenſis* and *Civatenſis*, as alſo ſome other Biſhopricks in *Corſica*.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVTCHIES OF PARMA, AND PLACENTIA.

Name.

THE Dukedome of *Parma* taketh its name from the chiefe towne thereof, which is so called from the river *Parma*, it is

Bounds.

bounded on the West with *Placentia* and *Millaine*, on the North with *Cremona* and the Dukedome of *Mantua*, on the East with *Modena* & *Regio*, and on the South with the *Appennine Alpes*, and the Seigneurie of *Genoa*.

Fertility.

This Countrie is very pleasant and fruitfull in Pastures, & all kind of fruits, abounding in healthfull & Phisicall Bathes and Waters, and fine Pastures, where they make excellent Cheeses called Parmasans, and sheare excellent Wool, which in every Countrie is much commended. Martiall praiseth the Wool in saying thus:

Fondit & innumeros Gallica Parma greges.

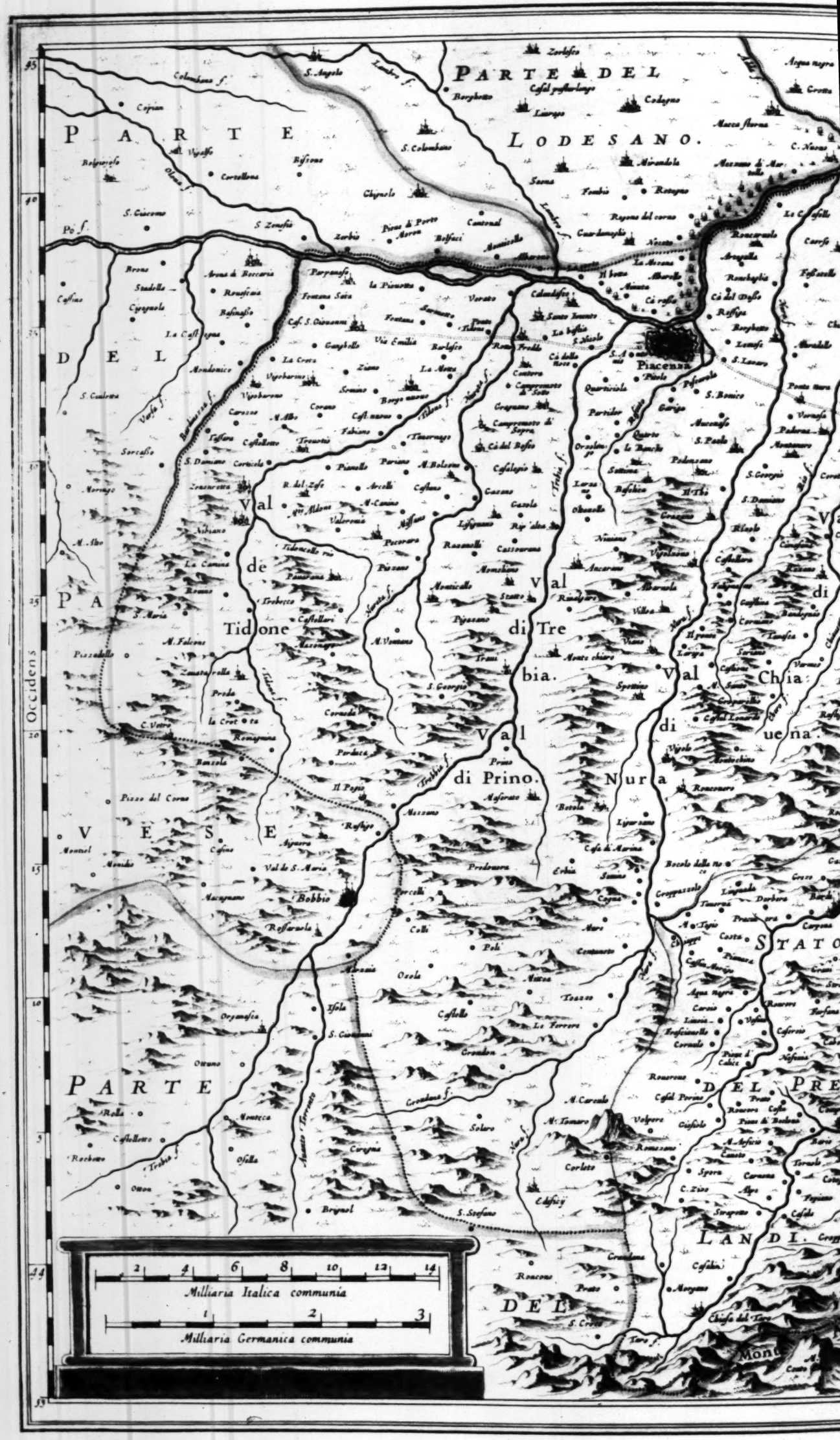
And making a Comparaison of the Wool, saith:

Velleribus primis Apulia, Parma secundis
Nobilis Altinum tertia laudat Ovis.

Parma. The ancient Inhabitants & Princes.

The citty of *Parma* is built as other townes are within the Confines of *Tuscany*, and was first mastered by the *Boies*, & afterward in tract of time taken in by the Romans, who planted a colony in it, Anno 1570. *Cicero* lamenteth much the misery & desolation of it in his *Philip.* which *L. Antonine* brought it to. After the Authority of the Romish name was decayed, then with the adjacent townes it became free; yet so that nowe they put themselues under the Emperours, and then under the Popes obedience, but alwaies continued good frends with those of *Boulogne*. It once endured a hard siege by the Emperour *Frederick* the Second about the yeare 1248. because they sided with the Pope, & afterward being humbled, had diverse Lords, as the *Correggi*, *Scaligeri*, *Atestini*, *Vicecomites*, *Galeatii*, *Sforcii*, & the *French*, with whome the Popes of Rome often contended for the superiority, & at last were driuen out of Italy by *Charles the Fifth*, who became sole master of it: this towne having felt the diversity of Fortune, being also some times under the *Venetians*, & otherwiles under the *Millanois*, came finally under the Roman Prelates. For *Paul the Third*, gaue the reuenue thereof to his Sonne *Petro Alvigi Farnesis*. Anno 1549. adding in recompence to the Church the *Signeurie* of *Camerine*, which he had taken from *Guido Maria* Duke of *Vrbine*. This *Petro Alvigi*, or *Levvet Farnesis* (as Mr. Heylin saith) was of a most villanous behaviour, and among other crimes committed an unspeakable violence on the Person of *Cosmus Charius* Bishop of *Fanum*, and then poysoned him, for which detestable action, he received no other chastisement of his Fathers Christs-Vicar then, *Hac vitia me non commonstratore didicit.* At last behaving himselfe so insolent, he was slaine by Count *Iohn Augustolo*, & *Placentia* was yeelded up to *Ferdinand Gonzaga*, the Spanish Vice-Roy in *Millaine*. *Parma* being fortified by the Pope, was given to his Nephew *Octavian Farnesis*. Yet could not this donation assure the estate, but that *Octavian* had quite lost it, if *Henry the Scond* of France had not taken him into his protection. For the Emperour *Charles* fully determined (notwithstanding that *Octavian* had marryed his base Daughter) to haue made himselfe Lord of the Towne, & the French King was loath to see so great a strenght added to the Emperours possessions in Italy. When the warre had now lasted foure yeares, *Phillip the Second*, which succeeded *Charles*, considering how necessairy it was for his affaires in Italy, to haue this *Octavian* his frend, restored into him againe *Plaisance*, or *Placentia*, and so withdrew him from the French faction, Anno 1557. yet because he would be sure to keepe this house in a perpetuall dependance on Spagne, he restored it not absolutely, but onely for foure generations, and to oblidge them the more, he made *Alexander Farnesis* Generall of the Netherlands, (one of the best that euer he had in the Low Countries) therein giving that famely some small satisfaction for stepping betweene them, and the Kingdome of *Portugall*: his sonne also succeeded him.

Without this towne (as *Agastius* witnesseth) was an *Amphitheater*. It hath many faire houses, large & broad streetes, furnished with abūdance of all things needefull for the sustenance and delight of man, famous for the multitude of Nobility, and Gentrie, which dwells in it: is seated in a plaine ground & enjoyeth a wholesome aire: in so much that *Plinie* writeth, that there were three Burgesses in *Parma*, which liued 120. and two 130. yeares. The Winter and Summer there is milde & temperate. It hath a stronge Castle, & many Princely Palaces, Noblemens & Gentlemens houses


PARTE DEL LODESANO.
PARTE DEL
PARTE DEL
PARTE
Val de Tidone
Val di Tre bia.
Val di Prino.
Val di Nura
Val di Chia uena.
STATO
DEL PRE
DEL
LANDI.
Piacenza
Milliaria Italica communia
Milliaria Germanica communia
Occidens

PARTE DEL CREMONESE.

Parte del Mantouano.

PARTE TERRITORIO

Contado di Rossena.

Marchesato della Preda.

REGIANO.

STATO PA

LA VI

CI

NO.

PRENCIPE

GENOVE

SATO.

Val de Cauallieri

M. Apennino

Parma

Cremona

DVCATO
DI PARMA ET
DI
PIACENZA

Amstelodami,
Sumptibus Henrici Hondii.

Orient

of good deſcent. There is a delicate Fountaine ſtanding in the Markett-place, which adminiſters delight to the ſight. The Cathedrall Church is built in the ſame forme as *S. Peters* is in *Rome*. The Belfry being ſupported with three huge pillars in the ſteeple juſt like to that of *Bologne*. The river *Parma* abouesaid runneth betweene the citty and the *Suburbs*. It is alſo an Epiſcopall Seate, there dwells many ancient families of Noblemen, there are good Souldiers, & the people are of a good nature, & a merrie diſpoſition. Whereupon Scaliger verſifieth thus:

Inventum mediis praclarum nomen in armis,
Pradita quo ſit gens ignea Marte docet.
Ingenium rapidum facili flammatur ab ira,
Sed viget in patulo pectore purus amor.
Magnanimo pretium eſt non diſſimulare pudorem,
Hoc ſatis officio cedere turpe putat.

Leſſer townes. The leſſer townes in this Dutchie are *Guandaſana, Belvidero, Pizano, Berzeto, Carona, Belforte, Caſale, Borgo, S. Domino, Guelfum, Soragna*, the Marquiſate of *Gibello*, & *Buſſetto*, which was wholly deſtroyed by the *French*, and 1520. *Firenzola*, and *Vizolenga* &c.

Rivers. There are in it alſo diverſe rivers, as the *Po, Parma, Larda, Stirona, Parro, Henza, Ceno, Tarro* and others.

Mountaines. The *Appennine* Mountaine lies on the South ſide of it like a huge wall.

The Dukedome of PLACENTIA.

THis Dukedome of *Plaiſance*, taketh its name from the chiefe Citty of Placentia, and as *Parma*, is

Bounds. bounded on the South with the Mount *Appennine*, on the Weſt and North with the Dutchie of Millaine, & on the Eaſt ſide with the Dukedome of *Parma* aforeſaid, and is of a greater circuit then that. In this territoire are many Saltpits, out of which are made exceeding white Salt. Here are alſo yron mines, neither want they pleaſant woods & groues to take their pleaſure in hunting.

Rivers. Beſides the *Po* there are in it theſe rivers, namely

Fertility. the *Parma, Tidone, Trebbia, Nura, Chiavena* &c. It is a fertill countrie where they make abundance of excellent cheeſe, which is much commended for the delicateneſſe thereof, and is tranſported into many parts of the world.

The principall towne in it is *Placentia*, which giveth *Placentia.* denomination to the whole Countrie. Some affirme that it had this name from *Troye*, formerly called *Placentulus*, but it is more likely, that it was ſo named from the Latin word *placido*, which is pleaſing. It lyeth about ſome thowſand paces from the *Po*, in a very pleaſant ſite, being a fatt ſoile for corne, and having many gentile Burgeſſes. It hath new walls, faire Bulwarkes, and is well fortified, having alſo in it a magnificent Monaſterie, founded by *Philip the Second* King of Spagne, & a very ſtrong Caſtle begun by the firſt Duke of it, & was finiſhed by the Emperour *Charles the Fifth*. It is a Biſhops Seate, and a famous Vniverſity for all arts, and ſciences. This Citty ſuffred many ſpoyles and much dammage. For when as *Hannibal* came into Italy, then the Romans ſent into it a colonie of fixe thowſand men, and afterward that, & other circumjacent places were burnt and deſtroyed by the *Gaules*, and then was reedified and came under the Romane Subjection, whoſe name and power then declining, with their neigbouring townes, it came under the yoake of the *Gothes*, and *Longobards*, whoſe might at laſt being broken, the Emperours gott it, and afterward getting Liberty, was partly by her owne Burgeſſes diſcordance, and partly by forraine Lords diſtreſſed and ouermaſtered by the *Palavacinii, Landrii, Scotii, Galeatii*, and *Sfortii*: & having endured many great miſeries and calamities, after diverſe alterations, came under the French Gouvernment, and ſometimes under the Popes, and then againe under the French, who being driuen out of Italy it was reſtored againe to the Popes, with Parma, and ſo got a new Lord the Sonne of Pope Paul the Third, *Petro Alvigi or Levves Farneſis* before mentioned. This Countrie is exceeding *Fertility.* faire & fruitfull in Wine, Oyle, Corne, & all kind of fruits, cauſed by the abundance of water fountaines, and brookes, which makes good paſturage and fatt meddowes.

The leſſer townes are *Ponte Nura, Borgo val di Taro,* *Leſſer townes.* *Rivalgan, Ponizza, Arvia, Riva, S. Gionani. C. Arquato, Bardo, C. Zizi*, and others.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE DVTCHIE OF MODENA AND REGIO.

Name & Bounds.

THis Dukedome as the others borroweth its name from the Chief towne called *Modena* and *Reggio*. It hath on the North side of it the *Po*, and the Dukedome of *Mantua*, *Mirandula*, and *Ferrareſe*, on the East *Bologneſſe*, on the South the Mount *Appennine*, and on the Weſt is ſhutt in with the Dutchie of *Parma*.

Modena.

The towne of *Modena* lyeth upon the River *Panara*, heretofore ſeated neerer the *Appennine*, as the ancient ruines of houſes demonſtrate. It once belonged to *Ferrara*, and was giuen by *Clement* the eight, with her ſpacious territoires unto *Ceſar d'Eſte*, naturall ſonne unto *Hercules d'Eſte*, laſt Duke of *Ferrara*. It is now by marriage alied to *Mantua*. This towne was of old called *Mutina*, & is famous for the firſt battel fought betweene *Antony* and *Auguſtus*: this latter being by the Lords and People of Rome made head of the league againſt *Antony*, the common Ennemy. *Auguſtus* was then aged but 18. yeares, and therefore referred the mannaging of the warre to *Hirtius* and *Panſa* then Conſuls. The

See M. Heylin.

fortune of the day was ſo equally ſhared, that *Antony* loſt the field, and the Conſuls their liues: leaving *Auguſtus* a headleſſe army, into whoſe favour, when he had wrought himſelfe, he preſently poaſted to *Rome* & made himſelfe Conſul. It is a very fine and a hanſome towne, being alſo an Epiſcopall Seate. It is a braue Vniverſity, wherein that famous Lawyer *Azo* liued. There are many noble famillies in it, among the reſt the *Rangony* are accounted the chiefeſt. This towne as the former, hath endured many alterations & ſhrod brunts, aſwell by the *Gaules*, as by the *Boii*, coming alſo under the Subjection of the *Romans*, who planted a Colonie in it, and like wiſe ſuffred great ſpoiles by *Conſtantinus Magnus*, becauſe it ſided with *Maxentius*. It was alſo pillaged, and ſaked by the *Gothes*, but by the *Vandals* wholly ruined and all things turned topſie ſurvie.

Afterward ſome Citizens began to reedifie it a litle further from that place, where it once ſtood, and at laſt after many changes, acknowledged the *Ateſtini* for her Lords, anno 1312, then the *Mirandulani*, afterward the *Bonacolſi*, then the *Pii* & the *Ateſtini* againe, till that Pope *Iulius* the Second tooke in this towne by force, and ſurrendered it ouer to the Emperour *Maximilian* the Firſt, by whome it was afterward morgaged to *Pope Leo* the Tenth, for ten thouſand gold gilders. But when Pope *Clement* anno 1527. was beſieged in the Caſtle of *Adrian*, by the Emperour, the *Ateſtini* watching their oportunitie became againe maſters of this towne, who enlarged it much with houſes & girt it about with ſtrong walls & deepe ditches, that now ſhe beginns to flouriſh againe & to gett up her crummes. This territoire is wonderfull fruitfull in wheate, Beanes, and diuerſe fruits, and yeelderh excellent wine.

Fertility.

Reggio.

Next followes *Reggio*, lying in a plaine Countrie having (as it ſeemes) taken its name from a riveret called *Cruſtula*, heretofore named *Regium Lepidum*. It is a noble, a faire, and a populous towne, lying in a moſt pleaſant and a fruitfull ſoile, which (as they ſay) was firſt built by the *Tuſci*, who being choſed out of it by the *Gaules*, and the *Gaules* by the Romans,

DVCATO DI MODENA REGIO et CARPI Col Dominio della Carfagnana

Parte del Cremonese.

PARTE DEL PARMI

Piacentino.

GIANO.

Stato del Prenci pe

Landi

M. Apennino

PARTE DEL G

DVCA DI

Val di

TOSCANA

Magra

Lune giana.

Stato di Mazza et di Carrara.

Parte del Lucheſe.

Monte

Luche: Val di

Car fag nana

Lucheſe

G. della Spezza

Occidens

30 20 10 44 50 40

MANTOVANO.

Parte del Mirandolano.

PARTE DEL FERRARESE

PARTE DEL BOLOGNESE.

PARTE DEL DVCATO DI TOSCANA.

Parte del Lucchese

Stato di Correggio

Frig.

Modena

Bologna

Lago Scuffolo

AMSTELODAMI.
Sumptibus
Ioannis Ianßonii.

4 8 12 16
Milliaria Italica communia

1 2 3 4
Milliaria Germanica communia

30 20 10 Orient. 44 50 40

when as Æmilius Lepidus (whence it tooke the ancient name) was ſent thither with a *Colonie*. It was alſo deſtroyed by the *Longobeards*, but about the yeare 800. rebuilt, and having bene free for a long time, afterward came under the Gouvernment of ſome new Lords and Princes, as the *Canoſſarii*, *Ateſtini*, the *Emperours*, *Kings of France*, the *Popes*, and then under the *Folionarii*, *Scaligerii*, *Gonzagii*, *Caleatii*, and *Ottobonii*, then againe under the *Ateſtini*, and afterward under the Popes, and at laſt againe under the *Ateſtini*: for the poſſeſſion of this Country hath cauſed many diſcontents, and open warre betweene the old Duke of *Ferrara*, & the Popes of Rome. It is a Biſhops Seate & is now fortified with many horneworkes, ſpurs, & other fortifications: hereabouts growes great ſtore of Wheate, Beanes, Oates, & here is made excellent white Wine.

Generall Princes.

Fertility.

The leſſer townes in this territoire are *Carpi*, *Correggio*, *Pantana*, *Spilamberto*, *S. Felice*, *Vignuola*, *Medola*, *Buſana*, *Montagnana*, *Caſtelli*, *Breſello*, *Novellare*, and others.

Leſſer Townes.

The Rivers which water it, are the *Criſtolo*, *Secchia*, *Panara*, and *Dardagna*.

Rivers.

The principall Mountaines are the *Appennine*, lying upon the South-ſide of this Countrie.

Mirandula is a ſmall Lordſhip, honored with the name of a *Principate*, lying betweene the Dutchies of *Mantua*, *Modena*, and *Reggio*, ouer againſt *Ferrareſe*, and *Bologneſe*. It was firſt built by *Manfredus*, who married *Eurida* the daughter of the Emperour *Conſtantine*, who fled heither ſecretly, and built the Caſtle in it, and gaue it the name *Miranda*, from admiration. This houſe in a ſhort time did ſo encreaſe, that in a few yeares there were fortie fathers living at one time. The *Pici* gouverned here a longe while. It hath in it a fatt ſoile, which yeeldeth much corne and wine. The Inhabitants are civill, gentile, and kind-hearted, and make good ſouldiers. Within this Lordſhip lieth the Caſtle of *Concordia*, which the *Pici Mirandulani* gouverned a longe time. *Boulagneſe* and *Romagna* yee ſhall finde deſcribed in an other Map, and therefore is it needleſſe to make any mention of them here.

Mirandula.

Concordia.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PAPACIE, OR THE STATE & LAND belonging to the CHVRCH.

Name. THe *Dominium Eccleſiaſticum*, or the *Popiſh Lordſhip* comprehendeth the greateſt part of *Latium* in *Etruria*, & extendeth

Bounds. North & South in breath from the *Adriatique* to the *Tyrrhenean* or *Tuſcan* Seas. It is deuided into two parts: the one containeth all *Romandiola*, with the Princedomes of *Bononi* & *Ferraria*, & is bounded on the North with the Signorie of *Venice* and the river *Po*: on the West with the Dukedomes of *Mantua*, *Mirandula* and *Modena*; on the South with the Signorie of the Great Duke of *Florence*, & with the Duke of *Vrbins*; Eastward it shooteth to the *Adriatique* Sea, or the Gulfe of *Venice*; the other part comprehendeth these territoires following, as *S. Peters Patrimonie*, a great part of *Etruria*, as also the greateſt part of *Latium* and the *Anconitan Marca*.

Romandiola, *Bononia* & *Ferrara*, lie according to the ancient calculation in *Regione Octava Italiæ*, having a part of *Gallia Ciſpadana*, and of *Gallia Togata* under it, where the *Veii*, & neere to *Ariminum* the *Senones* dwelt. The name *Romandiola* or *Romanula* was giuen to this territoire by *Charlemaigne* and the Pope of *Rome*, by reaſon of the loyalty, which the Inhabitants thereof alwais bore to the Papall Seate, & was in ancient times called *Flaminia*, from *Via Flaminia*, which was a high way, made from *Rome* to *Ariminum*, through all *Etruria* and *Vmbria*, which the Romane Conſull *C. Flaminius*, made to eaſe his ſouldiers upon their marches after he had vanquiſhed the Ligures.

Bounds. *Romandiola* reached from the *Rubicon* East, to the *Venetians* on the West: from the *Appenine* South to *Padus*, and the *Adriatique* on the North, and ſhooteth farre beyond *Flaminia*, the limits whereof were leſſe in

Fertility. times paſt. *Leander* ſaith, that this Countrie hath the beſt fields in *Italy*, being furniſſed with all things, not onely for neceſſity, but alſo for delight: for there are many plaine, large and pleaſant fields in it, which are ſett and planted with all kinde of fruitfull trees. The hills and mountaines moſt pleaſantly couered with Vines and Grapes, Oliue and Figg-trees, as alſo the Woods full of all kinde of Deere, neither want they fine Paſtures for the feeding of Cattell. Moreouer, it hath in many places diverſe freſh & healtfull waters, and by the Sea ſide there is made great ſtore of Salt, being endowed with many rich commodities beſide.

Townes. Rimano. *Rimano* anciently called *Ariminum*, lying upon the *Adriatique* coaſt and by the river *Rubicon*. In former times it was a braue Haven, but is now dãmed up with ſand banks, ſo that no ſhipping can come into it, but ſmall Veſſells & Barkes. When yee are paſſed ouer the ſtone bridge neere *Ariminum*, then ye come to *Via Æmilia*, where the three riverets *Pluſa*, *Butrius* and *Rubicon* meete together. This *Rubicon* was famous in the Romane Hiſtories, in regard of the prohibition which was made, that none of the Romane Commaundors, without the Conſent of the Senate of Rome, ſhould

Cervia. dare to come ouer the *Rubicon* with his men. *Cervia* is alſo a Sea towne, but not ſo ancient, which *Blondus* mentioneth aboue all. Within the Countrie lie *Ceſena*, *Ceſnadigo* or *Ceſna*, & *Sarſina* a very ancient towne, juſt under the beginning of the *Appenine*, where the famous Comedian *Plautus* was borne. *Forli* is a rich, a fine and a pleaſant towne, which lieth betweene *Roncon*, where Old *Bedeſis* ſtood, & the river *Montona*. *Forum Cornelii* now called *Imola* is watered by the river *Santerno*. The Arch-Epiſcopall citty of *Ravenna*, lying *Ravenna.* on the further ſide of the Mouth or outhell of *Bedeſis* hath exceeding ſtately and well built houſes & Churches, eſpecially the Cathedrall called *S. Athanaſius*, & is ſeated in a very pleaſant place, with goodly Paſtures & Meddowes round about it, ſo that every yeare they make abundance of delicate Butter & Cheeſe in theſe parts. The Arch-Biſhop of *Ravenna* hath Superiority ouer theſe Biſhops, namely, the Biſhops of *Faenc*, *Imola*, *Modena*, *Bononia*, *Parma*, *Forti*, *Forlimpopoli*, *Fille*, *Bartina*, *Cervia* and *Ceſena*, &c.

Bologna or Bononia. The Signorie of *Bologne* or *Bononia* taketh its denomination from the citty of *Bononia*, which lieth upon *Via Æmilia*, under the foote of the *Appenine* to the South, betweene the river *Reno*, wich runneth on the West ſide of it, and the river of *Saveno* or *Sapina* which taketh his courſe on the East ſide. It is ſo adorned with moſt ſumptuous and magnificent Palaces, that fewe townes in *Europe* can compare with it. At the firſt it was not very great, but now the circuit of it is 7. Italian miles. In *S. Dominicus* his Cloiſter there is a very braue Librarie, beſides it is one of the chiefeſt Vniverſities of *Italy*, & the retyring place of the Popes. The civill law is much ſtudied here. Neere unto this towne (in ancient time) was that meeting, betweene *Auguſtus*, *Antony* & *Lepidus*, wherein they agreed on the *Triumvirat*, deviding the Empire & city of Rome amonge them three. This Combination was confirmed by the enſuing proſcription, wherein, that they might be revenged on *Cicero*, *Lepidus* proſcribed his Brother, and *Antonius* his Vncle.

Ferrara. *Ferrara*, whoſe territories ſtretch in lengh 160. miles, & in breath 50. containe alſo the worthy citties of *Modena* and *Reggio* ſpoken of before. The chiefe city *Ferrara* was at the firſt but a village, ſo called from the yron Mines about it, is ſeated on the banke of *Po*, which by reaſon of his breath, depth and ſwiftneſſe is a ſufficient Rampare on that ſide, on the other ſide it is fortified with a ſtrong Wall, & a ſpacious Moate, & was enlarged by the Emperour *Theodoſius* Anno 433. *See Mr. Heylin.* & girt about with walls by *Smaragdux Exarchus* in the yeare 595. The Aire by reaſon of the Moores & Pooles about it, is very groſſe and unhealthfull. Anno 1570. it had like to haue periſhed by an Earthquake, which did great harme in it. In the midſt of the towne is a faire greene, into which doe open on all ſides about 19. Streets, moſt of them are halfe a mile in length, & ſo euen, that the ends may be ſeene: the whoole compaſſe is fiue miles. This towne, after the ruine of the *Longobardian* Kingdome, belonged to the German Emperours, till the yeare 1107. in which time the Counteſſe *Malthida* or *Maude*, tooke it together with *Mantua* & *Parma* from the Emperour *Henry* the Third, & dying without iſſue, gaue her whole eſtate both by conqueſt, & inheritance to the Church of *Rome*. The Emperour *Frederick* the Second, to ſpite thoſe of *Bononia* made it an Vniverſity. In the *Carmelitan* Cloiſter, there is a famous Bibliotheca, with many ancient manuſcripts in it.

The other part of the *Papacie* containeth (as is ſaid) *S. Peters Patrimony*, a great part of *Hetruria*, the moſt part of *Latium*, and the *Anconita Marca* is bounded on the West with the Dutchie *Di Caſtro*, & the Signorie of the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, on the East it bordereth upon the Kingdome of *Naples*, and on the North hath the Dukedome of *Vrbine*, and a part of the *Venetian* Gulfe, and on the South with the *Tyrrhenian* or Mediterranean Sea.

STATO DELLA CHIESA.

DOMINIUM ECCLESIASTICUM IN ITALIA.

PARTE DEL DOM: VENETO.

MARE TOSCO Ó TIRRENO.

Occidens.

Septen.

Milliaria Italica communia.

Milliaria Germanica communia.

Septentrio. 35 | 36 | 37 | 38

Humanissimo, fidelissimoq; viro Domino Giſberto Tinlinck, Vrbis Amſtelodamenſis mercatori eximio, hanc, totius Dominii Eccleſiaſtici in Italia, novam tabulam, in amicitiæ teſtimonium dedicat conſecratq;. *Henricus Hondius.*

GOLFO DI VENETIA.

Meridies. 35 | 36 | 37

Amſtelodami, Sumptibus Henrici Hondij.

S. Peters Patrimony.

That part of *S. Peters Patrimony* which lieth South along the Mediterranean Sea, is shutt in on the North and East sides with the *Tiber*, & on the West with the Dukedome of *Castro* & the Signorie of *Siena*. Within this Signorie lie these townes following, not farre from the river *Pagha* is *Aquapendente* a long towne standing upon a Mountaine, just in the way, as yee goe to *Rome*, betweene *Lacus Vsineus*, and the river *Prile* or *Palia*. Moreouer a litle beneath the confluence of the rivers *Palia* & *Chiana*, *Orvieto* presenteth it selfe. This towne is seated upon a high hill with a plaine upon it, which serues as walls unto it. It is a very pleasāt towne, and enjoyeth a wholesome aire. *Lacus Vulsinus* lying hard by it, abounds in fishe: close to it also lieth *Bolsena*, built up out of the ruines of *Volisinus*. The whole Countrie is very fruitfull, and yeeldeth excellent Wine and delicate sallet Oyle. *Monte Fiascano* is Old *Mons Falisc orum*, & not farre from thence, lieth *Lucus Etruscorum*, commonly called *il bocco di Monte Fiascone*. At *Catio* ends the confines of *Etruria*. *Viterbo* is the chiefe towne of all *S. Peters Patrimony* and lieth on the foote of the long and euen Mountaines of *Cimony* in a plaine field. In *S. Peters Patrimony* are also the Mountaines called *Gallicani*, in which *Anniball* that Father of warlike Stratagems, frighted that publick & wary Captaine *Fab. Max.* with 2000. Oxen, carrying fire in their hornes, while he passed ouer these Mountaines.

Bounds. *Orvieto.* *Fertility.* *Viterbo.*

Not farre from *Viterbo* lie the old ruinous walls of *Tarquinia*, in which two Romane Kings were borne, *Tarquinius Priscus* & *Tarquinius Superbus*. To the Southward of *Viterbo* lieth *Sutri*, where a great Battell was fought betweene the *Vmbri*, *Etrusci* and the *Romans*. A litle neerer unto Rome are *M. Rosa*, *Galera* & *Formille*, where once stood the chiefe citty of the *Veii*. *Castra Nova* upon the way as ye goe to *Rome*, hath very ingenious & laborious inhabitants, which gett their living by selling of Woll, Wine & Corne, so that they haue reasonable doings, being a plaine, and an euen soile, where there are abundance of all things in it, needfull for the sustentation of man. *Civita Vechia* is a principall Haven, where the Popes Galleis had wont to lie.

Sutri. *Castro Nouo.* *Civita Vechia Campagna di Roma.*

On the other side of the *Tiber* lieth *Campagna di Roma*, or Old *Latium*, which as *S. Peters Patrimony* shoots out likewise with a tract along the *Tyrrhenean* Sea, on the West it is parted from *S. Peters Patrimony* by the river *Tiber*, on the Northside lieth the territoire of *Sabina*, & the Kingdome of *Naples*, which likewise bordereth upon it, to the Eastward. This Country is every where very fruitfull, except in some few places, which are barren and stonie, & some are waterish filled with Moores and Pooles, which makes the aire very unhealtfull. The Inhabitants of this Countrie (saving in the townes) haue bene blockish, clownish, and headie having had great hands, strong and bigglimmed men.

Sito. *Rome.*

The Metropolis of this Countrie is *Rome* (as Mr. Heylin saith) once the Mistresse of the *Vniverse*, famous for the triumphs & antiquities, is seated on *Tiber*, now well growne by the receit of 42. rivers, and is distant from the Sea 15. miles. This Citie when it was built first by *Romulus* was in circuit about two miles, and contained 30000. Inhabitants, but in the flourishing of that common wealth, the men encreased to 463000. and the compasse of the towne to 50. miles, there being on the walls aboue 740. Turrets. There were in it (saith he) besides womē, children & seruans by 463000. men, able to beare armes, free Denizens, and such as were enrolled into Cense. To these if wee add their Children, Wiues and Seruants which could not be fewer then 3. or 4. millions: and so *Lipsius* in his Tract. *De Magnitudine Romana* is of opinion.

In this citty vvas the *Capitoll* saued from the fury of the *Gaules* by the cackling of *Geese*. *Tacitus* called this house *Sedem Iouis Optimi Maximi auspicato à maioribus pignus imperii conditam*. It vvas tvvise burnt, once in the civill vvarres of *Sylla* & *Marius*, & againe in the vvarres of *Vespasian* and *Vitellus*, and a third time fired in divers corners by *Nero*. In the third building of it *Vespasian* carryed the first basket of Earth, after him the nobility did the like, to make te people more forvvard in the service: as also the bridge called *Pons Sublicius*, on vvhich *Horatius Cocles* resisted the vvhole army of King *Porsena*, *Tarquin* & the *Tuscans*: till the Citizens behinde had broken dovvne the bridge vvho receiued him svvimming to the banke vvith joyefull acclamation, & saved their city from present ruine. Here liued the famous Warriers, here flourished the exact Martiall discipline so memorized by ancient Historiographers; and finally here vvere layd up the Spoiles and Trophies of all *Europe*.

But *Rome* as it novv standeth lovver on the banke of *Tiber* upon *Campus Martius*, vvhere it vvas built after the Invadation of the *Goths* and *Vandalls*, (for it vvas first taken in and pillaged Anno 410. by *Athalaricus* King of the *Goths*, and againe in the yeare of Christ 455. by *Genserius* King of the *Vandalls*) is novv in compasse 11. miles. The Inhabitants are about 200000. tvvo parts vvhereof are clergie men and *Curtesans*, the latter being seldome under 40000. of vvhom the Pope receiueth the yearely tribute of 30000. Ducats, not saith (M. Harding) to tolerate them in their sinne, but to punish their purses. The most vvorthy places are the Church of *S. Peter*, vvhich if it vvere once finished, vvould be the rarest building in the World, then the Castle of *S. Angelo* impregnable, unlesse by famine, next the Popes Pālace called *Belridere*, and lastly the Library of the hill *Vatican*. This Librarie vvas founded by *Sixtus* the Fourth, vvho not onely stored it vvith the choisest bookes he could pick out of *Europe*: but allovved it also a large revenue for the perpetuall augmentation of it. *Bibliothecam Palatinam in Vaticano toto Terrarum Orbe celebrem, advectis ex omni Europa libris, constituxit: proventusque certos* saith *Onuphrius*. When the Duke of *Bourbon* sacked *Rome* Anno 1527. it vvas much defaced and ransacked, but by the succeeding Popes it hath ben againe recovered to its former fame & beautie. *Rome as it novv is.*

Rome vvas ruled 1. by *Kings*, 2. by *Consuls*, 3. by *Decemviri*, 4. by *Tribuns*, 5. by *Dictatours*, 6. by *Emperours*, & 7. by *Popes*; vvho first vvere raised by the Christian Emperours to that dignity, but often vvagged vvarre against them. For it is recorded (as Mr. Heylin noteth) that in the quarrells betvvene *Frederick* the II. & Pope *Innocent* the IV. the Emperour sent the Pope these Verses:

Roma diu titubans, variis erroribus acta
Corruet, & mundi definet esse Caput.
Fata volunt Stellaque docent, aviumque volatus,
Quod Fredericus ego malleus Orbis ero.

That is,

Rome tost vvith diverse errours dovvne must fall,
And cease to be the Soveraigne of all
The birds fore tell, te Starrs and fates decret,
That I a terrour to the VVorld shall be.

Ostia lieth in the mouth of the *Mediterranean* Sea, built by *Ancus Martius*, seated in an unvvholsome aire, the Haven hath long since bene dammed up to stop the passage of enemies ships to *Rome*. Next *Ardea* lieth *Antium* at this day called *Neptuno*. *Terracina* is a small tovvne but is vvell inhabited, it is a Bishops Seate, lying in the Confines of *Territorium Romanum* and the Kingdome of *Naples*. Within this Countrie are *Villetri*, *Sermoneta*, *Albono*, *Citta di Frisc ate*, round about vvhich are many of the Cardinalls Courts and Houses of pleasure. *Ostia.* *Ardea.* *Neptuno.*

Sabina is environed vvith *Campagna di Roma*, vvith a part of the realme of *Naples*, & vvith *S. Peters Patrimony*. It hath a very fruitfull soile, vvhich yeeldes Wine and Oyle, and is very good for the feeding of Cattell. The chiefe tovvne of it is *Reate* novv *Rieti*. *Narni* lieth upon the river *Nar*. *Sabina.*

Next followveth the Territoire of *Vmbria* (novv called the Dukedome of *Spoleto*) from the river *Vmbria*, & lieth betvveene *Sabina* and the *Anconita Marca*. The Mountaines *Appenine* embrace the most part of this Countrie, & therefore is of diverse natures, being covered here & there vvith Mountaines: but here & there upon the lesser hills grovves Vines, Oliue & Figgs-trees, & other fruits, & some fine plaines, for to feede their Cattel in. The Inhabitants thereof haue alvvaies bene held for the best souldiers in *Italy*. The chiefe city is *Spoleto*, being a gallant ancient tovvne, vvherein the *Lombardian* Princes held their Courts. *Vmbria.* *Spoleto.*

Next *Vmbria* lieth the *Anconita Marca* or *Agur Picenus*, this Countrie is much more in length then in breath, & hath a very fruitfull soile, as vvel for fruitfull-trees, as for Seeds & Corne. At *Sirolo* they make excellent Wine. The river *Truentus* or *Tronto* separateth this territoire from the Kingdome of *Naples*, in the mouth vvhereof upon the Golfe of *Venice* lieth *Porto d'Ascoli*, and by the outlet of *Torsinus* lieth the Castle *Grotta*. Then followves the rivers *Asone* and *Tenna* betvveene vvhich the *Appenine* Mountaines are exceeding high. There is also *Firmanorum Regio*, the chiefe tovvne vvhereof is *Fermo* a Bishop Seate. The Sea Coast from *Fermo* to *Ancona* is but shallovv. A litle aboue the heath of the River *Chiento* is the old tovvne of *Camerinum* or *Camerino*. A litle further is the Episcopall tovvne of *Macerata*, vvhich is an Vniversity. Then ye shall see *Lauretum* a very strong tovvne, in vvhich is *S. Maria di Loreto* her Church. This place is full of Inns and Alchouses for the entertaining of Pilgrims, vvhich comes thither in abundance. A litle further lies *Sirolo*. *Marco d'Ancona.* *Sirolo.* *Porto d'Ascoli.*

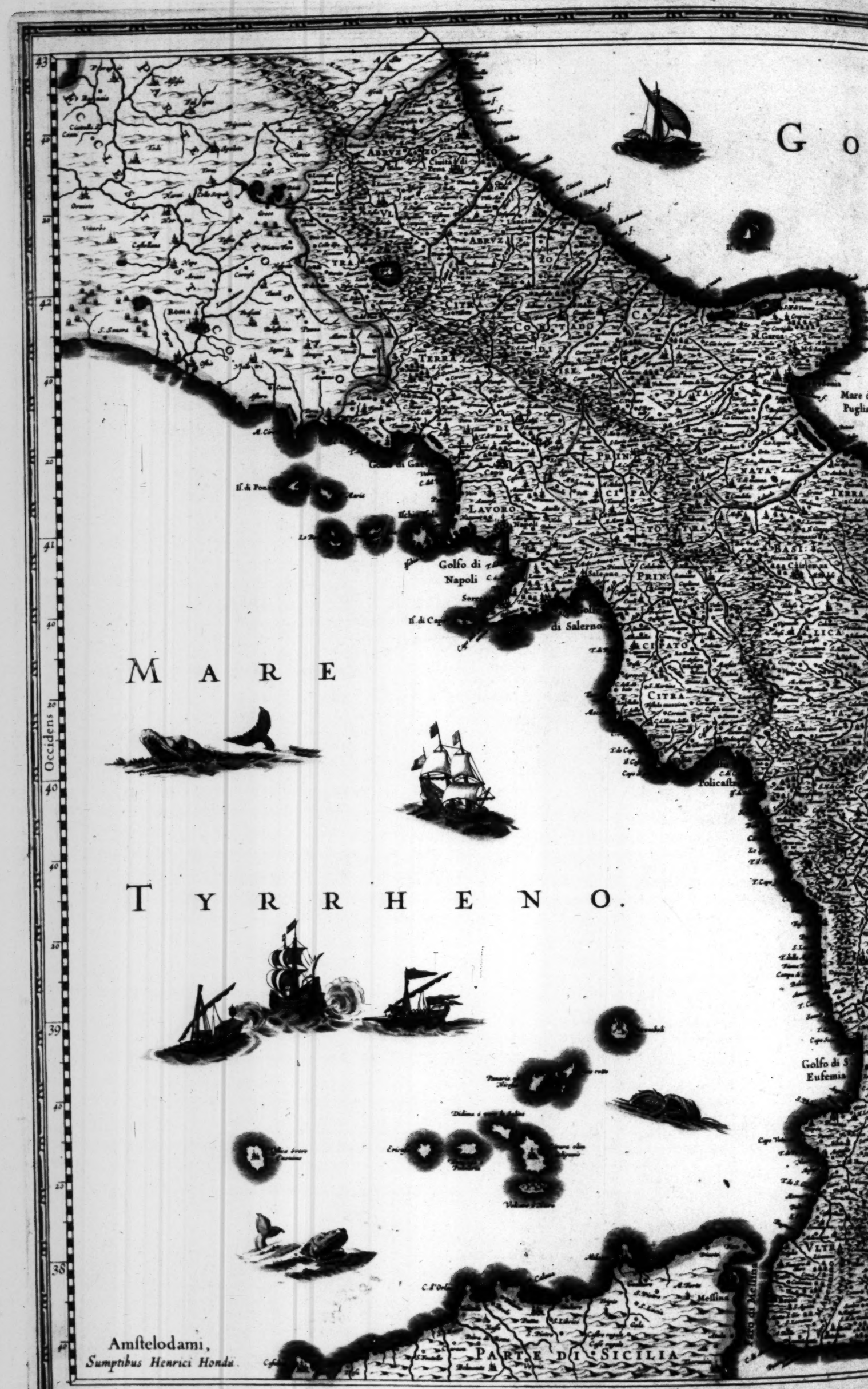
Finally, under the Promontoirie *Cumero* lieth the braue Marchant Tovvne *Ancona*, vvhereunto many Marchants resort, especially, because it hath an excellent Haven, vvhich may be accounted one of the best and safest in the World. Not farre from the river *Fiumesino*, lieth *Sasso*, vvhere that Learned Lavvyer *Bartholi* vvas borne.

The deſcription of the Kingdome OF NAPLES.

Name. THIS Kingdome of Naples containeth almoſt the one halfe part of Italy, conſidering what a tract of land lyeth betweene the River *Liri*, the Appenine Mountaines, the River Tronto, the upper and Nether Seas. The Kingdome of Naples taketh its name from the capitall Citty of Naples. The length of it from the mouth of the River *Tronto*, to the promontorie *Brutium*, called by the Italians *Capo Spartimento*, reacheth 270 miles, and from Promontorium Athenæum or Minerva, called in Italian *Capo Maſſa*, lying not farre from Naples, to the foote of Mount Gargani, named by the Inhabitants *Monte de S. Angelo* is ſome 90 miles in breadth, and in compaſſe *Site and bounds.* 1468 miles. This Kingdome is partly full of hills and Mountaines, and partly ſtretcheth out in Plaines and Vales, being bleſſed with a moſt healthfull aire & with an exceeding rich Soile, which yeeldeth all things neceſſarie for the uſe of man.

This Kingdome is at this preſent divided into 12 Provinces, namely, *Terra di Lavoro*, *Principato Citra*, *Principato Vltra*, *Calabria inferior*, *Calabria Superior*, *Terra Hydrunti*, *Terra di Barry*, *Abruzzo Citra*, *Abruzza Vltra*, *Contado di Molize* and *Capitanata*. *Terra di Lavoro* was anciently called by the Romans *Campania Felix*, in regard of the ſuperabundant fertilitie, whereby this region excelled all other Countries. It hath on the weſt the River *Liris*, on the North the Sannite Mountaines, on the Eaſt the River *Silarus*, & on the South the Tyr- *Fertility.* rhen Sea. This Countrie may truely be called happy *Campania*, for the exceeding fruitfulneſſe thereof, right ly therefore did the ancients name it *Certamen liberi cereriſque*, ſeing there is a ſtrife betſteene the Vine, and the other fruits of the Earth, who ſhall beare moſt: for here are made diverſe ſorts of curious wines, whoſe Vines grow upon the hills and Mountaines, known to the ancients by the name *Falerni* and *Maſſici*. This Countrie alſo enjoyeth a healthfull and a pleaſant aire, which cauſed this land to be very populous, and is inhabited by a great many noble men and gentrie. The *Rivers.* ancient River *Liris* is now called *Gariglian* from Mount *Gauro*, which lyeth not farre from the outlett of it. The River *Vulturnus* retaineth his old name: not farre from thence is the ſmall River of *Glavis*, now *Glamo*: the *Sarno* disburdeneth himſelfe into *Golfo di Napoli*. At *Maſſa* the land ſhooteth out farre into the Sea, and maketh the Golfe of *Naples*, which in the utmoſt point maketh the Promontoire or Capo di Minerva. Over againſt it lyeth an other Promontoire, called *Capo Miſeno*, which ends the other part of the Golfe of Naples. *Townes.* Neere unto the Citty of *Cajeta*, lyeth the Cape of *Cajeta*, from whence the land crookleth with a nooke, & maketh *il Capo Cajeta*. *Cajeta* was ſo called either of *Cajeta*, the Nurſſe of Æneas here buried, or from *Vro*, becauſe the Troyan Ladies, being here arrived out of Africa, and fearing their Husbands would againe put to Sea, burnt their ſhips, and ſo forced them to ſettle againe in this Countrie. It is a towne commodiouſly ſeated on the Sea-ſide, and ſeemeth to be a place of great importance, in ſo much, if King Charles the VIII of France had but onely fortifyed it, and the Caſtle of Naples the Realme had never bene loſt. Round about the mouth of the *Garigham* lay heretofore theſe towns, *Auſonia*, *Veſtino*, *Minturna*, alſo *Trifanum*. *Sueſſa* now *Seſſa*, ſtandeth upon the hill *Maſſico* and *Coleno*, not farre from *Carinola*, where they make excellent wine. *Galatia*, now *Cajazza*, lyeth not farre from the River *Vulturno*, being but eight miles from *Capua*, & 24 from Naples, and was in former ages a very famous Citty. Upon the Vulturno lyeth *Capua*, a very ancient Citty. whoſe pleaſures enervated the victorious Army of Hannibal. *Florus* ſaith that ſhee might be accouted one of the 3 great Citties, and to be raunged with Rome and Carthage. This Citty ſecht downe the pride and braverie of the Romans, for Cicero writeth, that the Campani, eſpecially thoſe of *Capua*, in regard of her unſpeakeable fertility, & the abundance of all things, would alwayes exalt themſelves above others: but their combes were cutt, when Hannibal invaded Italy, for then Hannibal and his Souldiers ruined it. Afterward Genſericus, King of the Vandals tooke it in and razed it, and though Narſetes built it up againe: yet a hundred yeares after it was againe utterly deſtroyed by the Longobards, and at laſt from her decayed walls and ruinous heaps *Capua* was reedifyed. Averſa lying betweene Naples & Capua, was built out of the ruines of the towne of *Attila*. To the Northward a litle beneath *Nola* lyeth Avella, from whence the Avella man haſell-nuts tooke their name. Cuma neere which is *Sybilla antrum*, by which Æneas (as the Poëts faine) went downe to Hell, to talke with his Father, and not farre from thence is the Lake called *Lacus Avernus*; the ſtinke of which killeth birds as they fly over it: it ſtood in ancient times upon a high hill neere unto *Capo Miſeno*, which lyes now in heapes, and yet by the ruines thereof one may eaſely conjecture, what a large and a ſpacious towne this hath bene in former ages.

Betweene Mount *Miſeno*, and the Citty of Naples lay the lands garden and Paradice, of that rich Citizen of Rome *Lucullus*, where he built many ſtately houſes, and made diverſe fiſh ponds, which coſt him an infinite ſumme of money. *Baia* famous for the warme bathes, where the chiefeſt Citizens of Rome had their houſes of pleaſure. But the beautie pleaſantneſſe and fecunditie of this place lyes vaſt at this day, and is become rather a haunt for wilde beaſts, then a recreation for man, yet the hott bathes are there to this day. The Romans heretofore taking their delight in this place, were here given to laciviouſneſſe and uncleanneſſe, & therefore it is noe mervell, that God hath deſtroyed this place, & made it deſolate. *Puteoli* is a ſinall towne, ſtanding on a creeke of the Sea oppoſite to *Baule*, from which it is diſtant three miles and a halfe, & lyeth betweene the Cape Miſeno, and Mount Pauſilypo. Theſe townes are famous for the bridge, built betweene them by *Caligula*: it was compoſed of ſundry veſſells, compacted together in that ſort, that there was not onely a faire and a large paſſage, but divers tents and victualing houſes ſet up on both ſides. *Caius* in triumphall habit marched and remarched over this bridge: praiſeth himſelfe with his Souldiers as men, to whoſe heroick enterpriſes, neither earth nor ſea was an obſtacle. This he did to keepe in awe Neptune, and to exceed the like acts of Zerxes and Darius, memorized in old hiſtories. *Antrum Caninum* is a wonder, being a deepe cave in a Mountaine, for if ye caſt a dogg or any other beaſt into it, it lyes as though it were dead, but if ye take


MARE
TYRRHENO.
Golfo di Napoli
Golfo di Salerno
Golfo di Eufemia
ABRVZZO
CITRA
TERRA DI LAVORO
PRINCIPATO
BASILICATA
PARTE DI SICILIA
Occidens
Amstelodami,
Sumptibus Henrici Hondii.

O L F O

D I

V E N E T I A.

Golfo
Cataro

Golfo de Lodrin

PARTE

DI

ALBANIA.

PARTE

DI EPI

RO

Corfu

Mare di
Puglia.

TERRA
DI
BARI

TERRA DI
OTRAN
TO.

LABRIA
CITRA

Golfo di
Squillacci

Golfo di S
Eufemia

Bocca del
Golfo
di Venetia

NEAPOLITANUM
REGNUM

Oriens.

take it up and caſt it into the next Sea, it revives and comes to it ſelfe againe. Through Mount Pauſilypo there is a hollow cave cutt, which is twelve foote broad and 12 foote high, & from the mouth of it to the further end it is above a thouſand paces in length, throw which one may goe from *Naples* to Puteolis, otherwiſe one muſt clime over this Mountaine with a great deale of difficulty and paines. Miſenum, where Auguſtus keeping one Armada, and an other at Ravenna awed the whole Roman Empire. Here is alſo in this Countrie the famous Mountaine Veſuvius, that caſteth out flames of fire, the ſmoake of which ſtifled Plinie Iunior coveting to ſearch the cauſe of it: the flame hereof brake forth cruelly alſo during the reigne of Titus, caſting out not onely ſuch ſtore of ſmoake, that the very Sun ſeemed to be eclipſed, but alſo huge ſtones, and of aſhes ſuch plentie, that Rome, Africke, Ægypt & Syria were even covered, and Herculanum & Pompejus, 2 great Citties in Italy were overwhelmed with them. Naples the Metrapolis of this Kingdome, is a faire and a famous Citty, lying upon the Golfe of Naples: it is of a large circuit, lying betweene hills and dales, fortifyed with brave Bulwarks, towers and Caſtles, and with a dry ditch 80 foore deepe, having eight Gates, large & broad market-places, many Fountaines and conduits made very ſumptuouſly. This Citty lyes in the forme of a halfe Moone, the compaſſe whereof was heretofore three, but now is five miles about. Touching the foundation thereof Authours agree not, but concurre all in this, that it is a very ancient citty, being before the time of the Romans, counted one of the Grecians chiefeſt townes in Italy. Here Virgill ſeing it was a quiet place (as other famous men did) chooſe to write his Georgicks, whoſe tombe is yet to be ſeene upon Mount Pauſilypo, as the Inhabitants affirme. It hath a very pure, cleare, and a ſweete aire, in ſo much that ye can ſcarcely feele any winter there, wch makes this Citty to be inhabited by a multitude of Noble men and Gentle-men. Here they have a great many moſt magnificent Palaces and houſes. In Saint Claras Church the Kings lye entombed. Among all other things here is a Hoſpitall the revenewes whereof is 60000 Crownes: wherewith beſides other good deeds, they nouriſh in diverſe parts of the Kingdome 2000 poore Infants. In this Citty the diſeaſe called *Morbus Gallicus* or *Neopolitanus*: the French poxe was firſt knowne in Chriſtendome. This Citty is ſeated on the Sea ſhore, and fortified with foure ſtronge Caſtles, viz: Caſtle *Capodna*, where the Kings Palace was *Ermo*, *Caſtello del Ovo*, Caſtle *Novo*. Next followes *Principato Citra*, and *Principato Vltra*. *Principato Citra* on the Weſt bordereth upon *Terra ni Lavoro*, reaching along the Sea-coaſt, as farre as the Province of *Baſilicata*, with which as alſo on the North-ſide, and further is bounded with *Principato Vltra*. Not farre from *Salerno* is the Epiſcopall towne of *Nuceria*, whoſe circumjacent territoire is very fruitfull, having many pleaſant Villages about it. *Salerno* is a brave town, lying upon the Golfe, which borroweth its name from it, and is called *Golfo di Salerno*. It is a principalitie and an Arch-Biſhoprick, and a Univerſity, where a certaine Phyſicall booke was printed, called *Schola Salermtana*, dedicated to our Henry the eight. The Countrie round about it, is very fertill, eſpecially in Apples. *Evoli* not farre from the River *Silaro*, is a wealthy place, and a pleaſant towne. *Policaſtro* is both a Princedome & a Biſhopricke. *Principato Vltra* lyeth within the Countrie, betweene *Principato Citra*, and the Province *Capitanata*, upon which it is bounded on the North, on the Weſt with *Terra di Lavoro*, and on the Eaſt with *Baſilicata*. Next to *Principato Citra* lyeth *Baſilicata*, which by *Golfo Policaſtro* toucheth the Sea with a nooke, where on the South-ſide it is bounded with *Calebria Citra*, and reacheth on the other ſide, Eaſtward to *Golfo di Taranto*, it is a craggie and a hilly Country, heretofore not well inhabited. In the greateſt part of this Province, as likewiſe that of *Principato Citra*, inhabited heretofore the *Lucani*, and therefore is called by ancient writers *Lucania*. The Rivers in theſe parts are the *Smo*, *Agri*, *Salandrella*, *Baſiento*, *Bradan*, which diſcharge all their waters into the Golfe of *Taranto*. Not farre from the head of the River *Bradan* lyeth Venoſa, honored with the birth of Horatius.

Calabria Citra hath on the North *Baſilicata*, and on the South *Calabria Vltra*, on the Weſt it is ſhut in with the *Golfo di Taranto*, and on the Weſt with the Sea, & is called in Latine *Calabria ſuperior*, or *Magna Grecia*, from diverſe colonies of Græcians that there where planted, where alſo dwelt Architas, Pythagoras, Parmenides, Zeno, with diverſe others, famous men, & among the reſt the Poët Ennius. Next followes *Calabria Vltra*, or *Inferior*, on the North-ſide of it lyeth *Calabria Citra*, all the reſt of it is environned with the Sea. In the Weſterne parts of theſe two Provinces the Brutij inhabited. The Rivers in *Calabria Citra* are the *Laſno*, *Racanella*, *Cochilo*, *Crate*, *Trunto*, *Neeto*, *&c.* Conſenſia or Coſenza, is the prime Citty of this Country, and an Epiſcopall Sea. On the other ſide of Crate is *Sybaris*, where there had wont to dwell great Drunkards & Gluttons. Roſana (where there growes Roſes thrice a yeare) is a ſtrong towne and a Biſhoprick, having many ſuffragan Biſhops ſubject to him. In Calabria Ultra are theſe Rivers, Amato which runneth into Golfo di Euphenna, Angetola, Meſſuna, Cems and Alece, which parteth Magna Grecia from the Brutii, as alſo the Apenne Mount, which runneth through the midſt of Calabria. In the Weſt end of Calabria, lyeth Regio oppoſite to Meſſina in Sicily, where in the opinion of ſome ancient Authors, Calabria was by an Earth-quake rent from Sicill. Not farre from Capo di Burſano lay *Locris* upon Jonian Sea, where the famous Temple of Proſerpina was, and where lived the Law-giver Zaleucus: who ordering adulterie to be puniſhed with the loſſe of both eyes, was compelled to execute his Law on his Son the firſt offendor. Therefore to ſhew the love of a Father, and ſincerity of a Judge, he put out one of his Sonnes eyes and one of his owne. Next followes Sinus Scilliaticus or Golfo di Squilacci, and the towne of Squilace. About 150 furlongs from Capo della Collone, called by the ancients Lacinum Promontorium, lyeth Crotona, the men whereof were ſo active: that at one Olympicke game all ſeven, that overcame were Crotians. But their glorie much decayed in a battle againſt the Locrians, where 12000 of them were overcome by 15000 of the Ennemy. And thus much for the Kingdome of Naples.

The description of the Kingdome OF SICILIE.

THE Ile of *Sicilia* or *Sicily* is the most renowned of all the Islands lying in the Mediterranean Sea, called by *Thucidides Sicania* from Sicanus, who in the opinion of *Solin* & *Capella* came to inhabite there before the seige of Troy with the troopes of Iberians. It was also called *Triangular* from the figure, because it ranne out with three points, or Capes into the Sea, in the forme of a Greeke *Delta*. It is bonnded on the North with the Tyrrhenean, on the East with the Adriatique and the Jonian, on the South with the African, and on the West with the Sardinian Sea. It is in compasse not much lesse then eight dayes journey to ride about it, which containes 700 miles, and though it be of such a greatnesse, yet it lyes not above twentie furlongs from the continent of Italy.

For a healthfull aire, a fertill soile, and the abundance of all things, for the sustentation and delectation of man, it is highly commended. It is situate under the fourth climate the longest day being thirteene howres and a halfe, and so excelleth other Countries for the mildenesse and goodnesse of the aire. There growes such abundance of Corne, that the Inhabitants reape a hundred bushels for one, for which cause they call it in Italian *Campo dallo cento Salme*. What shall I say of the delicate, savourie, and odoriferous wines? *Plinij* tasting diverse wines, was curious to finde out the goodnesse of them that in describing all sorts of most excellent wines gives a particular commendation to the wines in this Iland above all others, he sets downe *Vinum Balnicium*, which tasteth like honey wine, which is called *Methegline*; so that it is thought, that this *Vinum Balincium*, because of the sweetnesse thereof, is *Mustadell*: for the grapes which the Bees desires so much to feede upon, are called Apianes or Bee-graps, which Bees and flies seeke much after, and therefore are called Mouscatelles a Musca, from which they make such sweete and pleasant wine, that they call it Muskadell, though some imagine it is made, & mingled with muske. This Iland also aboundeth in Oyles, Sugars, Safran, Honey, Salt, Mineralls and fruitfull trees, which beare excellent fruits, also in Cardoons or Arringoes, and abundance of wild Date-trees. They have store of all kind of Silkes. This Ile produceth likewise precious stones, as Emeraulds, Agaths, Berils, Iaspers. There is also Porphiries of two sorts, the one mixed with white, the other with greene, and a kinde of red Diapre more precious then porphirie. There are Quarries of black marble, and of other sorts interlaced with veines of diverse colours. There is Alablaster and likewise some mines of gold, silver & yron oare, and Diamants: also Alume; a number of goodly Oxen, and many great heards of other Cattle. There is brave hunting at Staggs, Hindes, fallow Deere, wilde Boares, and hawking at Partridges Phesants, & Heathcocks. Here are taken your Faulcons saker, gentle & outlandish, Ennemies to the fowle, which comes out of Barbarie and other Countries to pray here.

The first Inhabitants that we finde to have dwelt in this Countrie, were the huge and cruell Gyants so often mentioned in the Odysses of the Devine Poët Homer, called Lestrigones and Cyclops, of which last ranke was the so much famoused Poliphemus, that with such humanity entertained Ulysses, and his companions. These were rooted out by the Sicani, a people of Spaine, who called it *Sicania*, but the truth is, the last name came from the *Siculi*, who being by Evander and his Arcadians driven out of *Latium*, came and setled themselves in this Iland, and having overmastered the *Sicani*, called it after their owne name. Now in succeeding ages, this Iland once known to the Greeks, there came from all part of Greece colomes to inhabite it, as from *Athens*, *Sparta*, *Corinth*, *Sheseua*, *Megara* and the rest, who gaining upon the natives, planted themselves in this Countrie. In tract of time here was mannaged a great part of the Peloponnesian warre, the Athenians siding with the Leontines, & the Spartans with the Syracusians: in which the whole power of Athens was broken by Sea and Land, and their two Captaines Nicies and Demosthenes murdred in prison. Famous was this Countrie of old, for the Tyrants Dionysi the elder and the younger: for Hieron and Hieronymus, in whose time broke out the first Punick warre, for the Sicilians calling in the Romans to expell thence the Carthaginians, became masters of a great part of this Iland: so then the Greekes first, and then the Romans ruled over them. After the division of the Easterne and Westerne Empire, it was subject to the Constantino Politans, well nigh a hundred yeares Afterward in the time of the Emperour Justinian, the Gothes seized upon it, who within 17 yeares after were beaten out of it by Belisarius. Then the Saracens gott it under Michel the Stutterer, and kept it 400 yeares, who were likewise expulsed by the Normans, and afterward gott new Lords, as the Longobards, Suevi & Germans, who were driven out of it by *Clement* the 4. After the Tyrants had bene rooted out, and this Iland conquered by Marcellus: it alwayes followed the Fortune of Naples: and together with it was offred to Richard Earle of Cornewall, brother to our Henry the third, a man of that riches, that he was able to spend for ten yeares a hundred markes a day: according to those times was noe small summe. The conditions by the Pope proposed, were so impossible for the Earle to performe, that his Agent tould the Pope, he might as well say to his Master, I give thee the Moone, clime up, catch it, and take it. The Earle thus refusing it, it was offred to the King his brother for his second Sonne Edmund, who was invested by the gift of a ring, and in his name the Pope coyned money with the inscription of *Aimundus Rex Siciliæ*. But the King being overburdened by his Barons warres, and the Pope having sucked no small store of treasure from him, it was in the yeare 1261 given to Charles Earle of Provence & Anjou, brother to Lewes the tenth. Under him those Countries jointly continued subject, till the yeare 1281, in which time his Competitour *Peter of Arragon* promissing him to fight a single combate before our King Edward the first at Bourdeaux, faild of word, and in the meane time so contrived it, that at the sound of a bell touling to Prayers, all the Frenchmen in Italy were cruelly massacred: this exploit masketh now under the name of *Vespiri Siculi*. Since which time this Iland hath belonged to the house of Arragon, & now to the King of Spaine. The revenews of this Kingdome are as some say but 800000 ducats onely, but as others

SICILIAE Regnum.



Septentrio 38 20 40 39 20 40

Orient

Meridies 38 20 40 39 20 40

TYRRENO

Golfo di Catania

Mons Gibel

Mons Nebrodes

Mons Neptunius

Mons Nemus

Mons Hybla

Mons Erix

Mons Hyblaeus

Mons Iblei

Mons Scordus

Mons Taurus

Mons Calanna

Mons Iblei

Mons Pelorus

Mons Peloritanus

Mons Nebrodes

Mons Madonia

Mons Neptunius

Mons Nemus

Mons Hybla

Mons Erix

Mons Hyblaeus

Mons Iblei

Mons Scordus

Mons Taurus

Mons Calanna

Mons Iblei

Mons Pelorus

Mons Peloritanus

Miliaria Italica communia

5 10 15 20 25 30

ſay a million of Ducats. It is divided into three litle Provinces. *Vallis de Noto* is ſituate on the South-Eaſt of it, the chiefe Citie of it is *Siracuſa*, once containing in circuit 22 miles, and was the Metrapolis of the whole Iland, and a moſt ſtrange and flouriſhing Commonwealth. It was built by Archias of Corinth, who being for an unnaturall rape committed on a young Gentleman, baniſhed his Country together with his frend & companion *Miſcellus*. This Citie contained in it foure townes, viz. *Asradine*, *Neapolis* and *Tyche*, together with the Fort *Hexapyle*, commanding all the reſt. It was the cuſtome of this towne, when any of them began to grow too potent among them, to write his name in an olive leafe, which being put into his hand without baniſhment was called *Petaliſme*. The City *Syracuſa* is ſo great, that it is ſaid to be compacted of 4 large towns, whereof one of them is the Ile whereof I ſpake even now, which being girt in with two havens enlarged by the Mouth, and entrance of the one into the other: in which King Jeroms Palace ſtood, wch the Pretours now make uſe of. Shee hath many Temples, but 2 which puts downe all the reſt, the one dedicated to *Diana*, the other to *Minerva*, brave ſtructure before *Varro* entred into them. At the end of the Ile is a Fountaine of freſh water called *Arethuſa*, full of abundance of fiſh, which would be overwhelmed with the waves of the Sea, were it not for the great piles of ſtones, which lyes before it. In the other town of Siracuſa called Acradine, is a brave Market-place, fine gates, & pleaſant walkes, a ſtately Senate-houſe, a large Court, and the moſt excellent Temple of *Iupiter Olympia*: The other parts of the Citty, having long and ſtreight ſtreets, are adorned with many particular houſes belonging to the Inhabitants. The third is the City it ſelfe, where the Temple of Fortunatus ſtands, called Tyche; in which there is a great Schoole & many Temples, is very populous, and much frequented. The fourth part, becauſe it was laſt built, is called *Neopolis*, wherein there is a great Theater, and two famous Temples, the one dedicated to *Ceres*, the other to *Liberus*, and the ſtatua of *Apollo*, called *Tennites*, being large and very faire.

Secondly *Mazzara* containeth all the weſt corner of this Iland. The Cities are Morreall, properly Monreall, famous for the Church and Arch-Biſhops Sea, alſo Gergenti, once Arigentum, where Tyrant Phalaris lived, who tortured Pirrillus in the brazen Bull, which he made for the deſtruction and torture of others.

Palerno, formerly called *Panormus*, a Colome of the Phenicians, and now the chiefe City of Sicily, and the ſeate of the Spaniſh Vice-roy, is a very ancient towne, as appeareth by the Epitaphs written in Chaldean characters, which is thought was built in the time of Abraham, being ſituate in the weſt Cape of the Iland, in a moſt pleaſant and fertill place over againſt *Sardinia*, beautified with large ſtreetes, delicate buildings, magnificent houſes and temples, and girt about with high and ſtrong walls, by King Fredericke, and by the Sea ſide ſtands a brave Caſtle, repaired and lately fortifyed in our time called the Sea-Caſtle. There are three old gates in the City & faire walls made of freeſtone, adorned with fine towers and turrets. *S. Peters* Church was founded by Roger King of *Sicily*, a moſt ſtately ſtructure wrought with networke, & layd with freeſtone poliſhed, wherein are divers pictures, & images made by Gualterus the ſecond Arch-Biſhop anno 1185, where in are all the Sepulchres and Tombes of the Kings, Queenes, Dukes and Princes of *Sicily*.

Mona lyeth towards the North-eaſt of the Iland, oppoſite to *Vallis de noto*. The chiefe townes of it are *Nicoſia* in the Midland, *Milaſo* on the North promontoiry, and *Meſina* a gallant City, lying in the ſtreight juſt oppoſite to Rheze in Italy, a towne whoſe haven and entrances are ſo ſtrongly ſconced and bulwarked, that the people let their gates ſtand continually open. It is alſo an Arch-Biſhops Sea. *Catina* a famous towne ſo often vexed by *Dyoniſius* the Tyrant of *Syracuſa*. And *Erix* where *Venus* was worſhipped, and from hence called *Ericina*. The *Meſſenians* called afterward the *Memartins* were famous in the time of the Punicke and Atticke warre. *Tornua*, heretofore *Tauronimium*, is an ancient towne built by the Zancleans. *Leontium*, now *Leontini*, where the Sophiſt *Gorgius* was borne. *Auguſta* heretofore *Megaris*, *Caſtrogia*, formerly *Enna*, *Drepa*, *Heraclea* and others. This Iland is watered with a number of Rivers & Lakes, which abounds in fiſh; as Mullets, Shads, Eeles, Tenches and Trouts. All the Seacoaſt as well by *Pachina* as *Palermo*, along the Tyrrhenean ſea is Tunne fiſh, Congres, Murenes or Toungleſſe fiſh, Lampreys and others. The chiefe Rivers are *Sanſo*, *Taretta*, *Accatuis*, famous for its Corall and precious ſtones. And fourthly *Arethuſa* memorized by the Poëts: into which the Grecian River *Alpheus* having received 140 leſſer ſtreames, and making his way under ſo great a part of the Sea, is thought to riſe againe. In this Countrie is the hill Hybla, ſo famous for Bees and honey, & the hill Ætna, now named Mungiball, which continually ſendeth forth flames of fire from the abundance of Sulphure, and Brimſtone contained in the boſome of this hill, which is blowne by the winde, driving in at the chaps of the Earth, as by a paire of bellowes. Through theſe chinkes alſo, there is continuall more fuell added to the fire, the very water adding to the force of it, as we ſe that water caſt on coales in the Smiths forge doth make them burne more ardently. *Erix* was much renowned for the temple, which Æneus dedicated upon it to Venus. There are ſome other Mountaines, namely, *Nebroda* & *Neptunius*, upon which there ſtands a watch-tower to looke into the Tuſcan ſea. The abundance of Does and Hindes, which are upon it in great heards, gave the name to Nebroda. The *Sicilians* are for the moſt part of an ingenious ſpirit, eloquent, wittie and accute, but great talkers, ſuſpitious, jealous, malicious, rude and ruſticall, but good Souldiers, full of ſpleene, & thirſting after revenge. They follow the Religion of the Romiſh Church, and uſe the Italian language, but very much impaired, and falne from his true elegancy, as having commixture of the Greeke, Saracen, Norman, Spaniſh & French tongues. The totall number of the Inhabitants is about one million and 300000 Soules.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE ILAND OF CORSICA and SARDINIA.



Name. CORSICA is ſo called from one *Corſo*, who was Lord of this Iland, or according to ſome mens opinion, in regard of the qualitie, and propertie of a point or top of a hill. The *Grecians* named firſt this Iland *Cyrnus*, after the name of *Hercules* ſonne: *Ovide* calls it *Teraphone*, as *Villanovanus* writeth. Others *Teracina*, now *Corſica* from a woman ſo named, who following her Cow hither, firſt diſcovered it, as *Maginus* witneſſeth.

Bounds. It ſtretcheth out Weſt & Northward to the *Genoiſh* Sea, and Eaſtward to the *Toſcan* ſea, and on the South ſide bordereth upon *Sardinia*.

Length & Bredth. It is in length not aboue 120 miles, though *Strabo* makes it to be 160, and Plinie 150 miles. And Plinie makes it to be 50 miles in bredth, & *Strabo* 60, which is ſoo indeed, according to the meaſure of the Compaſſe. The circuit of this Iland by Plinies calculation is 320 miles about. Others ſay but 305, or 309 at the moſt: but *Maginus* writeth, that he himſelfe meaſuring it exactly, found it to be 325. miles in compaſſe. There is very hard comming into this Iland on all ſides; by reaſon of the loftie and ſteepe Clifts and rocks, being within very montainous, and therefore unfit to beare corne and fruits, which grow but in ſome fewe places, where the land is levill, and open, and where it is watered, and moiſtened with rivers. That part which lieth towards *Tuſcanie*, is reaſonable plaine, and hath a fertill ſoile, which produceth noble and delicate fruits.

Fertility. This Iland affordeth excellent and choiſe wines,

Wine. which were in great eſteeme amonge the ancient Romans, & therefore were called *Corſican Wine*. It yeeldeth alſo abundance of honey, oyle, figgs, reaſons, & roſſin. *Servius* ſaith in his 4. booke of the Georgicks, that the honey of Corſica is bitter, & unwholeſome; becauſe the Bees feed much upon the leaues of Yewe-trees called in Latin *Taxus*, which is venenous and cauſeth this bitterneſſe, for *Ovide* did verely beleeue, that the honey in this Iland was poyſon.

The precious ſtone called *Catochites*, being clammy like gumme, is onely found in this Iland, which *Democritus Abderites* uſed in the battle he fought againſt the *Magy*; Rhennius writeth thus of *Corſica:*

In Corſica and Sardinia is found alone (as men ſay) the precious Catochitan ſtone, which like bird-lime cleaues to ones bodie.

The like *Plinie* ſpeaketh off lib. 37. cap. 10. and *Solinus* cap. 9. but *Plinie* is in doubt, whether it be true or no. Here is found alſo good ſtore of Allome, and

Mines. in the Countie of *Nebio*, neere unto the river of *Bivinco*, are Yron mines, and not farre from *Saint Florences* hauen are Salt-pitts, commonly called by the Inhabitants *della Roia*. Neere unto *Niola* are very deepe vallies, allwaies covered with ſnow, under which it is ſaid lies abundance of Criſtall. In this Iland, as *Plinie* and *Diodorus* affirme, grovves a great many Boxe-trees and venomous Yewe-trees.

This Countrie yeeldeth alſo excellent hounds for hunting, exceeding great good mettled horſes, fierce Maſtifes, & the Beaſt called *Muſoli*, not found in Europe, excepting this Iland and *Sardinia*. They are horned like Rammes, & ſkinned like ſtags, whoſe ſkinnes are of ſuch an incredible thickneſſe, and hardneſſe, that this beaſt falling headlong downe a rock 50 foote high, takes no hurt, but flies nimbly away from his ennemie, to his Denne. It is of the bigneſſe of a Hart, and runns very ſwift, and the fleſhe is very good and ſavourie: beſides there are in this Iland good ſtore of Cowes, Oxen, and Sheepe.

Wilde Beaſts & Cattle.

Ancient Inhabitants. This Iland was firſt inhabited by the *Phoſcians*, then by the *Ligurians*, and afterward by the *Romans*, who planted two Colonies in it, to wit, *Mariana*, and *Alleria*, now *Galleria*. The other parts were in thoſe daies inhabited by barbarous and ſauvage people, which when the *Romans* became maſters of this Iland, they carryed abundance of thoſe Ilanders ſlaues to Rome, but receiued litle good or benefite by them, though they bought them very cheape, becauſe they were ſo curriſh, dogged, and bruttiſh. After the *Romans*, the *Saracens* domineered in this Iland, till the *Genovvaies* chaſed them out of it. Afterward the *Piſans* turned them out of it: but at laſt the *Genovvayes* expulſed them againe out of it, and ſo continues at this daye under the *Signorie* of *Genoa*.

Deviſion. It is now devided into two parts, *Ciſmontanum*, and *Vltramontanum*, that part which ſhooteth Eaſtward, is called by the Inhabitants *Banda di Dentro*, and the other *Banda di Ivori*.

Townes. Plinie rekoneth in *Corſica* 33 Citties, or Caſtles rather as *Strabo* writeth. The chiefe whereof at this day are 1. *Baſtia*, ſeated on the North-Eaſt part of the Countrie, upon a Commodious haueri, where the Genoenſian Governour keeps his reſidence, and a ſtrong garniſon. 2. *Nebbio* (being alſo a Countie) called by Ptolomy *Cherſunum*. 3. *Mariana* now *Marian*. 4. *Alleria* now *Galleria* both ancient Romane Colonies, the laſt being ſituate on the Weſterne ſhoare of the Iland, juſt againſt *Baſtia*. 5. Pila. The principall havens hereof, are *S. Florence* in the Northerne part: in the midway betweene *Marian*, and *Nebbio*, is *S. Boniface* called by *Ptolomy Portus Syracuſanus*, juſt oppoſite to it in the South corner: both of good ſafety, and capable of the greateſt Veſſells, that frequent the *Mediterranean*.

Havens.

Rivers. The chiefe rivers which water this Iland, are the *Golo*, *Travignano*, *Sagona*, *Bavona*, *Tegiamo*, & ſome others.

Mountaines. The principall mountaines are theſe which the Inhabitants call *Illia Orba*, alſo *Mount Chepartono*, *Tenda*, *Gualango*, and *Ruſſus*. In the ſea betweene *Corſica*, and *Sardinia* is found good ſtore of Corrall.

Manners. The people (as they were in ancient times) are churliſh, dogged, ſtubborne, which their very countenance bewraies. They are alſo poore people, given to ſtealing and lying, very ignorant, and blockiſh in learning of any ſciences, arts or handicrafts. Their language is a corrupt Italian. They are ſaid to be the progeny of the 52 daughters of King *Theſpias*, who being gotten with child by *Hercules* in one night, were by their father put to the mercie of the Sea, which brought them into this *Iland*, & which they and their poſterity peopled, till the comming of the *Tyrians*.

Biſhopricks. The Biſhopricks of *Corſica*, which are under the Archbiſhop of *Piſa* are theſe of *Ajacenſis*, *Alarienſis*, *Sagonenſis*, *Civitatenſis*. The Biſhop of *Nubio*, or *Nebiano* is under the Archbiſhop of *Genoa*. Et thus much of *Corſica*.

SARDINIA.

Name. THE Iland of *Sardinia* tooke its name from Sardus the ſonne of *Hercules*. *Timæus* named it *Sandaliotes*, becauſe it reſembles a pantofle, or the ſoale of a mans foote. *Mirſilus*, and *Chryſippus* calls it *Ichnuſa* from the print of a footeſtepp. It is now named at this day, *Sardegna*, & is bounded on the Eaſt with the *Tuſcan* ſea, on the South with the *Adriaticke*, on the Weſt with the *Sardinian*, & on the North with the *Corſican* ſea, which parts it from *Sardinia*.

Bounds.

Temperature. The aire in this Iland is very unhealthfull, for which reaſon alſo *M. Cicero* doth warne & admoniſh *Q. Frater*, to take heede to his health, and to call to minde, when he had his health beſt, that he was in *Sardinia*. He ſaith further in one of his Epiſtles, that one *Tigel-*

descriptio CORSICÆ Insulæ.

Septentrio

Mare

Tyr:rhe:num

Sardiniæ pars

MARE MEDITERRANEUM

Golfo de Genarca

Golfo de Talabo

Golfo Arsiano

Golfo S. Fiorenzo

Golfo Aiazzo

Deserto

Valle di Viscovato

Sagiona

Talsini

Bastia

Calvi

Ajaccio

Porto Vecchio

Bonifacio

Capo Corso

Punta Marone

C. Bianco

Capo di Feno

Capo Rucelata

Capo Negro

C. di Scardela

C. Ampare

C. Mezzano

C. Rondinara

C. S. Amansa

Isola Rossa

Isola Sagonare

Isola Cavallo

Isola Lavezzi

Isola Bonifacio

Isola Monaci

Isola Cerbicale

Isola Porri

Isola Mortella

Isola Ratonneau

Isola Pomegue

Isola Maire

Isola Jaros

Isola Planier

Isola Riou

Isola Calseraigne

Isola Jarre

Isola Bendor

Isola Bec de l'Aigle

Isola Portcros

Isola Levant

Isola Porquerolles

Isola Port Cros

Isola Ste Marguerite

Isola St Honorat

Isola Lerins

Isola Cannes

descriptio SARDINIÆ Insulæ.

Mare Tyrrhenum

Mare Africum

Per Gerardum Mercatorem Cum priuilegio

Miliaria Italica Co:

31 20 40 Sep 32 tentrio 20 40 33

31 20 40 Meri 32 dies 20 40 33

lius a Native of this Iland, tould him that his *countrie* was a vile, and an unwholesome place.

Fertility. This Iland abounds in all kinde of Fruits, as wheate, wine, siluer-mines, cattle, and all other things necessairy for the use of man. Here are many horses, hot, headstrong, and hard to be broken: they are of a lesser size then ours, but very well knitt, swift, and generous. In the woods and mountaines there are also wilde horses, which belongs to no man. There is also *Game & Cattle.* such store of game, as Deere of all kinds and other wilde beasts, that the Countrie men gett their livings with hunting. The Bullocks here doe naturally amble; so that the Coūtrie pezants use to ride familiarly here upon them, as they doe in Spaine upon mules and asses. Here also is the Beast *Musoli*, which wee euen now described, of whose skinne carryed to *Cordua*, & there dressed, is made our true Corduan leather. Wolues and such ravenous Beasts here are none, neither are there in this Iland any Serpents, or Adders upon which *Silius* versifieth thus:

Serpentem tellus pura ac viduata veneno,
Sed tristis Calo, ac multa viciata palude.

But in stead of snakes they haue a kind of a pernicious animall, called *Solipunga*, it is but a litle creature about the bigneſse of a spider, *Lucanus* cals it *Salpiga*, Plinie *Solifuga*, because it shunes the light, and liues for the most part in silver mines, (for this countrie is rich in silver.) It creepes slowely forward like a slouw worme; and if one sitts upon it unawares, it sendeth forth a most banefull and pestilent poyson. Finally, here is the *Sardonian* herbe, which *Pausanias* in *Phocaicis* saith is like Parsley or Smallage, called by the Grecians βατράχιον, and by the Latins *Ranunculus*, and *Strumea*, which if one eate of it, is said he shal dye with laughter, whence came the proverbe *Risus Sardonicus*. This herbe being of a poysonous nature, causeth men to dye with such a convulsion, or contraction of their sinewes, that they seeme to grinne, or laugh.

The Manners & nature of the people. The people are small of Stature, laborious, given to hunting, prone unto rebellions, wherefore the Spaniards, as Ortelius obserueth, permitteth neither Smith nor Cutlar to liue there, and therefore neither weare they sword, rappier, or poniard: yet are they indifferent peaceable amonge themselues, and in some measure curteous to strangers. In matter of religion they are litle curious, going to Masse on Sundaies, & Saints daies, which once done, they fall to dauncing in the midst of the Church, singing in the meane time obscene songs too immodest for an Alhouse. Nay it is thought (as M^r. Heylin saith) that their clergie it selfe, is the most rude, ignorant and illiterate of any people in Christendome. The language they speake is a corrupt *Catalonian*. Their dyet and meates common, and grosse: their apparell in the townes (especially that of the women) gorgious, & that in the villages clownish, and base.

Devision. The Countrie is devided into two parts, viz. *Cape Lugudori* towards *Corsica*, and *Cape Caghary* towards Africke. Of these, when this Iland was jointly under the *Pisans* and *Genovvaies*, the first being the least, & withall so mountainous, & barren belonged to *Genoa*: the last being the larger, and besides levill, and fruitfull appertained to *Pisa*: the inequality of which devision, caused often discontents and warrs betweene them.

The principall citties are 1. *Caliaris* now called *Cagler*, built by the *Pisans*, standing upon the top of a hill, by the Sea side, just opposite to *Africke*, enjoying a goodly hauen, and much frequented by Merchants: adorned with a beautifull Temple, stately Turretts: the seate of the *Vice roy* & an Archiepiscall seate. This Cittie hath many fine priviledges, and haue two Majours or Bourrough masters of their owne, which the Citizens themselues elect, who haue power themselues also to punish malefactours besides the Kings lawes, as likewise to statuate, and enact new lawes, with the consent of the Communaltie. In this Citty rested the bones of *Saint Austin* a long time, till *Heliprando* King of the Longobards tooke them up and carryed them to *Pavia*. Here also the kings *Viceroy* keepes his residence, together with many Earles, Lords, Barrons, and gentlemen of quality. *Mela* and *Plinie* placeth hereabouts the Cittie of *Sulchitana*. *Townes.*

Next unto *Calaris* are these townes, as *Oristagnum*, being a capitall cittie seated in a plaine, a litle way from the Sea side. The Countrie about it was heretofore called *Arborea*, but now the *Marquisate* of *Oristagno*. Here was in ancient times a colonie of the *Romans*, called *Turrita*. The towne of *Sasaris* lyeth in a pleasant soile, full of sweete springs, and having abundance of all manner of fruits, but it is ill fortified. *Algher* is a new small towne, but very populous and stronge, adorned with many fine houses and buildings, whereof the most of the Inhabitants are *Arragonians*. There is also *Bossa* on the West side an Archbishops residence, also *S. Raparata* on *Corsica* side, and lastly *Aquilastro* one the East side. *Sardinia* hath besides diverse other lesser townes, and Villages, which for brevitie I will passe over. There are many faire and pleasant rivers in this Iland, but in Summer season are so shallowe that one may easely wade over them. *Rivers.*

Here are in diverse places of this Iland the Remainders of sundry towers and Forts, which the people call *Norackes*, from *Nora* one of the sonnes of *Gerion*: who as they thinke came into this Countrie, and built the first mansion in it. It was first under the *Iolatenses*: secondly frō them taken by the *Carthaginians*; Thirdly by the *Romans*; Fourthly by the *Saracens* Anno 807. From these last it was recovered by the *Genoys*, and *Pisans*; and because they could not agree about their bounds, *Boniface* the eight putting his finger into an other mans pye, gaue it in fee to *Ieames* King of *Arragon*, and his successours, who driving thence the *Genovvaies* made themselues absolute Lord of it, Anno 1324. The Spanish *Viceroy* hath (as we now said) his residence in *Caliaris*, and rules al'most with a great power and authority as a king, and no man must of necessity mannage this place; but he must be a natiue Spaniard, under whome are two *Deputy Governours*: also Spaniards, one for *Capi Caliary*, and the other for *Cape Lugudovi*. The *Viceroy*, hath also an *Assessor*, appointed him by the King who must be an Atturny at the law, he is also termed the *Kings vicegerent*, having likewise other Counsellours under him, by whose advise he disposeth of all things, & his sessions or Bench is called the *Royall audience*. Every third yeare a newe one was sent into this place, but now they stay longer, at the kings pleasure. *Policie & government.*

There are in this Iland three Archbishops & 15 Bishops.

The Generall Deſcription and Mapp OF ASIA.

The name of Aſia and whence.

NEXT to *Europe* followeth *Aſia*. *Varro* ſaith, that ſhee taketh her name from *Aſia* a Nymphe, of whome & of *Iapetus Prometheus* was deſcended: of which opinion *Lycophronus* and *Herodotus* were, who thought that theſe three parts of the World had tooke their names from three women. This fable of the women was rejected by others: which ſaye, that ſhee was ſo called, either from *Aſius* the Sonne of *Artis*, or from *Aſius* a Philoſopher, who gaue the picture of *Pallas* to *Tros* for the Gardian and Safetie of this Citie, and that he in the acknowledgment of this favour, called all his Countrie *Aſia*, which before was called *Epyrus*; & that ſince all the reſt of *Aſia* was ſo named from the nobleſt part thereof. Nowe as they called *Lybia*, aſwell the third part, as a part thereof: ſo was it obſerved that this word *Aſia* ſignifieth all the continent & parts thereof, which reacheth betweene Mount *Taurus*, wherein dwelt the *Lydians*, *Cares*, *Lycaones*, *Paphlagons*, *Ionians*, *Æoles* & others, which part for diſtinction is called *Aſia* the *Leſſer*. The Turcks call it *Natolia*, *Varro* in his 4. Booke *de Lan.* ſpeaketh thus thereof: *Aſia*, which is not *Europe* in which *Syria* lies, but this *Aſia* is called a part of the firſt *Aſia*, wherein *Ionia* and our Province lieth. All *Aſia* is called in the holy Scripture *Semia*. She is ſited almoſt all in the Northerne part of the World, from the *Æquator* to the 80. degree of the *Boreall latitude*, ſaving ſome Iles, which are in *Aſia*: whereof ſome of them extend themſelues beyond the Equinoctiall, whence ariſeth a great diverſitie, touching the length of artificiall dayes throughout all *Aſia*. For in her fardeſt parallel, which reacheth not farre from the Equinoctiall, and runneth through the laſt Coaſt of the Kingdome of *Malaca*, the longeſt daye is well nigh twelue howers long. About the midſt of the parallel of *Aſia* it is 15. and in the ſame parallel which is next to the Pole Arctike, there is a continuall light in Summer almoſt 4. Months. But according to the latitude, which extendeth from the Meridian of the 52. degree, to the Meridian of the 196. degree according to the opinion of ſome. Now if wee followe the deſcription of *Mercator*, the moſt Weſterne Meridian paſſeth the 57. degree, in the laſt Weſterne Coaſt of *Aſia Minor*: and the moſt Eaſterne by the 178. degree, from that part which lieth moſt towards the North, and were ſhe is conjoyned to *Europe*. Lower the river *Tanais*, the Lakes & Moores of *Meotis*, the Pont *Euxine*, & the Propontide ſeparate her from *Europe*. She hath on the North the *Scythian* Sea, on the South the *Indian*, on the Eaſt the *Eaſterne* Sea, on the Weſt the *Arabicke* Gulphe or the *Red-Sea*, the *Mediterranean* and Pont *Euxine*. And as toward the North, or higher part, ſhee bordereth upon *Europe*: ſo towards the South ſhee is joyned to *Africa* by an *Iſthmus*, or a ſpace betweene the *Meriditerranean* and the *Arabicke* Seas. Nevertheleſſe *Plinie*, *Strabo* and ſome others ſtretch her out to *Nilus*, and make all *Egypt* to be in *Aſia*. For the Aſiatike ſhore, doth not extend a right lyne from the laſt entrance of the *Red-Sea* towards the Eaſt, as *Mela* thought; but is cutt in the midſt by a ſhore, which hath many turnings & Gulfes. The principall whereof are theſe. The *Perſian*, which now is called *Elcatiue* & *Meſendine*: The *Argaricke* heretofore called the Gulph of *Benigala*, and the great Gulph which *Ortelius* imagineth to be the ſame which *Plinie* calleth *Chryſus*, named at this day *Mare Cin.* *Aſia* hath a Temperate aire very healthfull, ſweete and pleaſant. Yet ſhee enjoyeth not this temperature a like in all parts: for the right and left climes are according to *Marius* his opinion, malignant and intolerable, in regard of the extremity of heate & cold, which they are ſubject unto. The delicacies of this Countrie are ſo great, that they are become a Proverbe. The Soile is ſo noble for her fertility, diverſitie of Fruicts, abundance of Paſtures, and the multitude of commodities, which are carryed out of her, that ſhe excelleth eaſely all other Countries. There groweth abundance of Fruicts, Spices, Mettalls, Pearles and precious Stones. Here is Balme, Galanga, Incens & Myrra, Caſia, Cynamon, Cloues, Saffrã, Pepper, Sweete-woods, Vines, Grapes, Muſke & Pearles of all ſorts. Here are alſo a great varietie of Beaſts, & an infinite number of Elephants, Camels, Lyons and many other Animals, both tame & wilde. Wee muſt note alſo the ingenious ſpirits, riches & power of her people. For here God created the firſt Man in Paradice. Here was the firſt ſeate of the Church of God. Here were Arts firſt of all invented. Here the Law was firſt given, & here the doctrine of the Goſpell was preached to poore ſinners, with hopes of a bleſſed & an everlaſting life by Ieſus Chriſt the Sõne of the Eternall God. Here was the diverſity and the confuſion of Languages, which God ſent as a puniſhment upon man kinde for raiſing the proud Tower of Babel. In fine, here was firſt introduced and impoſed the domination & commaunds of the mighty over the weake. Here *Nimrod* the great Hunter began to domineere and raigne over miſerable men, ſpoken of in Geneſis. For the firſt Monarcks of all *Aſia*, were the Aſſyrians. The laſt whereof was *Sardanapalus* a Prince wholly addicted to luxurie, and giuen over to all laſciviouſneſſe, among the crue of his whores, who being a while after vanquiſhed in a Battaile, by *Arbactus* was burnt with all his riches, in a fire that he had prepared for his luſts, and cauſed this verſe, as an Epitath, to be engraven upon his Sepulchre:

Hæc habeo quæ edi, quæque exſaturata libido
Hauſit, at illa manent multa & præclara relicta.

After that, there began the Empire of the *Perſian* Monarchie, among whome *Xerxes* the Sonne of *Darius*, ſpent fiue yeeres in making his preparations for warre, which his Father had begun againſt the *Greciãs*, & brought out of *Aſia* into *Europe* ten hundred thouſand men, having layd a bridg expreſly over the *Helleſpont* for to paſſe over his men, accompanyed alſo with ten thouſand Ships provided with all equipage & neceſſairies. But all in vaine, for he that durſt threaten God, menace the Sea, would lay *Neptune* by the heeles, ſought to obſcure the Heavẽs with darkneſſe, to cutt and playne his way through Mountaines, and to haue made the earth to quake; after his army was defeated, could ſcarcely gett a Cock-boate to eſcape into *Aſia*, when his bridge was broken by the violence of tempeſts in Winter. *Darius* being the laſt Monarck of that Empire, was vanquiſhed & overcome by *Alexander*, who traced out a way to the *Macedoniã* Monarchie, & brought the firſt Empire out of *Aſia* into *Europe*.

Aſia may be commodiouſly divided according to her ſeverall Kingdomes and the great States which gouverne her. The firſt part is under the obeiſſance of the Turkiſh Empire, whereof the firſt was *Mahomet*, who had a large extention: for he poſſeſſeth all thoſe ſpacious Countries, which lye betweene Pont *Euxine*, the *Ægean* Sea, the *Mediterranean*, *Egypt*, and the Gulph of *Arabia*, the *Perſicke*, the *Tyger*, and the *Caſpian* Sea. The great Duke of *Ruſſia* & *Moſcovia* hath alſo a great part of *Aſia*, encloſed by the frozen Sea, the River *Oby*, the Lake *Kitaja*, from the line, which runneth from

Bounds.

Diviſion.

The aire and Temperature.

ASIA

recens ſumma cura delineata

Auct. Hon. Hondio.

1631.

EUROPÆ PARS

ASIÆ PARS

AFRICÆ PARS

OCEANUS ORIENTALIS

MARIS MEDITERRANEI PARS

MARE ARABICUM et INDICUM

Lappia

Nova Zembla

Samoyeda

Ob

Tartaria

Russia

Moscouia

Severiensis ducatus

Crimea

Pontus Euxinus sive Mare Maggiore

Græcia

Morea

Candia

Cyprus

Natolia

Mordwa

Tumen

Astracan

Nagaia horda

Kalki Tartari

Mare de Sala vel Bachu seu Chualēsko more

Zagathay

Cathay

Mesopotamia

Assyria

Media

Curdi

Diarbeck

Arden

Caldea

Arabia deserta

Persia

Farsia

Ieselbas

Cabul

Ayaman olim Arabia felix

Mare Rubrum

Abissinæ

Aden

Mocha

Dancali

Zocotora

Mazaduco

Magadoxo

Quiloa

Mombaza

Pemba

Zanzibar

Melinde

Malindi

Maldiva

Ilhas de Maſcarenhas

Ilhas dos Chagos

Os tres Irmaos

Ilhas de Cosmoledo

Ilhas de Almirante

Ilha de S. Francisco

Ilha de Nova

Ilha de Arco

Ilha de Galle

Ilha de Dª Garcia

Bancos de Pedro Banhos

Bancos de S. Miguel

Æquator

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110

MARE TARTARICUM

Circulus Arcticus

AMERICÆ PARS

Viro Clarißimo,
et in omni disciplinarum genere exercitatißimo, D. Eylhardo Lubino S.S. Theologiæ
Doctori, ejusdemq;, in Academia Rostochiensi,
Professori, hanc Asiæ Tabulam benevolentiæ ergò, dico et consacro.
Henricus Hondius.

OCEANUS OCCIDENTALIS

OCEANUS

CHINENSIS

Mongul
Loxa
Colmak
Cavona
Annibi
Desertum Lop
Barkithay
Muxentius
Xanton
Sancu
Nanquin
Iunno
Rema
ier
Cauchin China
Quan
Lu conia
Philippinæ Insulæ
ARCHIPELAGUS S. LAZARI
Mindanão
Borneo
Celebes
Ceiram
Bungo
Ilhas dos Ladrones
Tropicus Cancri
GOLFO DI BENGALA
Gangeticus Sinus
Zeylan
Iava Maior
INDIA EXTRA GANGEM
Siam
Cambo ia
Iapan
Xamen
Quicheu
Quanceu
Catayam
Suinam
Pegu

thence to the *Caſpian* Sea and the *Iſthmus*, a partition of this Sea and Pont *Euxine*. The third part is held by the Grand *Cham* Emperour of the *Tartarians*, whoſe Limits ſtretch Southwards towards the *Caſpiã* Sea, the River *Iaxartus*, Mount *Imaus*, & Eaſtward and Northward is bounded with the *Ocean* Sea, and Weſtward with the Kingdome of *Muſcovie*. The *Sophie* King of the *Perſian* holdeth the fourth part, who on the Weſt hath the great *Turke*, on the North the *Tartarian*, on the South the *Red*-Sea, & on the Eaſt ſide the River *Indus*. The fifth part conteyneth *India*, aſwell on this ſide as beyone *Ganges*, which is not commaunded by one alone as the others, but by many petty Kings: for almoſt every one of theſe Provinces hath his owne Prince, whereof ſome of them are tributaire to the Great *Cham*. The ſixth is poſſeſſed by the great King of *China*. The ſeuenth conteyne all the Iles in the *Indian Ocean*, Eaſtward, diſperced here and there: among which are *Taprobane* called *Sumatre* & *Zeilan*, the two *Iaves* diſcouvred in over dayes by the *Portugals*. *Borneo*, *Celebes*, *Palohan*, *Mindanao*, *Gilolo* with the *Spiceres* of the *Molucques*. The *Iapan* & *Guinea* called the *Nevv*, becauſe it was lately diſcouvered, & is not yet knowne, whether it be an Ile, or part of the continent of the Countries *Antarticke*. The ancients as *Strabo lib.* 11. & *Arian lib.* 5. divide *Aſia* into many parts. *Ptolomy* into 47. Provinces, all which he repreſented in 12. Mapps in the 5. 6. & 7. bookes of his Geographie. Nowe the Regions which *Ptolomie* ſetteth downe are theſe, *Pontus* and *Bithania*, *Phrygia* the Great, *Lycia*, *Galatia*, *Paphlagonia*, *Pamphylia*, *Capadocia*, *Armenia* the Leſſer, *Cilicia*, *Sarmatia*, *Aſiatica*, *Colchis Iberia*, *Albania*, *Armenia* the Greater. The Ile of *Cyprus*, *Cœloſyria*, *Phœnicia*, *Paleſtina* of *Iudæa*, *Arabia Petræa*, *Meſopotamia*, *Arabia Deſerta*, *Babylonia*, *Aſſyria*, *Suſiana*, *Media Perſida*, *Parthia*, *Carmania* the Deſert, the other *Carmania*, *Arabia* the Happie, *Hyrcania*, *Margiana*, *Bactriana*, *Sogdiana*, the Region of the *Saces*. *Scytia* betweene *Imaus*, and *Scythia*: without *Imaus*, *Serica*, *Aria Paroponiſus*, *Drangiana*, *Arathoſia*, *Gedroſia*, the *India* on this ſide, and beyond *Ganges*, the Kingdome of the *Sines*, the Ile *Taprobana* with others adjacent.

Ptolomies deviſion.

Cities. *Babell.* She hath had three Cities famous throughout the vvhole World, *Babell*, *Nimive* and *Ieruſalem*. *Babylon* the Capitall Citie of *Aſſyria* or of *Babylonia*: the greateſt (according to *Pauſania* in his Arcadicks) of all the Cities that ever the Sunne ſhone upon, but novv their is nothing remayning of it, but the vvalls. *Ariſtotle* calleth it not a Citie but a Province. *Dion Pruſeus* in his 6. Oration ſaith, it vvas 400. furlongs in compaſſe. *Oroſius lib.* 11. *c.* 6. addeth 80. more to them. *Herodotus lib.* 1. *Curtius lib.* 5. Alſo *Philoſtratius lib.* 1. deſcribes it exactly. *Thevetus* calleth it *Boughedèt*, *Caſtaldus Baldach*, *Barrius Baggadad*. But that vvhich *Strabo* vvriteth thereof, and after him *S. Ierome*, is, that *Babylon* the great Citie, is novv become a great Wilderneſſe or Deſert.

Nineve. *Nineve* is called by the Hebrevves *Rahaboth* as *Arias Montanus* vvriteth. *Ptolomy* nameth it Νῖνος and Νινυὴ, vvho placeth it in *Aſſyria*. *Ammianus* doth the like, & ſaith it lay in *Adiabena*. Shee is called by ſome *Muſſula* & *Moſſa*, according to the teſtimonie of *Marius*. *Leo* nameth her *Moſſall*. She laye upon the river *Tigris*, & vvas built by *Ninus* ſonne of *Belus* the firſt King of the *Aſſyrians*, as *S. Auſtin* vvriteth in his 15. booke of the Citie of God. Theſe are his vvords, *Ninus the Sonne of Belus vvas the Founder of the great Citie of Nineve, vvhich being derived from his name, that is from Ninus, vvas called Nineve.*

Ieruſalem. *Ieruſalem* vvas the moſt famous Citie, according to *Plinies* opinion, not onely of *Iudæa*, but alſo of all the Eaſt. Heretofore it vvas called *Hieroſyla* aftervvard *Hieroſolyma* as *Lyſimachus* vvriteth, vvitneſſe *Ioſephus* againſt *Appion*. She is alſo called *Ieruſalem*, from *Salem* and *Iebus*, in the holy Sctipture: *Solyma*, and *Solyma* by the Poets: *Ptolomie* teſtifyeth that ſhe vvas called in his time *Ælia Capitolia* from *Ælius Adrianus* Emperour her reſtorer, as *Dion Caſſius* relateth.

Lakes. *Aſia* hath a great manie Lakes, abounding in fiſhe, and a Sea called *Caſpia* in the forme of a huge Lake: vvhich notvvithſtanding diſcarges it ſelfe not into the *Ocean*.

Rivers. She hath many Rivers, vvhereof the moſt famous are *Tygris Euphratus* ſpoken of by *Moſes* in Gen. Alſo the *Iordan*, the *Indus* and *Ganges*.

Mountaines. *Taurus.* She hath alſo many marveillous & high Mountaines. Among vvhich Mount *Taurus* is the chiefeſt, beginning from the Eaſterne Coaſts, and cutteth through all *Aſia*, being vvith his ſeverall bendings in & out 6250. miles long, & 375. broad. It is very high, and inhabited vvith an infinite number of people. There it riſeth from the *Indian* Sea, it hath the North on the right, & the South on the left ſide & ſo turning tovvards the Weſt preſſeth through many Countries, till the Sea meetes it, as if Nature vvith a deliberate purpoſe vvould ſtopp & appoſe it vvith other Seas as here the *Phœnician* & there the *Pontick*, novv the *Caſpian* & then the *Hyrcanian*, & on the other ſide the *Meotidian Marſhes*, vvhere it is then crouded up, and ſhocked on the one ſide & on the other betvveene the ſtreights & encloſſures: nevertheleſſe it broaketh out at laſt vvith ſinovves bending backvvard victorious, & riſeth like the topps of the *Riphean* Mountaines, having manie diverſe & nevv names, & notable markes in every place, being ſometimes called *Imaus* then *Emodus*, *Paropaſimus*, *Circius*, *Cambades*, *Pharpharíades*, *Chroates*, *Oreges*, *Orontes*, *Niphates* & *Taurus*. Likevviſe there vvere it overtoppeth *Caucaſus*, & there vvere it ſtreatcheth out oftentimes vvith Armes, as if it vvould ſound the Seas, is called *Sarpedon*, *Coraceſius*, *Crage* & *Taurus* againe. But vvhere it openeth and ſpreadeth out, & taketh the names of divers places and Portes, vvhich are called there the *Armenian*, here *Caſpian*, and in other places *Cilician*. The largneſſe of it in many places is three thouſand furlõgs, the length equalleth that of *Aſia* to vvit 45. thouſand furlongs, that is, from the Coaſt of *Rhodes* to the furdeſt Confines of *China* & *Tartaria*. To come novv to the publick vvorkes, the magnificent Buildings vvhich *Aſia* hath had, deſerue to be ſett dovvne, for one of the ſeuen vvonders of the World. The firſt vvhereof vvas the lofty Walls of *Babyll*, vvhich being falne vvere made up againe, and repared by Queene *Semiramis*, lyned vvith burnt bricks, faſtned together vvith a glevvie lyne like pitch being tvvo hundred feete high, & 50. broade, that foure coaches might meete upon it, and turne at their pleaſure, having 300. Turrets to defend them in. There ſhould haue bine more, if the mooriſh grounds, in ſome places had not encloſſed it as a Wall. Three hundred thouſand men vvere employed in the Conduct & finiſhing of this prodigious vvorkemanſhip. *Herodotus* vvriteth, that the Walls of *Babyll* vvere 50. Royall Cubits thick, & that this Citie had a hundred brazen Gates. Then the Temple of *Diana* of *Epheſus*, vvhich never had the like: for all *Aſia* vvas 220. yeeres a building of it in a mooriſh place, to preventh Earthquaks and the rents, and openings of the Earth, and to the end the foundation of ſo hughe a vvorke might not be layd in a unſteddie and an infirme place. They ſtrovved firſt of all coales upon it, and aftervvard fleces of vvoll. There vvas in it 127. Columes or Pillars, 60. feete high. Every King made one for himſelfe, and 36. of them vvere carved vvith a marvaillous ſkill & cunning. The vvhole Temple vvas 450. foote longe, and 220. broade. The Architectour thereof vvas *Cteſiphon*. One may putt alſo into the ranke of the vvonders of *Aſia*, the ſumptuous Sepulchre, vvhich *Artemiſia* Queene of *Caria* cauſed to be built in the memorie of *Mauſola* her deceaſed huſband being 25. cubits high, encompaſſed vvith 36. Pillars, & vvas from the South to the North ſide 63. feete. *Scopas* built the Eaſt, *Briax* the North, *Tymothy* the South, and *Leocares* the Weſt ſide. The Queene dyed before this vvorke vvas finiſhed: Nevertheleſſe the Artiſans left not the vvorke, till it vvas fully perfected. Theſe things are numbred among the miracles of the World. There vvas likevviſe the Temple vvhich *Solomon* begann to build in the fourth yeere of his raigne, vvhich vvas alſo magnificent and deſerved to be accounted amonge one of the ſeuen vvonders of the World. Thirty thouſand men vvere employed to hevv dovvne Cedars and Cipres trees in Libanon. Then to fetch, cutt & to doe other maſonnerie of ſtones foureſchore thouſand. The breath vvas 20. cubits: the lenght 60. and the height from the Arches and vaults ſixeſcore. The ſtuff of the lovver building vvas vvhite ſtone. The largneſſe of the entrance into the Temple vvas ten cubits. The Chambres in it vvere 20. in number, opening one into another, & anſvvering one to another, and ſome others lovver under-neath them. The rafters vvere of Cedran, and the Seelings all gilt over, & all the Walls. The Holy place vvas ſeparated from the reſt of the Temple by a partition, vvhereof the Gates vvere engraven, & the vales fine and thinne, enriched vvith curious flovvers and rare compartments, vvith many interlacings and excellent figures, vvith tvvo Cherubins of pure gold, the ſtepps & ſquares of the pavement gilt. The Gates 20. cubits high, ſhyning vvith the gould vvhich embelliſhed them. At the entrance into the porch of the Tẽple ſtood 2. brazen pillars, 18 cubits high, and 12. in circumference. There vvas a brazen veſſell ſo great and large, that for the reſemblance thereof it vvas called a Sea: ſupported by 12. Oxen, vvhich bare it up, three & three on a ſide, according to the foure regiõs of the World, tovvards vvhich every one of thẽ locked. He kept 3000. Builders. There vvere many other figures, vvhich vvould be too long to repreſent. The Altar vvas of Braſſe ten foote highe, and tvviſe as long. A Table of gould, and 10000. Cupps and potts of gold, and foure times as many of ſilver. Ten thouſand candleſticks made of gould and ſilver; next to the Temple, there vvas a large hall in vvhich the people ſtood. This vvorkemanſhipp vvas finiſhed in the ſpace of ſeuen yeares, & this may ſuffice for this part of the World: lett us come to *Africa*, the third part thereof.

The ſeverall names according to the Regions & Countries through vvhich it paſſeth.

Publick vvorkes.

The Walls of Babyll.

The Temple of Diana.

Solomons Temple.

Note Bates.

The deſcription of the
TVRCKISH EMPIRE.

Name.

BEING come into Aſia, the Turcks Empire preſenteth it ſelfe firſt of all to our view. Chalcondilas ſheweth, that the word Turck betokeneth a man, whoſe manner of life is ſomewhat auſtere & ſauvage. Poſtell affirmeth, that the Hebrews call them *Togarma*, and alſo Benjamin of *Tudele* doth the like. But they themſelves name one another *Muſulmans*, that is, *Circumciſed*, or as ſome interpret it *right Beleevers*. They cannot endure to be called Turcks, having this terme in *deteſtation*, as ſignifying in Hebrew banniſhed men, or according to ſome mens opinion Deſtroyers, which ſpoile and ruine all. This Empire of the race and familly of the Othomans or Oſmanides is veryly moſt puiſſant, and of a very large extent, embracing many Provinces in Aſia, Europe and Africa. In Europe it reacheth unto the Coaſt of the Adriatick Sea, from thence unto the confines of Epirus, now called *Raguza*, and ſo running all along the Ægæum Sea, and the Propontide, with no ſmall part of *Pontus Euxinus* unto *Theodoſia*, a Citty in *Taurica Cherroneſus*, now called *Caffa* for the ſpace of 8000 miles. For the inward or midland parts, his dominion extendeth it ſelfe from Javarine, a Citty in Hungaria, which the Natives call Rab unto Conſtantinople, ſituated upon the utmoſt ends of Europe. Then in Africa he holdeth all the Sea-coaſt, from *Bellũ de Gomera* unto the Arabick Gulph or Redd Sea, ſaving ſome few places ſubject to the Spaynard, & reacheth very farre into Aſia. The Countrie is for the moſt part fruitfull in graine, as Wheate, Barlie, Oats, winter wheate, Beanes, Peaſe, and all manner of Pulſe. It aboundeth in Rice, Flaxe and Cottons. They have Vines, whoſe fruit they make uſe of after divers manners. The Chriſtians make wine of them, & the Turcks prepare a kind of ſweete meate, by mingling honey & grapes together, which ſeemeth allwayes freſh, both to the ſight & taſt, this they call *Vſum Turſi*. The ground beareth alſo great ſtore of Pompions, Musk-Melons, Cucumbers, Nutts, Peares, Peaches, Oranges, Citrons, Chesnuts, Figgs, Cherries, but not in all places alike: for in certaine places as in Cappadocia and Armenia the leſſer, no ſuch fruits will grow there by reaſon of the extremitie of the great colde. They have Veines of Gould, Silver, Yron, Copper and Alum, diverſe kinde of Beaſts, as a great number of Camells, Mules and other Cattaile. The Turckiſh Horſe and Doggs are full of mettle, & be in great account. Their firſt chiefetaine was Othoman a Tartar, a Souldier ſerving under the *Grand Cham*, a ſtrong bodied man, and full of courage, who upon ſome diſpleaſure received, retyring himſelfe with ſome 40 Horſemen from the Tartarians, lay upon, and kept the ſtreights and narrow paſſages of *Cappadocia*, unto whome ſhortly after reſorted diverſe others, partly for hope of Boote, and partly to eſcape the puniſhment due unto the inſolences and violences, which they had committed, whereby he tooke courage to put into execution his intended deſſigne, which was to make himſelfe maſter of *Cappadocia*, *Pontus*, *Bithynia*, *Pamphilia* and *Cilicia*, moſt rich Countries, which came to paſſe about the yeere of our Lord 1300. After him his Son Orchanes ſucceeded, he maintained and encreaſed this Empire by the ſame meanes as his father had left him, but with greater forces, and riches then he had received: making uſe of the diſagreeances & quarrells, which were among the Chriſtian Princes: in ſuch ſort, that he ſeized upon *Myſia*, *Lycaonia*, *Phrygia* and *Caria*, beſeiged and tooke in *Nices*, and ſtretched out his Empire as farre as *Helleſpont*. Amurath ſucceeded him, a moſt excellent man in feigning, and diſſembling his conceptions, but very laborious and couragious, & well practiſed in the Art militaire, no wiſe inferiour to his predeceſſours. In the yeere 1363 ſeized upon Callipolis in the Cherſoneſus, after which the moſt part of *Thracia* followed. Then he ſubdued Myſia, Beſſes & Triballes. After that having taken in Adrianopolis by force, would have fell upon Servia and Bulgaria: but was ſtabbed by a Servian, heretofore Vaſſall or Servant unto Lazarus Deſpote of Servia, whome he had committed priſoner. He left for heires Soliman and Baiazet, who after he had put his brother to death, was acknowledged Lord, & fell upon the conqueſt of *Thracia*, a perſonage of a high ſpirit, aſpiring after great matters, couragious in his enterpriſes, deliberate in managing them, exceeding laborious, ſubtill and diſcreete in laying hold upon all occaſions, and conſtant in the execution of his deſſignes: in ſuch ſort, that having ſubdued all *Thracia*, eer he attempted *Conſtantinople*, reſolved to make himſelfe maſter of *Theſſalia*, *Macedonia*, *Phocide* & *Attica*. Then brought under his ſubjection the *Myſians*, called at this day the *Servians*, the *Illyricks* and *Triballes*, which are named the *Bulgarians*, and put to death the Prince of *Bulgaria*. His Children were *Calepin*, *Moſes*, *Mahumet* & *Muſtaphus*. They murthered *Calepin*, and his Sonne *Orchanes* was ſlayne by his Uncle *Moſes*, whome afterward alſo *Mahumet* put to death. He ſubdued *Valachia* and *Macedonia*, and advanced his Turckiſh ſtandards as farre as the Coaſts of the Ionick Sea. And eſtabliſhed *Adrianopoli* for his Court and reſidencie, and 17 yeeres after dyed in the yeere 1422. After him *Amurath* the ſecond obtained the Empire, who by ayd and favour of thoſe of *Genes*, defeated in *Thracia* his Grand-father *Muſtaphus*, whome the Grecians did favour and helpe, ruined *Theſſalonica*, an ancient City, & in thoſe dayes very famous for the greatneſſe, beautie, riches & commodiouſneſſe of the ſite, whereof the Venetians were Lords: tooke in *Cyprus*, *Epirus* and *AEtolia*. Then deeming that the amitie and confederation of George Deſpote of Servia would much availe him, as well for the advancement of his affaires, as for the weakning of the Chriſtians, did perſue it in ſuch ſort, that he obteyned his deſire, and afterward marryed his daughter: ſo that with the helpe of his owne forces, and thoſe of his Father in Lawes, he undertooke the ſeige of Belgrade, where he loſt 7000 Turcks. Mahumet the ſecond ſucceeded him, who having ſetled the Empire upon himſelfe by the death of his brother, tooke in Conſtantinople an. 1453, upon the laſt day of May. Two yeeres after he beſeiged Belgrade, where he loſt ſo many men, and where himſelfe was ſo wounded, that he was forced to quit the ſeige: then he fell upon *Bulgaria*, *Dalmatia*, *Crocia* and all *Raſcia*. Beſeiged and tooke *Trapezunte*, otherwiſe called *Trebizonde* and *Mytelen* with ſome other Iles of the Ægean Sea. Tooke *Eubea* and *Theodoſia*, now called *Caffa*, a towne belonging to the *Genoüi*, he reigned 32 yeeres. *Baiazet* the ſecond made warre againſt the Venetians, from whome he tooke *Naupatta*, *Methon* & *Durus*, heretofore called *Dyrrachium*. Then having overrun & ſpoiled all *Dalmatia*, he was poyſonned. His Sonne *Selim* tooke the ſcepter upon him, who having beſeiged *Caira*, became maſter of it. The chiefeſt City of *Egypt*, and put to death the *Sultan*, and ſo made

Site and bounds.

Fertilty.

TURCICI IMPERII IMAGO.

SULTAN MAHUMET TURCORUM IMPERATOR

Ducis Moscoviæ siue Magnæ

PONTUS EUXINUS qui & Mare Majore, Græcis Mare Nigrum, Turcis Caradeniz, cujus aqua semper in Propontidem confluit. hujus aqua salsa, piscibus abundat—

MARE MEDITERRANEUM

AFRICAE PARS

AEGYPTUS

ARABIA DESERTA

SIBYE DESERTA

NUBIAE PARS

Mare Tyrrhenum et Inferum

Garamantes

Medius Meridianus est 70. reliqui ad hunc inclinantur proratione 20. et 45 parallelorum.

Miliaria Germanica	15	30	45	60	75	90
Miliaria Italica	60	120	180	240	300	360

NTRIO 80 90 100

TARTARIAE PARS

Russiæ confinia

ASTRACAN ab hac parte Moscovitici dominij terminus est. ab anno 1494. à Tart. captum

MARE DE BACHU olim CASPIUM MARE ET HIR: CANUM. Vocatur & aliis nominibus à regionibus scilicet & locis vicinis. Maximus totius Orbis lacus dicitur, salsus, magna et copia piscium abundare

Desertum de Rugi: scribitur

PERSICI REGNI PARS. Hujus Imperator hodie Sophy appellatur, qui imperium à Saracenis & Turcis paulatim ablatum, strenuè quotidie recuperat: continua inter eos atrocia bella sunt.

ORMUS Regnum, peculiarem habet Regem Lusitanæ Regis tributarium: continetque totam Arabiam Petream ab Euphratis fluvij ostio usq; ad C. Rasalgati, nec non partem Regni Persidis quæ adiacet freto Barsorg, atq; insulas fere omnes sinus Persici, cuius Metropolis est urbs Ormus in insula, quæ dicitur Gerru sita, emporium celebre.

CAITACHI

Pitigorski

Mengrelia

Georgu ria

Giorgia.

Tur: coma nia.

ARME NIA

POPUL CURDI

ARZERUM

MEDIA

Tauris ol. Ecbatana regum Persarum sedes.

SARCH

ARABIA

DIAR

ALIDULI

BECH

ARDEN

Scir montes

CEDAR

ARABIA DESERTA

Beriara de:

sertum

Mare Elcatif olim SINUS Baharem ARABICUS

ANNA

AYAMAN

Elcatif desert.

Desertum olim Theama

Loca arenosa & deserta

EGILAS

MASCHAT

ARABIA FE:

LIX

AMANSIRHEDIN

IRMIN

ZIBIT

HERIT

Farfach

ORMUS

Alibinali

Deserta vasta

GUBELHAMAN

Beschariu

MAFFA

Sinus de Mecca et Bo Arabicus

Thea: ma

Bello

DAFILA

Mar Corlumet Turach

Mare

ERNAGASSO

Tigremaon Reg

Aden Reon.

MARIS RUBRI PARS

ORIENS

DIES

Zaharre

Desertum de Rugi:

Basora fretum

Ormus emporium

Farfach

Dolfar

Curia muria

C. de das Vertos

C. Matracha

Tre Isole

C. de Isalotti

Fl. Prim

Maxiz

Nayn

Asta

Brun

Seir

Acor

Gubelhaman

Pechez

Xesquin

Norbaz

Marib

Gubelagh

Red

Sarunbum

Rasal

Rahama

Farfach

Zahel

Argel

Almacha rama

Aiaz

Gerolan

Canaran

Brun

Eldrimach

Lagh

Adest

Az

Adem

Abian

Maxa

Tuscie

Declara, hic magnarum rum insula

Camaran

Ercoco

Marzam

Zaragui

Pacora

Primera

Arz

Arcuz

Mecca

Zibon

Zuchen I

P. Suachen

Lazama

Adiuli

Nahila

Mahu

Varsenes

Tarsa

Cana

Elsuqui

Cubisarf

Elgent

Dantz

Zibith

Tamaze

Mesuria

Santar

Mayot

Lacari

Tigremaon R. Turca imperio subacti subiecit, quod antea Presbyter Iohannes sive Augustorum Imperatori Ochino parebat.

Sanchof

Sposti

Bosert

Tesphon

Erbil

Dogal

Abraan

Sarcab

Susira

Chilanisar

Beisa

Firuzbur

Chondi

Gebi

Vracha

Mesrahes

Cahuy

Cesrum

Berin

Sauran

Lasca

Abuden

Tiaba

Berrot

Omaquada

Sochar

Vidona

Lacach

Ionum

Masalar

Canta

Caburi

Maffa

Mirbat

Sachada

Oman Jil

Desine

Carut

Marimata

Apola

Curia

Marira

Maguabat

Cazirmut

Maraiz

Amanziyadin

Elahaiar

Sibon

Cerc

Elsingich

Cibelrian

Nisardroda

Sava

Nine thus per omnes orbis partes dispergitur

Nayan

Corx

Cariam

Hirbalimara

made himſelfe Lord of *Alexandria* and of all *Egypt*, tooke in Damas. *Soliman* his onely Sonne ſucceeded him, who tooke in *Belgrad*, not onely the Bulwarke of Hungarie; but alſo of all Chriſtendome. *Rhodes*, *Strigonia*, *Buda* and other Citties, beſeiged *Vienna*, and afterward dyed at the ſeige of *Zygeth*, having reigned 47 yeeres. Selim the ſecond ſucceeded him, who made a truce with the Emperor Maximilian for 7 yeeres. He bereft the Venetians of the Ile of Cyprus, ſeized upon *Tunis* and the *Goulette*, and dyed anno 1575. Amurath ſucceeded him, and after him came *Mahumet* the third, who began to reigne by murthering of his bretheren: the Emperor of the Turcks then hath great and large Dominions. In Europe *Hongaria* and *Thracia*, with all *Grecia*, that is, *Macedonia*, *Epyrus*, *Achaia*, *Peloponneſus*, with the Iles belonging to the Ægean Sea: beſides a part of the *Illyride*, or of *Sclavonia*, then *Boſna*, *Servia*, *Raſcia* and *Bulgaria*, which regions are all deſcribed in the Maps of Europe. In *Africa* he hath *Algiers*, *Tunis*, *Tripoli*, all Egypt from *Alexandria* unto the Citty of *Aſna*, which is *Syena*. But in *Aſia* he hath *Natolia*, which is *Aſia minor*, *Cyprus*, *Paleſtina*, and beſides theſe, *Cœloſyria*, *Babylonia*, all *Arabia* with *Armenia*. He hath in his Dominions 4 moſt famous and rich Cities, to wit, *Conſtantinople*, *Alcairo*, *Aleppo* & *Taurus*. *Conſtantinople* heretofore called *Byzantium*, which for the multitude of people ſurpaſſeth all the Cities of Europe: for it is reported, there are more then 700000 men in it: containing three German miles in circuit, and is rightly and truely called a world of the world, & the royall Seate of the Turckiſh Emperors. *Aleppo* is the greateſt Citty of *Syria*, and the moſt famous place for traficke, and is as it were the center, unto which all wares and Marchandiſes are brought out of Aſia. It is watered with a braunch of the River of Euphratus, which one of their Sultans led thither. *Taurus* or *Tauriſium* was heretofore the greateſt Citty of the Perſian Empire, which the Turcks have razed. The circuit whereof was well nigh 16000 paces, wherein it is verely thought, there lived 200000 Citizens. *Alcairo* is the moſt renowned ſt of all *Africa*, and doth ſurpaſſe all others: the circuit thereof is above 8 miles. And is not onely as it were the Garner & Store-houſe of Egypt, & a great part of Africa: but alſo of India, whoſe Treaſures are brought thither by the Red-Sea, and from thence are carried upon the backs of Camells unto *Cairo*, and ſo are diſtributed along the Regions, which lye upon the Coaſts of the Mediterranean Sea. The Turcks delight greatly in building of Moſquees or Temples, *Carbarſara* or Hoſpitalls, Bathes, Stoves, Conduits, Bridges, Highwayes and other publick workes, which are very remarkeable among the Turcks, and make a faire ſhow. The Temple of S. Sophia in *Conſtantinople* is the faireſt edifice, that is to be ſeene yet ſtanding, and in the opinion of Bellon ſurpaſſeth by art the *Pantheon* of Rome. For all the inward parts of this Temple is built with arches, which are open in the upper part to give light unto it, ſupported with pillars of divers coulours: this temple hath as many doores to it, as there be dayes in the yeere. The Othomans Government is wholly deſpotique: for this Emperor is ſo abſolute a Lord of all whatſoever is in his Empire, that his ſubjects dare not call themſelves Maſters or Lords of any thing, but account themſelves Slaves of the grand Seignor, ſo that noe man is maſter of himſelfe, much leſſe of the houſe wherein he dwelleth, or of the lands which he poſſeſſeth, ſaving ſome few famillies in *Conſtantinople*, to whome Mahomet the ſecond, out of favor gave ſome rights and priviledges in acknowledgement of their merits. Among his Miniſters the Interpretor of the *Alcoran* called *Muffti*, like to the Pope of Rome, taketh the firſt place. The *Cadileſquers* have the ſecond, which are as chiefe Juſtices in all cauſes, and as Patriarcks, to whome they appeale for all ſuits and cauſes. Heretofore there were but 2 throughout the whole Empire: the one ordained for the adminiſtration of *Rumelie*, that is Romania, or of Europe, the other for *Natolia*, but the third was added by Selim the firſt, whoſe juriſdiction over all Egypt, Syria, Arabie, and a part of Armenia: theſe have commaund over the particular Iudges of every Province, who are called *Cadis*. After theſe *Cadileſquers* the *Vefire-Baſſes* follow in order: theſe are the Emperors Councellors, and are at this day about nine, whereof the chiefeſt of them is called *Vezirazem*, theſe adminiſter the ſole Government with great power and authority, with whome for the moſt part the Emperor adviſeth of ſerious affaires. Next unto them are in very great authority three *Beglerbegs*, whoſe office anſwere to the dignity of him, who is called Generall of the Campe: the firſt is *Rumeli Beglerbeg*, that is, of Romania: the ſecond *Anatoly Beglerberg*, that is, of Anatolia or Aſia: the third *Demzi Beglerbeg*, that is, Admirall of the Sea. The *Turcks* are ſevere Executors of Iuſtice, for if any man ſheds an other mans bloud, he is puniſhed with the ſame penaltie. He which is taken in adulterie, is ſtoned to death with the adultreſſe, without any mercy, remiſſion or delay. He which is found to have committed fornication, is to endure 800 ſtrips with a whipe or a cudgill. A theefe for the firſt or ſecond time is beaten with as many blowes, if he be taken the third time, he hath his hand cutt of, if the fourth his foote. It would be too tedious to relate all their Lawes and cuſtomes. They have divers ſchooles, wherein many are taught in their civill Lawes, given by the Kings for the adminiſtration of Iuſtice, and the defence of the Realme, whereof ſome afterward are advanced te Eccleſiaſticall functions, others to ſecular. They are dull ſpirited, blockiſh and laſie: curteous to one an other, but cruell to Straingers, great boaſters, arrogant and proud: they ſhunne all play of hazard, but delight in tables. In ſtead of Religion their falſe doctrine Mahumitiſme and ſuperſtition beareth ſway among them, which was firſt invented and forged by Mahomet about the yeere 623 when Heraclius reigned. In the Law of Mahomet all things are abſurd & rediculous, as touching the creation of the world, and the end thereof, of Paradice, Hell, Heaven, Earth, the creation of man and Mahomets voyage into Paradice. Nevertheleſſe he ackowledgeth one God, and commaundeth alſo to honor Chriſt, as a great Prophet, as alſo Moſes and himſelfe. He will have them count the yeere not by the courſe of the Sunne, but by the Moone: the Huſbandmen which dwell in Villages, till their lands by their ſervants: the Handiecrafts-men mainteyne themſelves by mechanicall arts: they trade diligently in Merchandiſes: they eate three times a day, lying upon the ground, laying their leggs croſſe one upon an other: their victualls is rice, fiſh and fleſh, but no porke: they uſe a kinde of bread, which hath no ill taſt, called *Echmech*, both white and browne as ours is. In dreſſing of their meate they uſe divers arts and ſundry ſauces; they drinke no wine, becauſe it is forbidden them by their Law, but in ſtead thereof, they mingle water, honey, ſugar or juleb together. *Opium* is in great uſe among them: they are all cloathed in long rayment: they weare a white Tulban upon their heads, but thoſe of the race of Mahomet is greene.

Citties.

Publicke workes.

OF ASIA THE LESSER, OR ANATOLIA.

Names.



HIS part of *Asia* vvas called by the Romans *Asia Minor*, to distinguish it from *Asia Major*, vvhen they made it a Region. It is novv called *Anatolia*, & corruptly by the Turkes *Natolia*, for the Easterne situation frō the Greeke vvord ἀνατολὴ, according to *Bellonius* his opinion in his most learned observations. Some of our Modernes names it *Turkie the Great*. Wee *Nevv Turkie*, and the Barbarians *Rom* as *Marius* noteth, to vvit, that part vvhich containeth *Bithynia*, *Galatia* & *Capadocia*, to the Northvvard, and that quarter vvhich lieth Southvvard, as *Lycia*, *Cicilia*, & *Pamphilia* is named by them *Cottomanidia*.

Limits.

Anatolia is bounded on the East vvith the river *Euphrates*, on the South vvith the *Mid-land* Sea, sometimes called by the name of the Region through vvhich it passeth, as the *Lycian*, the *Pamphilian*, the *Cilician* or *Caramanian* Seas: On the West vvith the *Ægean*, or *Archipelagus* of Greece: and on the North vvith *Pontus Euxinus*, & *Mare Major*, comprehending all that part of *Chersonesus*, vvhich reacheth from *Mare Majus* to the *Cilician* & *Pamphilian* Seas. According to *Plinie* it is 200000. paces in bredth, or thereabouts, to vvit, from *Sinus Issicus*, or the Gulph *Laiazza* and Ports *Amanicks* to *Trebizond*, vvhich lieth upon the Coast of *Pontus*, agreeing therein vvith *Herodotus*, vvho saith, that the *Isthmus* of *Asia Minor* is fiue daies journey for a good Traveller.

Site.

This Countrie (as *M. Heylin* noteth) is situate under the fifth & sixth Climates of the Northerne temperate *Zone*, the longest day being 15. hovvers and a halfe. It is adorned vvith many commodious Havens, & vvas once of great fertility: but is novv layd vvast and desolate, greeveously lamenting the ruines of 4000. Cities & Tovvnes.

Fertility.

These people vvere once valiant and industrious, novv so much addicted to a luxurious effeminacy, that the Turkes (unlesse constrained by urgent necessity) never inrole their children in the number of *Ianizaries*. Here once flourished the faith of Christ, sealed by the blood of many of this nation. Here vvere the seuen Churches, to vvhich *Iohn* dedicated his Revelation. 1. *Ephesus*, 2. *Pamphilia*, 3. *Thyatyra*, 4. *Laodicea*, 5. *Pergamus*, 6. *Philadelphia*, 7. *Sardis*. All vvhose Candlesticks haue bene long since remoued, & novv cursed *Mahumetisme* hath so farre encroached on them, that fevve Christians remaine, and they vvhich are of the Church & communion of Greece.

Temperature.

Touching the mildenesse of the aire, & the goodnesse of the soile heretofore, *Cicero* vvriteth thus: *The Annuall tributes & reuenevves of the other Provinces* (ô Romans) *are so litle, that they vvill scarcely defray the charges of mainteyning them. But Asia is so fatt & fertill, either in regard of the reuenevves of the Lands, or the varietie of Fruits. The great Store of Pasturage, & the abūdance of all things, vvhich are trāsported out of it, that one maye truely say it surpasseth all other Countries.* Formerly then it vvas rich in fruitfull fieldes, fatt Pastures, Meddovves and Rivers, vvhich yeelded Gold. Once it vvas content vvith its ovvne blessings, and had enough to maintaine a happie and a blessed life, vvithout any neede of others. For Wine and Oliues it came short of noe other Countrie. But herein it vvas unhappie, in that it vvas more subject to Earthquakes, & svvallovving up of tovvnes, then any other Countrie in the World, as *Plinie lib.* 2. in the raigne of *Tiberius Cæsar* relateth: so that 12. tovvnes in one night vvere svvallovved up. The Turkes vvhen they travell, accustome to assemble themselues in troups and bands, vvhich they terme *Carvans*, that they may travell vvith the more safetie, every one of them cloathed according to their fashion, having the Grand *Signors* pasport and an Interpretour & a Guide to shevve them the vvaye: and maye goe vvhich vvay he pleases, but onely through the Deserts, & farthest borders of the Countries as *Bellonius* vvriteth.

The ancient gouernment & Princes.

In *Asia* there vvere heretofore many large Kingdomes, as that of the *Troyans*, of *Crœsus*, *Mithridates*, *Antiochus*, of the *Paphlagons*, of the *Galatians*, of the *Cappadocians* and others. It vvas first taken in by *Cyrus* King of *Persia*, aftervvard by the *Macedonians*, and vvith *Syria*, *Egypt* & *Babylon* strangly shared amonge *Alexanders* Captaines, & then saccaged by the *Romans*: & being brought to destruction by them, vvas at last miserably lost to the *Turkes*, and reduced to that thraldome and extremitie, that novv there is nothing of moment left in it; being all under the Seigneurie of the Turkish Emperour, vvho hath rooted out all the nobilitie and blood Royall, to make them all alike, as Slaues of the grand Signor, over vvhome he hath placed *Sanziacks* & *Beglerbeys* in every Province.

Diuision.

Natolia comprehendeth the Regions of *Pontus* and *Bythinia* (vvhich Province is properlie named *Asia*) *Lycia*, *Galacia*, *Pamphilia*, *Cappadocia*, *Cilicia* & *Armenia Minor*.

Pontus.

Pontus & *Bithynia* vvere heretofore separated by the river *Sangar*, vvhich ran through the midst of it, and vvere both reduced into one Province, vvhich is named at this day *Bursia* or *Becsangial*. This vvas heretofore the Kingdome of *Mithridates*. The most famous Cittie vvas *Trapezus*, environned vvith a great Mountaine, formerly the Royall Seate of the Emperour of *Trapezoncia*, built out of the ruines of *Constantinople*, vvhere *Georgius Trapezuntius* vvas borne, vvhose learned vvritings giue sufficient testimonie of his knovvledge. 2. *Calceden* situated opposite to *Constantinople*, famous for the 4. Generall Councill, assembled by the cōmaund of the Emperour *Martianus* to repell the heresie of *Nestorius*, vvherein vvere 350. Bishops. 3. *Nicomedia*, an ancient tovvne seated upon a pleasant hill, vvhose name declares the Founder: hereabouts are many svveete springs, famous for the Baptisme of *Constantine* the *Great*. 4. *Prusa* novv *Bursa* a great citty situated neere unto Mount *Olympus*, once the chiefe cittie of *Bithynia*. This Cittie vvas founded by *Prusias* King of *Bithynia*, vvhich betrayed *Annibal*, vvho fled to him for succour. This *Prusa* vvas a long time the seat of the *Ottoman* Kings till *Mahomet* the First began to keepe his residencie at *Adrianople*, and tooke *Constantinople*. 5. *Nice* formerly the capitall citty of *Bithynia*, vvhere the first generall Councill vvas held Anno 314. to vvhich there assembled 318. Bishops, to beate dovvne the *Arian* heresie. 6. *Heraclea Ponti*. *Herodotus* maketh an exact description of all these parts, and saith moreover, that the tovvnes of *Tium*, *Psyllum*, *Diopolis*, *Calpa-port*, *Artaca*, the Temple of *Diana* & *Chrysopolis* lay all upon *Pont Euxine*.

The great Phrygia.

Asia is properly called novv *Sabrum* or *Sarcum*, being bounded on the East side vvith *Galatia*, on the North vvith *Pontus* and *Bithynia*, the rest is eaten up vvith the Sea. It comprehendeth *Phrygia* and *Lydia*, both the *Mysia's*, *Caria*, *Æolis*, *Ionia* and *Doria*. There are tvvo *Phrygia*, *Phrygia Minor* and *Phrygia Major*. The Greater lieth Eastvvard: there are in it fevv tovvnes; but many villages. Amonge the rest. 1. *Midæum* seated neere the river *Sangar*, the Royall Seate of *Midas* Sonne to *Gordius*. 2. *Appamea* the greatest citty of *Phrygia*, lying not farre from the river of *Meander*. 3. *Docymeum* is a small tovvne. 4. *Colossæ* vvhere dvvelt the *Colossians* to vvhome *S. Paul* vvrote one of his Epistles. 4. *Synnada* & *Pessinum*, vvhere the Goddesse *Cibele* being vvorshiped vvas called *Dea Pessinuncia*. In *Phrygia* the Lesser or *Troads* stood. 1. *Ilium* or *Troy*, a famous cittie, reedified by *Priamus*, vvho *Troy.* suffred his Sonne *Paris* to ravish *Helena*, vvife to *Menelaus* King of *Sparta*, vvhose rape caused the Greekes to sitt dovvne before it, and after ten yeares siege, forced the tovvne, having lost of their ovvne men 860000. and of them 6660000. A. M. 2783. so as that of Ovid may truely be inferred.

Cernis sit for Sithes novv grovves, vvhere Troy once stood
And the Seyle's satted vvith the Phrygian blood. Againe,
So rich, so perverfull, that so proudly stood,
That could for ten yeares space spend so much blood,
Novv prostrate, onely her old ruines shovves,
And tombes that famous Ancestors inclose.

This cittie is renovvned asvvell by the verses of *Homer* as in *Virgils Æneads*. 2. *Pergamus* vvhich King *Attalus* of a Castle made a faire and a large cittie, by enlarging it vvith nevv edifices and buildings. This vvas the birth-place of the Oratour *Apollodorus*, and of *Galen* the *Physician*. *Bellonius* vvitnesseth, that amonge the rubbish & ruines of *Troy* there are yet remayning some Tombes, and Sepulchres of *Marble*, & the stumpes of some Towers, and the ruines of the Walls. Here is that famous promontorie of *Sigeum*, & a small tovvne honored vvith the sepulcher of *Achilles* vvhich Alexander (visiting it in his *Asian* expedition) covered vvith flovvers, and ran naked about it, as then the custome vvas in funeralls, sacrificing to the Ghost of his kinsman, vvhome he reputed most happie, that had such a trompet as *Homer*, to resound his vertues.

Lydia.

Lydia called also *Mœonia*, renovvned for the birth place of *Homer*, vvho is therefore named *Mœonius Vates*, the chiefe cittie is *Sardis*, the Royall Seate of King *Crœsus*. *Mysia* upon *Hellespont* bordering upon *Troas*. Here stood *Lampsacus* a tovvne & people of the *Parians*, vvhere the beastly God *Priapus* vvas vvorshipped in as beastly a manner and forme, also *Abida* and *Cizicus*.

Mysia.

Caria lyeth betweene *Ionia* and *Lydia*, vvhereof the *Metropolis Caria.* vvas heretofore *Miletum*, vvhich is thought to be at this day *Malaxo*, but erroneously: for this same vvas *Mylasse* amonge the ancients, vvhich *Plinie* calleth lib. 5. cap. 29. *Villa Franca*. There is also at this day *Magnesia* neere unto *Meander*. But touching these people


50
55
60
75
70
65
BULGARIA
PONTUS
MAIUS
ROMANIA
Beroe
Stagnara
Philippopoli
Adrinopoli
Drenalè Turcis
Trajanopoli
Maximianopoli
Philippi
Caridia
Samandrachi
Archipe
Lago
Stalimene
Marc Ae
gæum
olim
Metellino
Sciro
Dardanello
Lombri
Policastro
Bursia
BECSANGIL
Agasa
Iubat
Romitori
Tenedo I.
Anagiil
Cursunli
TALE
CHIU
Abiuch
Basarich
Inegiul
Palolimno
Lupadi
Ismich
Lebuza
Tinchelì
Dil
Gemsa
Carripasari
Giunuch
Burech
Beghasar
Chebres
Giuendanda
Augeri
Erme
Bosuchi
Bardachi
Chiutaie
Cangri
Lissa
Nisa
Caschu
GER
MIAN.
Gamara
Saibratarasari
Arcobia
Balichsseria
Girmasti
Mostena
Agasar
Marmara
Magnesia
Filadelphia
Andromita
Culla
Neman
Degnisi
Sarabat fl.
Ancera
Nisia
Laudichia
Alaser
Tachiali
Vganli
Burnoa
Smyrna
Tirria
Alopia
Gasso
Suterisar
Aidinelli
Alabanda
Alinda
Amiso
Fischio
Comba
NELLI.
MEN
TESELI
Coni
Culat
Prepia
Macre
Girenda
Setiacatti
Alicarnassus
Ancomiton
Miclasso
Gippo
Statira
Rhodus
Tranquillo
Cassio
Caria
MA
DIT
Milliaria Germanica
Milliaria Italica
Medius Meridianus gl. 0 reliqui ad hunc inclinantur gradatione 34 & 44 Parallelorum

Septentrio 65 70 75

EUXINUS vel MARE
Turcis CARADENIZ

MENGRE
LIA

Santina
BAIBURT
Senastro

RONI
AMASIA
CHIANCARE
ANADOLE
SUVAS
PEGIAN.
NECH
BOZOCH
MANIA
CAR
A
ARS
RISME
ERRANEI

Golfo de Lazaz
Mare Syriacum
CYPRUS INS.

NATOLIÆ
SIVE ASIA
MINOR

Meridies 65 70

Ori 45 ens 45 35

people of *Asia*, it will not be amisse to cite here that excellent passage of *M. Cicero*, in his Oration to *L. Flaccus*. *As I thinke* (saith he) *your Asia consisteth of Phrygia, Mysia, Caria & Lydia. This Proverbe then is it yours or ours*, that *Phrygia* is accustomed to amend themselues by the whipe? what of all *Caria*? Is not this divulged by your Speech? If thou wilt make tryall of any thing with danger, make experience of it in a *Carian*: now what is more commun and more commended in the Grecian language, then if any one be dispised, or is of noe worth, he is said to be *Mysiorum postremus*.

Ionia. Vpon this Coast lieth *Ionia*, neere unto the Ile *Chios*, in which stood the famous cittie of *Ephesus*, whereof *Timothie* was Bishop, to which people the Apostle *S. Paul* directed one of his Epistles. This Cittie was first founded by the *Amazones*, renowned also for the Temple of *Diana*, which for the spaciousnesse, furniture and workemanship was accounted one of the seuen wonders of the World. It was 200. yeares in building, contrived by *Cresiphon*: being 425. foote long & 220. broad: sustained with 127. pillars of Marble, 70. foot high, whereof 27. were most curiously graven, & all the rest of Marble polisht. It was fired seuen times. Here was held also a generall Councill. Also *Smyrna* and *Colophon*, both which stroue for the birth of *Homer*, and fiue others besides, cited by *S'. Georg Sandys* in this *Distichon*.

Seven Cities striue for Homers birth: Smyrna, Ios,
Rhodes, Colophon, Salamis, Athens & Argos.

Aolis. *Aolis* lieth betweene it, and *Lesbos*, watered with the river *Caicus*. The chiefe townes are *Mirina*, 2. *Hidra*, 3. *Eritbro*. *Cuma* at this day *Castri* & *Phocea*, is now *Foghia Vecchia*. *Dorida* stretcheth out into the *Carpathian* Sea in *Chersonesus*, famous for the cittie of *Guida*, and the Statua of *Venus*. Some place also in this Countrie *Halicarnassus* the native soile of *Herodotus* & of *Dionysius* Historiographers. This whole Province, as *M'. Heylin* noteth, is in some approved Authours named *Halicarnassus* & *Artemisia*, who ayded *Xerxes* against the *Cretians*, is called the Queene of *Halicarnassus*. This is shee, who in the honour of her husband *Mausolus* built that curious Sepulchre, accounted one of the Worlds wonders, it being 25. cubits high, & supported with 36. curious pillars, of which *Martial*.

The Mausolea hanging in the skie
The men of Caria's praises deifie.

Gallatia. *Gallatia* other wise called *Gallo-Grecia*, tooke this name from the *Gaules*, who here planted themselues under the leading of *Brennus*, & who mingling themselues amonge the *Greekes* dwelt heretofore in these parts, upon *Pontus Euxinus*, betweene *Pontus* and *Capadocia*. To the people of this Province did *S. Paul* dedicate one of his Epistles. The principall cities are *Gutia* or *Iuliopolis*. 2. *Ancyra* (now *Angouri*) famous at this present for the making of waued and unwaued chamlets, & in former times for a *Synode* holden here, called *Synodus Ancyrana*.

Paphlagonia. *Paphlagonia* so called from *Phaphlago* Sonne to *Phineus*, where stands *Sinope* upon a hill in the *Peninsula* neere *Mare Majus*, being a good haven famous for Brasse, Lead & other Minerals. 2. *Pompeyopolis*, built by *Pompey* the Great. 3. *Tios* of old a *Colony* of the *Milesians*. 4. *Curos* built & named so by *Citorus* the Sõne of that *Phryxus* of whom *Phrygia* tooke denomination. 5. *Amisus* a Sea tovvne once of great fame, novv called *Symoso*. In this Countrie vvas borne *Mithridates*, vvho for that cause so loued it, that he here kept his residencie, and made *Sinope* his regall Seate. This litle Countrie according to *Maginus* vvas heretofore the Seate of 4. different Nations, viz. The *Tibareni*, the *Heptacometa*, the *Mossynoeci*, & fourthly the *Heneti* from vvhome the *Venetians* are descended.

Cappadocia. *Cappadocia* heretofore *Amasia*, reacheth from *Gallatia* to *Antitaurus*, having *Cilicia* on the South & *Pont Euxine* on the North. It is 450000. paces in length. There, in the *Themiscyrian* fields vvas heretofore the renovvned Kingdomes of the *Amazons*, vvhich *Tatianus*, as *Isidorus* saith, surnamed *Vnimammes* from one papp. The leader of these people into *Cappadocia* vvere *Plinos* & *Scolpythus* tvvo yong men of a great house, vvhome a cõtrarie faction had banished. They held a great hand over the *Themiscyrii*, vvho inhabited this region, & the nations round about them. At last they vvere all murdered. But their Wiues novv doubly vexed, both vvith exile and vviddovvhood, and extremitie of griefe and feare, they sett upon the conquerours under the conduct of Queene *Lampedo* and *Marpesia*, and not onely overthrew them; but also infinitely enlarged their Dominions. The other *Amazon* Queenes vvere *Ortera*, *Antiopa* & *Penthisilea*, vvho came vvith a troope of braue *Viragoes* to the aide of *Priamus* King of *Troy*, the invented the battaile *Axe*, & vvas at last slaine by *Pyrrhus* Sonne to *Achilles*. The chiefe cities are *Trapezus* or *Trapezond*, the Imperiall Seate of the *Comneni*: for immediately after the *Latines* vvere possessed of the *Constantinopolitan* Empire, *Alexius Comneus* one of the blood Royall vvithdrevv himselfe to this tovvne, & raised here a nevv Empire contayning *Pontus*, *Gallacia* & *Cappadocia*, about the yeare 1205. & flourished till An. 1461. vvhen *Mahomet* the Great tooke it from *David* the last Emperour, vvhose name & progenie he quite extinguished. *Erzyrũ*, situated upon the Confines of the Greate *Armenia*, is the *Rendevous* for all the Turkish Souldiers, vvhen there is any expedition in hand against the *Persians*. *Amasia* is the place, vvhere the Turkish Emperours send their eldest Sonns, immediately after their circumcision, vvhence they never returne againe, till the death of their fathers. *Mazaca* called by *Tiberius Neo-Cæsarea*, vvhere *Saint Basil* liued. *Sebastia* in vvhich, vvhen *Tamberlaine* had taken it, he buried 12000 men, vvomen and children, in some fevv pitts aliue together. *Nazianzum* vvhereof *Gregorie Nazienzenus* vvas Bishop, & *Nyssa* vvhere lived an other *Gregorie* called *Nyssenus* brother to *S. Basil*.

Lycia. *Lycia* is adjoyning to *Caria* vvatered vvith the river *Xanthus*, of vvhich the people hereabouts vvere called *Xanthii*, vvho being to vveake for *Harpagus* the *Persians* Kings Lieuftenant, first burnt their vviues, children, servants and riches, and them made a sallie against *Harpagus*. The chiefe tovvnes are *Patrus*, *Isaurus* & *Phaselus* a notable tovvne for *Pirats*. *Pamphilia* is separated from *Lycia* by the onely river *Cataracta*. The chiefe tovvnes are *Seleucia*, built by *Seleucus* one of *Alexanders* Successours. 2. *Perga* vvhere *Diana* vvas adored. 3. *Faselis*, the people of this Countrie and of *Cicilia*, vvere called *Soli*, from vvhose barbarous kind of pronounciation came the vvord *Solecismus*. In this Countrie is the river *Eurymedon*, in and nigh unto vvhich *Cimon*, the Sonne of *Miltiades*, Captaine Generall of the *Athenians* overthrevv the Sea and Land Forces of the *Persians* in one day. He tooke and sunke no fevver then 40. Ships, and 3000. Gallies in the Sea fight: vvhich ended he stovved the Persian Ships vvith his best men, attired in the habite and vvaving the coulours of the *Persians*. Vpon the Approach the Campe vvas opened, and all prepared to entertaine their victorious Countrymen. But the Greekes once in, suddenly put them to the svvord, and tooke 20000. of them prisoners. *Lycia.* *Pamphilia.*

Cilicia lyeth on the South East of *Anatolia*: the *Metropolitan* citie is *Hama* or *Hamsa*, called by the ancient *Tarsus* the birth place of *S. Paul*, an ancient Schoole of learning, situated in a pleasant valley. In this Province is the hill *Anti-Taurus* in the streights of vvhich Mountaine vvas fought that memorable Battaill, betvvixt *Severus* and *Pescennius Niger*, for the Monarchie of the VVorld. VVherein the *Nigrians* being possessed of the entrance into the streights manfully vvithstood the *Severians*, till at last a sudden tempest of rane and thunder, continually darting in their faces, the very heavens seemed to fight against them, they vvere compelled to leaue the passage, and the victorie to the Ennemie, having lost 20000. of their fellovv-Souldiers. Nigh unto this place *Alexander* the great vvith 30000. men, overcame the Army of *Darius* King of *Persia*, consisting of 600000. men, vvhereof 110000. lost their liues. The other chiefe Citties in those parts are *Nicopolis* built by *Alexander* in memorie of his victorie, and *Pompeyopolis* (mentioned before) founded by *Pompey* the Great, after his victorie over the *Pirates*, vvho not onely lorded it over the Sea, but vvasted and spoyled the villages of *Italy* it selfe. *Cilicia.*

Armenia Minor reacheth to the river *Euphrates*, and is bounded on the VVest vvith *Cappadocia*. It is thought by some to be the Land of *Ararat*, on vvhose Mountaines the *Arke* rested, the remnants vvhereof *Iosephus* saith vvere in his time to be seene. The chiefe tovvne is *Malexona*, vvhose territorie is aboundant in Oile and VVine. *Armenia.*

Amõge the Lakes of *Natolia*, the Lake *Ascanus* novv called *Lagodi Iznic*, is the chiefest, through vvhich the river *Ascanus* runneth into the Sea. *Lakes.*

Natolia is vvatered vvith many rivers, the chiefest vvhereof are *Iris* novv *Casalmach*, *Halis*, *Ottomanquick*, *Parthenius* novv *Dolap*, and *Sangar*, *Sangri*: all vvhich discharge themselues into *Pontus Euxinus*. Then *Ascanus*, *Rhyndacus*, *Aesopus* and *Granicus*, vvhich disburden themselues into the *Propontide*, moreover *Simois* and *Scamander*, vvhich is also called *Xanthus*, & falls into the *Hellespont*: the other are these, *Caicus*, *Hermus*, *Castrus* and *Meander*, vvhich hath in it 600. vvindings in and out. *Rivers.*

These rivers loose themselues all in *Archipelagus*: but *Calbis*, *Xanthus*, *Limyrus*, *Cataractа*, & others disgorge themselues into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

The Seas vvhich embrase, & beat upon *Lesser Asia*, are *Pontus Euxinus*, the *Aegean*, the *Pamphilian*, the *Propontide*, *Hellespont*: those of *Iscarus*, of *Myrtoe* & of *Rhodes*, vvhich are not onely most commodious for the bringing of all commodities into those Countries: but also aboundeth in all kind of fishe, vvhereof they make great gaine. Especialy the *Pontus* is full of fishe, because it is so shallovv, that no great VVhales or Brovvne fishe can svvime in it, but onely Sea Calues, Thornbacks & Daulphins, as *Isidorus* observeth, for the greater fishes doe commonly devoure the lesser, for here they gather partly together in shoales, to cast their spavvnes, and are partly allured thither, by reason of the svveetnesse & freshnesse of the vvaters, and by fishers are taken by making of hedges of vvichers, bovvred about vvhen they come to sport, coole & refresh themselues under them from the heate of the Sunne. *Seas.*

The most famous Mountaines are *Hominius* in *Pontus*, & *Mysius* called also *Olympus*. The *Synnadick Mountaines* are commended for their *Carroeres* and *Spinie* topps. *Ida* a Mountaine in *Phrygia*, famous for the strife of the Goddesses, in spending their judgment about *Paris*. *Tmolus* in *Lydia* yeelding Gold. *Argeus* in *Cappadocia*, *Aman* novv *Mount Nigro* in *Cicilia*, upon vvhich grovves tall Cedars. *Iuneperus* the Grand, & Mount *Subina*, vvhich produceth most excellent & physicall herbes. *Dindima* and Mount *Chimara* in the topp vvhereof Lyons roared, in the middle Goates grazed, and in the Lovver part Serpents lurked. Hence is Chimera, by the Poets fained to be a monster, having the head of a Lyon, the body of a goat, & the taile of a Serpent. *Mountaines.*

This Mountaine cast out fire as Mount *Gibel*, vvhich as *Plinie* reporteth encreaseth by the infusion of vvaters. This is one of the highest topps of *Mount Taurus*. To conclude, through this Countrie runneth *Mount Taurus*, vvhich reckoning his severall bending in and out, is 6250. miles long, & 375. broad. For it beginneth about *Caria* & *Lycia* in *Anatolia*, and is in diverse places called by diverse names, as *Caucasus*, *Parapomisus*, *Niphates*, *Sarpedon*, *Penadres*, *Gordius*, and *Anti-Taurus*.

At this day in *Natolia* and the Turkish Commaund, there is no great matter to be seene, but their magnificent *Temples* & *Thermes*, and *Bathes*, vvhich are all like great Palaces. They haue also many Hospitalls & Lazarus-houses, called *Carbacara*. Throughout all Turkie, they haue no Inns or Alehouses for travellers, but onely these common Edifices, built for divers ends and occasions, especially for this: The grand Lords, vvhich are grovvne very rich, built these Edifices in their life time, as memorialls after their death. The Turkes are contented vvith homely fare, are filthy in their dyes, and not acquainted vvith such delicacie as are amongst us. They loue povvdred meates, vvhich having taken salt, strovv cummin povvder upon it, and them hang it a drying like Bartholmæus beese, or smoake fleth in Dutch. They take Beese, and the fatt of a mutton, and lord the leane vvith it, vvhich they cutt into mammocks, salt it a little, and then drie it. The Turkes haue diverse vvaies for the dressing of their meate, among the rest a kind of a dish called in Greeke *Stapides*. VVhich they make in this manner: they cut a great nutt into foure quarters, and dravv a thred throvv them the length of a bodkin and dipp them often into hott vvine, just as chandlers doe their candles. Some strovves meale upon them to thicken them the sooner. Thus also they prepare their Almands, Nutts, and other hard fruits. Their Handiecrafts-men liue most by mechanick Arts, & occupations, and many of them resort unto Markets and Faires very diligently, & thus much for lesser *Asia* or *Anatolia*. *Marmors & Dyet.*

Cyprus, Lemnos or Salamina, Chios, Mitylena, Negroponte, Cerigo and Rhodes.

Names.

CYPRUS hath the honour to be the greatest Iland of the Mediterranean Sea, dedicated to *Venus*, to whome the first Temple in this Ile was consecrated. Heretofore (as Pline witnesseth) it was called *Acamantis, Alfelia, Amathusa, Colinia.* Also *Crypsus* in that it was often hidden of the Surges. It was once called *Salaminia, Lapethia, Paphia* & *Macaria* or *Blessed*, because of the wonderfull fruitfulnesse thereof, containing in ancient times nine Kingdomes. Finally, it was by some named *Cyprus* from the abundance of Cypresse trees that grow therein.

Site.

It is situate according to Ptolomie in the midst of the Issick Gulfe, called commonly *Golphe de Laizzo*, lying betweene *Cilicia* & *Syria*, haveing on the East the Syrian Sea, and the Issick Gulfe, on the West the *Pamphilian*, on the South the *Egyptian* Sea, & on the North the hard and craggie Rockes of *Cilicia*, called otherwise *Tircomania*, & by some *Caramania*.

Circuit.

It is in circuit according unto Strabo 427 miles, 60 miles distant from the rockie shore of *Cilicia*, & from the maine of *Syria* a 100, from whence it is said to be devided by an Earthquake, see Sr George Sandijs.

Promontoires.

It hath many Promontoires or Capes: in the West-part are the Promontoires *Acamas, Drepan, Zephyrus*: on the South the Promontoires of *Phruria, Curia, Dades* & *Throna*, on the East *Pedasia*, & in the North part *Crommyon*.

Temperature.

The aire for the most part is unhealthfull & unpleasant, by reason of the foggs & damps, which arise out of the Lakes & pooles: notwithstanding this Iland is every where exceeding fruitfull, and aboundeth with all things necessarie, pleasant and delightfull for humaine life: because of the great store of Corne, Wheate, Barly & other graine, which the Earth & Soile beareth, besides, it yeeldeth most excellent Wines, which for goodnesse may contend with those of *Candia*, & have bene kept 80 yeares. It affords also delicate Oyle, Sugars, Honey, naturall Salt, digged out of the earth, Pomgranates, Orenges, Citrons, Lemmons, Dates & other daintie fruits. Also Cotton-Wool, Saffran, Corianders, Silkes & Lentils. Besides al manner of herbes, there growes Egyptian Beanes or Colocases & other herbes, which have a savourie tast: There are also many Physicall plants, as *Terebintha, Coloquinta, Rhenbarbo, Scammonia* & diverse other simples. There are in it also many mines of Gould, of Chrysocola, of Calchanta, of Alum and of Yron. There are found also some precious stones, as the Emrauld, Diamants, Christall, white and redd Corall, and your Load stone; but it yeeldeth more copper & brasse then any thing else. The Inhabitants reape great benefit by their Cottons, Wool and Goats hayre, whereof they make chamlots. There is a parcell of ground neere the small towne of *Lymisa*, which is so full of vermine and uncleane creatures, that noe man dares dwell upon it. Never the lesse, there is a monasterie where they breed so many Catts, which roames into the feilds and destroyes them much, and when a bell rings in this monasterie they returne from their chase. *Diodorus Sicil.* lib. 16. reporteth that it was commanded by nine Kings, never theleſſe all of them tributaire and obedient to the Kings of Persia. It was also governed by the Tyrants of Greece. Devided it was (as Sr George Sandys noteth) into 4 Provinces, *Salamina, Amathusia, Lapethia* & *Paphia*, so named of their principall Cities. His posterity possessed it to the daies of *Euagoras*, whome his sonne *Nicocles* succeeded, to whome Socrates made an Oration. Afterward as Strabo witnesseth by the aide of the Romans, it fell into the hāds of the Ptolomies, whereof the last of them not giving content to the common wealth, was deposed and afterward poysonned to death, and so came to fall into the lapp of the Romans. Their Empire beginning to decline, it was held by the Constantinopolitan Emperour, for whome it was governed by Dukes about 800 yeares. The Latine Kings succeeded them discended of the most noble familly of the *Lusignans* of *Gaule*. Finally, this Iland became subject to the *Venetians* by right of Inheritance, who governed it from the yeare of our Lord 1473, till Anno 1570, whē it was taken in by *Selim* the Turkish Emperour. It was once famous for 15 Cities; whereof the most of thē are ruined. The chiefest whereof was new *Paphos*, now *Bapho*. At ancient *Paphos* the natives say *Venus* first landed. West of *Bassa* or new *Paphos* stood *Cythera*, a litle village at this day called *Conucha*, sacred also unto *Venus*, and which once gave a name unto *Cyprus*. *Curias, Amathus* & *Ceravina* erected by *Cyprus*, are now of great strength & called *Cerines* situated in the Septentrionall part of the Ile. *Nicosia* heretofore Letta, is partly inhabited by the ancient Greeke-Cyprists, and partly by Turkes and Moores. *Famagosta* is seated in a plaine, betweene two Promontoires in forme well nigh quadrangular, whereof two parts are washed with the sea, in differently strong, and containing two leagues in circumference. Besides these Cities & Townes there are about 800 villages in it.

The ancient Governours & Princes.

Neere unto the sea-coast there is a very great Lake, which is 12 leagues about, into which there falls a small river which comes frō *Mount Olympus*, which running a lōg the sea-coast, is called *Salina*, from which they make salt in abundance; for the Lake it selfe is oftentimes congealed into salt, wherewith they lade ships of great burden. There gusheth out of Mount *Olympus* 2 fine rivers *Lycus* & *Lapethus*, the one rūning South the other North, some calling them Torrents rather then rivers: for some times they are dryed up and exhausted by the Sunne, so that the Inhabitants were much troubled for want of water. There is but one haven neere unto *Famagosta*, where ships can come in, but in times past there were many, which are now choaked up with sand. There are many Mountaines in this Iland; but Mount *Olympus* surpasseth all the rest in height, heretofore called in Greeke *Trobodos*, now the Mountaine of the *Holy Croſs*, clothed with trees of al sorts, & stored with Fontaines, and fruitfull trees, whereon are a number of Monasteries posseſt by the Greeke *Caloirres* of the order of S. *Basil*. The Inhabitants, of this Ile are civill, and live well and deliciously, they love straingers, and use them curteously.

LEMNOS.

Name.

LEMNOS is an Ile in the *Ægean* sea containing in circuite 100 miles, called by the Turkes Stalimina, & lies opposite to *Thrace*, betweene *Chersonesus* of *Thrace* & *Mount Athos* in *Macedonia*. The Countrie is plaine, if compared with the adjacent Iland. It is very fruitfull in Corne, Wheate, Pulse, Pease, Beanes, Wine, Flaxe, Hempe and other things. It wanteth wood especially in the Easterne part, which is dry. But that which lyeth in the West & South is more moist and flourishing. In the middley part and the plaines situated betweene the Hills there growes Figg, Nutt, Date and Olive trees. Here is digged that soveraigne minerall against infections, called *Terra Lemnia & Sigillata*, recerving those excellent vertues of curing of wounds, stopping of fluxes, and expulsing of poysons. It is called *Terra sigillata* in that it is sealed (after it is made up into pellets) with the Turkish *Character* and signed & so dispersed over Christendome. In regard of the quality of this earth, which is hot, the Iland was consecrated to *Vulcan*, who signifieth fire. They use a great ceremonie in digging of this Earth, which they doe onely upon the sixth of August, when they open the hole for it; neither is it lawfull for them so much as to looke into it all the yeare; but upon that day. The Inhabitants are forbidden upon paine of death to transport it noe where else, and the place out of which they digg it, is called *Mount Vulcan*. There are many Horses in this Iland of a roane or yealowish colour, The most of them are pacers, the others trott. There are abundance of Serpents in it. The chiefe Cities are *Hephestia* where Vulcan was adored now altogether decayed. The second *Lemnos* or *Myrina*, standing in a penniſula joyned to the Ile by a narrow Isthmus, It is a poore towne and of noe great lustre. It containeth in all 75 villages inhabited by the Greekes, all except three fortifyed by the Turkes. Plinie saith there was in this Iland a Labyrinth, reputed the third next to those of Egypt, and like unto that in *Creete* but *Bellonius* saith there are now noe markes remayning of it.

Fertility.

Site.

CHIOS.

Names.

THE Ile of *Chios*, which signifieth *white*, was so called from *Chione* a Nymph, or as some say of the *Snow*; that sometimes covers these mountaines. It was heretofore named *Æthalicus* in *Eborus* his opinion. It is

Site.

situated betweene the Iles of *Mitelene* and *Samos*, right over against *Erythres*. Sixe score and five leagues it containeth in circuite, extending from South unto North: the North and West quarters are extraordinary hilly. In the midst of the Iland is the mountaine *Arvis* (now *Amilla*) producing the best Greeke Wines and Malmesey. It beareth also excellent Figgs and diverse coloured marble, which the Romans com-

64 65 SEPTENTRIO

MARIS M

C. Limniti

C. Coumachiti

Capo Elesi

36

OCCIDENS

35

Capo Bianco

Capo de le Gote

Miliaria Italica

Miliaria Germanica

64 65

STALIMINI I.



CHIUS INSUL.



MITILENE INS.



MEDITERRANEUM

CYPRUS INS:

MERIDIES

ORIENS

NEGROPONTE IN.

CERIGO IN SUL.

RHODUS INS.

Fertilety. mended greatly. Here groweth also the *Lentisky* tree proper onely to *Sio* and gives the greatest renoune and endowment. These grow at the South end of the Iland, and on the leisurely ascending hils that neighbour the shore. In height not much exceeding a man, leaved like a Service, & bearing a redberry, but changing into blacke as it ripeneth. And that with noe lesse dilligence then vines, other-wise they will afford but litle masticke. In the beginning of August they lanch the rine from whence the Masticke distilleth, untill the end of September, at which time they gather it. None suffred to come among them during the interim, it being death to have but a pound of new Masticke found in their houses. The wood thereof is excellent for pick-tooths. By reason of these trees they have the best honey of the world. This Iland also produceth Corne and Oyle in indifferent plenty. Some Silke they make, and some Cottons here grow; but short in worth unto those of *Smyrna*. Their Orchards are here enriched with excellent fruits, among the rest with Oranges, Lemons, Citrions, Pomgranates & Figgs; so much esteemed by the Romans for their tartnesse. There are abundance of Partridges greater then ours & differing in hue, the becke and feete red, the plume ash colour, in this Iland so tame thy fly into the fields to feede, & having their bellies full come back againe and run up and downe the streetes and other places. The *Governours.* people of this Countrie were successively subject to the Romans and Greeke Princes, till *Andronicus Paleologus* Emperour of Constantinople gave them, and their Ile to their *Justinians* a familly of *Genoa*, from whome it was taken by *Soliman* the Magnificens on Easter day 1566.

This Countrie is divided into two parts, the one called *Apanomeron* the Upper, the other *Catomeron* the Nether part. The chiefe Citie heretofore was *Chio* now *Sio*, was one of the 7 townes, which contended for Homers birth, whose sepulchre the Chians say is yet to be seene in an old Castle on the hil *Heliat*. This City hath a very commodious haven though something a dangerous entrance. And a Roade environned with Mountaines safe for shiping to ride in, besides this it hath 25 other townes in it and many villages.

The *Chiots* were first a free people: being a cõmon wealth of themselves, and maintaining an Navie of 4 score ships. (Not destitute of diversity of Harbors, whereby they, became the Lords of the seas.) This Ile bred *Ion* the Tragedian, *Theopompe* the Historian and *Theocritus* the Sophist.

LESBOS or the Ile Mitelene.

LESBOS or *Metelene* so named from the principall Citie, lyes opposite to *Phrygia* on Asia side, lying not a bove seven miles & a halfe from it, containing in compasse 168 miles. The aire is very healthfull and good, the soile fatt and loaden with goodly crops of all kind of Corne and yeelds most excellent wine to be preferred before that about Constantinople. It affordeth also great store of Marble, and the *Agath* stone, and many strong and well metled Horses, besides Sheepe and other Cattell. As *Methimna* had a Citie which retained her name, so had her sister *Mitylen*, which gave, & doth at this day give a name to the Iland. *Mitelene.* *Mitolino* is at this day the chiefe City seated on a peninsula, which regardeth the maine land, strong by nature and fortifyed by art, heretofore adorned with magnificent buildings, and numbred among the Paradices of the Earth, for a temperate aire, & a delightfull situation. On either side it enjoyeth a haven, on the South side convenient for Gallies, the other (inclosed with rocks and profound) for ships of good burthen: it had also formerly foure other townes, viz. *Antissa, Pyrrha, Eressos* and *Cirava*. This Iland was given by *Calo Iohannes* the Greeke Emperour, together with his sister unto *Franciscus Catalusius* a *Genoese* anno 1355. in recompence of his valour and service done him in the Turkish warrs. But when the Turke had possest him selfe of all the cõfinning nations, they became his Tributaires paying for the same the annuell summe of 4000 Ducats: his posterity enjoyed it, till Mahomet the great seized on it Anno 1462.

The Ile of NIGROPONT.

Name. EUBOEA, now *Nigropont* is situate on Europe side over
Site. against *Chios*, hath on the South the Cape of *Geresius*, and on the North advanceth beyond the *Cauna*, being very streight, and not above two miles over, where it is narrowest. This Ile is in circuite 365 miles. It abound-
Fertility. deth in Wheate, Pulse, Oyle & Wine, beareing a great number of trees, which makes good timber for the building of
Chalcis. ships. The chiefe Citty of *Eubœa* is firstly *Chalcis* situate just against the cõtinent to which it was once joyned by a bridge. This towne when it was in the hands of the King of *Macedon*, together with *Demetrias* in Thessaly, and the Castle of *Acro-Corinthus* nigh unto *Corinth* were called the fetters of Greece: in so much that when the *Roman Senate* commanded *Philip* the Father of *Perseus* to sett the Grecians at libertie, the Grecians made answer that in vaine was their liberty restored them, unlesse these 3 townes were first dismanteled. This *Chalcis* was taken from the *Venetians* by the Turkes and together with it the whole Iland Anno 1451. The second towne is *Eubœa* or *Negropont*, the third *Caristia*. The principall rivers are *Cirem* and *Neltus*. It is related by *Strabo*, that if a sheepe drinke of the former his wool turneth white, if of the latter coale black. Here is the *Euripus*, which *Titus Livius* tearmeth the *Euboick Gulph*, a rapid & violent arme of the sea, which seven times in a day and a night runneth with such a violent torrent through the creeks and marshes, that a ship having a strong winde can hardly beare up against it. *Negropont. Caristia. Rivers.*

The Ile of CERIGO.

THE Ile *Cythera* so called by Ptolomie, by Pline *Porphyris* and by Eustacius *Porphyrusa*; because of the abundance of purpled Marble, which is digged out of the mountaines of it. It is the first Ile of the *Ægean* sea, and lyeth Westward over against *Laconia*, and looketh towards *Capo malo* in Peloponnesus some 5 miles distant from it if Pline and Strabo doe not erre: it is in compasse some 60 miles. As *Bordonius* relateth, there are abundance of wilde Asses in it, which have a certaine kind of stone in their heads of an excellent vertue for the falling sicknes, Aches in the flankes, and good to help the deliverance of women. It hath a towne of the same name. It is deffended by the rocks in them selves inaccessible, which on all sides environ it, havens it hath many, but those small and difficult to enter. In this Ile was a temple dedicate to *Venus*, out of which *Helena* the wife of *Menelaus* was willingly ravished by *Paris*. *Name.* *Site.* *Wilde Asses.*

RHODES.

THE Ile of *Rhodes* as Pline saith, was heretofore called *Ophiusa, Asteria, Æthrea, Trinachia, Atabyria* & *Macaria*. Some write as S^t. Georg Sãdis saith, that it tooke this name of *Rhoda* a Nymph of these seas, and there compressed by *Apollo*; others that here he lay with *Venus*, and of her begatt that Rhoda: for *Rhodes* in the Greeke tongue signifieth a rose, and by likely hood so called of the abundance of Roses, which this soile produceth. It lyeth some 20 thowsand paces distant from the continent of *Asia* in the *Carpathian* sea, over against *Caria* a Province of lesser Asia, & is in circuit 140 miles. The aire is here most temperate, producing fruits abundantly, rich pastures, sprinkled with flowers, and trees still flourishing as Oranges and Citrons. This Iland was consecrated to the Sunne, because there is not a day that passeth over it but the Sunne is said to shine in it. *Rhodes* was given by *Emanuell* the Greeke Emperour to the Kinghts of *Ierusalem*, who kept and defended it many times against the furie, & assaults of the Turks, til at length it was taken by *Solyman the magnificent*, (*Villerius* being then great maister) after sixe months seige, with a world of people and the losse of most of them, in the yeare 1522, after it had ben by thẽ defended against the Infidels 240 yeares, having then one Cittie onely, but that well fortified, seated towards the morning Sunne, on the ascending hill, a part on the levell shore, embracing as it were a most safe and admirable haven, treble walled, adorned with towers, and fortifyed with five strong fortresses. It was famous also for the mildnesse of the aire the art of Navigation, the studie of Eloquence, and for the serenity, and brightnesse of the Sunne. In this Iland was erected to the Sunne, that huge *Colossus* of brasse, worthily reputed among the worlds seven wonders, made by *Charetus* of *Lindus*, the servant of *Lysippus*, & whereof as some affirme, they were called *Colossians*. In height it was 70 Cubits, every finger as great as an ordinary statue, and the thumbe to great to be fathomed. Twelve yeares it was a makeing, and a bout 66 yeares after throwne downe by an Earthquake, which tirribly shooke the whole Iland, propheſied of by Sybel. The peeces thereof made wonderfull ruptures in the Earth: & an other wonder it was to see the masse of stones cõtained therein, whereby the workemen had confirmed it against the violence of weather, with the brasse thereof 900 Camels were laden. Noe place in times past was held superiour unto this for conveniencie of harbour, magnificent buildings, & other excellencies. Famous it was also for government, & men so expert in navigation, that they became Lords, and for many yeares held the Soveraignity of the seas. *Fertility.* *A Colossus.*

The deſcription of the HOLY LAND, *Or the Land of* PROMISE.

Name. IN former ages this was one of the moſt famous Provinces of *Syria*, called firſt the land of *Canaan*, from *Canaan* the Sonne of *Cham*, who by his often chaſings was driven to poſſeſſe and inhabite the ſame. Secondly, it was called the land of *Promiſe*, becauſe the Lord had promiſſed it to the Patriarcks *Abraham*, *Iſaac* and *Iacob*, and their ſeed. Thirdly, *Iſrael* of the Iſraelites, ſo called from Iacob, who was ſurnamed Iſrael. Fourthly, *Iudea* from the Jewes, or people of the tribe of Iuda. Fifthly, *Paleſtina* by Ptol. & others, *quaſi Philiſtini*, the land of the Philiſtines, a potent nation, that dwelt there. Sixtly, the *Holy Land*, ſo named by the Chriſtians, becauſe herein was wrought by *Chriſt* the worke of our ſaluation.

This Countrie is ſituated in the midſt of the world, betweene the third & fourth Climates, the longeſt day being 14 howers & a quarter, betweene the Midland-Sea and Arabia, from which it is bulwarked beyond Jordan, with a continuall ridge of Mountaines, on the

Bounds. Eaſt lyes *Celoſyria*, and *Arabia Petrea*, on the South *Idumea*, the wilderneſſe of Pharan and Egypt, on the Weſt a part of *Phœnicia*, and the reſt hath the Mediterranean Sea, and on the North are the Mountaines of *Libanus*, and a part of *Phœnicia*. It is diſtant from the line 31 degrees, extending unto 33, ſo that in length from Dan unto Berſheba, it containeth not more then 140 miles, where brodeſt not 50.

Temperature. This famous land was once commended above all Countries under the Sunne, eſpecially in regard of the ſalubritie and wholeſomeneſſe of the aire, being ſeated under a temperate clime, where the winter is not too

Fertility. colde, nor the ſummer too hot. And for fertility a land, that flowed with milke and honey, adorned with beautifull Mountaines & delightfull Vallies, the rocks producing excellent waters, and noe part emty of delight or profit, for the Soile yeelds abundance of all fruits, and encreaſe, having at once ſuſtained of her own thirteene hundred thouſand fighting men.

Cattell & Beaſts. This land alſo aboundeth in ſweete ſprings, & pleaſant Paſtures, where they fed a great many flocks of Sheepe, and Heards of Cattell & Bullocks, which gave as excellent milke as any countrie in the World. There is alſo brave hunting, & hauking, for Deere, Goates, Hares, Partridges, Quailes, and other Birds; likewiſe they have all kinde of Foule: alſo there are great ſtore of Wolves, Harts, Lyons, Beares & other wilde Beaſts founde there in abundance.

The land of *Canaan* was heretofore divided into 30 Kingdomes and Kings, when the Iſraelites conquered it, the moſt of the ancient Inhabitants, being for their ſinnes by God expulſed this land, and put to the ſword by the Iſraelites. The Iſraelites ruled this land about 450 yeares by Princes and Judges, till the time of the Prophet *Samuell*: theſe Princes or Judges were not all of one tribe, but the beſt graveſt and eldeſt were ſelected and choſen out of every tribe. Afterwards the Iſraelites growing weary of this Government, at their earneſt requeſt the Lord appointed them a King, & ſo their Government was changed into a Monarchie, which continued many ages: but in proceſſe of time, the Iſraelites endured many miſeries & afflictions, till at laſt they ſaw the utter ruine and ſubverſion of their Kingdome

What alterations hapned to this nation, & with how many ſeverall warrs they were plagued (either becauſe of their owne ſtifneckedneſſe, that they would not be obedient to their own Princes, or brooke any forraine Government, or that for their rebellion, and ſinnes the wrath of God was oftentimes kindled againſt them, or that forraine Princes were ambitious to incorporate this happy land) holy writ, and Hiſtoriographers witneſſe the ſame at large. For how oftentimes were they ſubdued and brought into ſlavery & bondage, becauſe of their ſinnes, and that they did not governe and behave themſelves well: for ſometimes their necks were brought under the yoake of their Neighbours. Otherwhiles udder forraine and remote Nations, as the *Egyptians*, *Chaldeans*, *Medes*, *Perſians*, *Macedonians* and *Romans*, yea, & would never ceaſe by their rebellions, ſeditions & conſpiracies, to bring their Government and Common-wealth to utter deſtruction, to perſecute & put to death the Saints & Prophets ſent them from God, yea, & at laſt to crucifie the Sonne of God, the Lord of Glorie, and the Saviour of mankind, by their horrible and murderous hand, and to naile him to the Croſſe. After this, what plagues & puniſhments fell upon them againe by the juſt judgement of God. For *Titus Veſpaſianus* in the yeare of Chriſts nativity 73. after he had conquered their Countrie, and taken in Ieruſalem, carried away with him many 1000 Jewes Captives, and a million of them was conſumed by famine, peſtilence, fire and ſword, & deſtroyed & burnt the Temple and all the ornaments thereof, & layd vaſt and levell with the ground, the magnificent ſtructures and buildings thereof, ſo that herein was verified the Prophecie of Chriſt, while he was upon the Earth, *that one ſtone ſhould not be left upon an other.*

The whole land containeth 4 Regions, *Idumea*, *Iudea*, *Samaria* and *Galilea*. *Idumea* beginneth at Mount Caſſius, or as ſome will from the Lake *Sirbon*, reaching to the Eaſtward of Iudea. The chiefe Citties are *Mareſa*, *Rhinocorura*, *Rapha*, *Antedon*, *Aſcalon*, *Azotus* & *Gaza*. *Mareſa* was the birthplace of the Prophet *Micha*. Neere unto this towne *Iudas Macchabeus* overthrew *Gorgias*. *Rhinocorura*, *Rapha* and *Antedon* are townes of noe great note. Of *Aſcalon* Sir George Sandis writeth thus in his travells, that it is now a place of noe great reckoning, more then that the Turke doth keepe there a garriſon. Venerable heretofore among thoſe Heathen for the Temple of *Dagon*, and the birth of *Semiramis* begotten of their Goddeſſe *Decreta*, who enflamed with the love of a certaine youth, that ſacrificed unto her, and having by him a daughter aſhamed of her incontinencie, did put him away, expoſed the child to the Deſarts, and confounded with ſorrow, threw her ſelfe into a Lake, repleniſhed with fiſh, adjoyning to the Citty. This Decreta is ſaid to be that Dagon the Idoll of the Aſcalonites, mentioned in the Scripture, which

Idumea.

 ſigni-

SITUS TERRÆ PROMISSIONIS. S.S. Bib

Dominus enim Deus tuus
bonam, terram torrentium
voraginum egredientium
terram frumenti et ord
malogranati, terram o

DESERTUM ARABIÆ

AMMONITARUM GENS et REGIO nunc PHILADELPHIA

Coele Syria

REGIO EDOM

Terra Adrach

Syria Soba

Regnum

DIMIDIA TRIBUS

TRIBUS NEPHTALI

GALILEA

TRIBUS ASER

PHŒNICIA

MARE GALILEÆ

GALADITIS REGIO

TRIBUS GAD

REGIO AMORRHÆORUM

TRIBUS EPHRAIM

SAMARIA

MANASSE

PALESTI

MARE SYRIACUM

et PHŒNICIUM

MARE

Sculpserunt Everardus Sim. Hamersfeldt et Salomon Rogeri.

.Bibliorum intelligentiam exacte aperiens *per Chr. Adrichom.*

Deus tuus introducit te in terram
torrentium, aquarum, fontium et
edientium per valles, et per montes,
ti et ordei, et vitis et ficus et
terram olivæ olei et mellis.

ARABIÆ PETREÆ

PARS

AMALECITIS GENS et REGIO quæ hinc ad Ægyptum usq; extenditur.

Evila Solitudo.

Mare Mortuum et Mare Salsum et Mare Asphaltidis.

PENTAPOLIS

DESERTUM ZIN QUOD ET CADES

PHARAN

CEDAR REGIO

MARE RUBRUM ARABICUS GOLFUS

Desert. Thebaidis

Thebais Regio.

MARE ÆGYP:

PARS

TIACUM

MEDITERRANEUM.

Miliaria vnius horæ.

Milliaria Germanica communia.

Amstelodami.
Sumptibus Henrici Hondii.

ſignifyeth the fiſh of Sorrow, who had her Temple cloſſe by that Lake, with her image in the figure of a fiſh, all excepting the face, which reſembled a woman. But the Infant nouriſhed by Doves, which brought her milke from the pailes of the Paſtors, after became the wife of *Ninus*, and Queene of Aſſyria, whereupon ſhee was called *Semiramis*, which ſignifyeth a Dove in the Syrian tongue. In memoriall whereof, the babylonians did beare a Dove in their Enſignes, confirmed by the Prophecie of Jeremia, who foretelling of the devaſtation of *Iudea*, adviſeth them to fly from the ſword of the Dove. Azotos where was a ſumptuous Temple built to the Lieutenant to Demetrius. Eight miles beyond that, ſtands *Acharon* or *Ecron*, where *Belzebub* was worſhipped, to whome *Ahaziah* ſent to enquire of his health. Laſtly, *Gaza* or *Aza*, one of the five principall Cities belonging to the Paleſtines, called Philiſtines in the Scripture. Gaza ſignifyeth ſtrong. In the Perſian language a treaſurie, ſo ſaid to be called by Cambyſis, who invading Egypt, ſent thither the riches purchaſed in that warre: it was alſo called *Conſtantia* by the Emperour *Conſtantine*. Firſt famous for the acts of *Sampſon*, who lived about the time of the Troyan warres, whoſe force and Fortunes, are ſaid to have given to the Poëts, their inventions of Hercules, who liven not long before him. And afterward famous for the 2 wounds there received by Alexander the great, then counted the principall Citty of Syra. Alſo there lyeth *Ioppa*, now *Iaffa*, a famous Mart-towne, & a good haven, where Ionah tooke ſhip to fly into *Tarſus*, where Peter raiſed Dorcas from death, to life and where he lying in a houſe of one Symon the Tanner, was in viſion taught the converſions of the Gentiles. This citty they report to have bene built before the flood. Here raigned Cepheus the Sonne of Phœnix, whoſe daughter Andromeda was by Peſeus delivered from a Seamonſter, ſome of whoſe bones the people had wont to ſhew to Straingers, even till the flouriſhing of the Romans. Here lyeth *Gath* alſo the Countrie of that huge Giant *Goliah*.

Iudea is the chiefeſt part of Paleſtina, and is of the ſame extent now, as it was when it was the Kingdome of Iuda, and contained the 2 great and puiſſant tribes of Iuda and Benjamin. It lyeth betweene the Midland Sea, and *Lacus Aſphaltiũ*, or the dead Sea, and betwixt Samaria & Idumea. It tooke this name from the tribe of Iuda. Among other Citties and townes lyeth *Ieruſalem*.

Beſides Ieruſalem alſo there are in this Countrie diverſe other townes and famous Citties. as *Iericho*, called now *Iaffa*, *Turris Stratonis*, afterward named *Cæſarea*, *Hebron* formerly *Arbea*, alſo *Mambre* and *Carioth*, that is to ſay a towne of foure men, the birth-place of Iudas Iſcariot, who betrayed our Saviour Ieſus Chriſt, *Emaus* and divers others, and beyond Iordan *Makherus* a town with a ſtrong Caſtle. Here ſtood alſo the Citties of *Sodom* and *Gomora*, which for their Sodomie and Abhominations, were utterly deſtroyed, and conſumed with fire from heaven, and lyes now buried in that curſed Lake Aſphalites, ſo named of the Bitumen, which it vomiteth, called alſo the dead Sea, perhaps in that it nouriſheth noe living creature, or for his heavy waters, hordly to be moved with the windes, ſo extreame ſalt, that whatſoever is throwne thereunto, not eaſely ſinketh. Veſpaſian for a triall cauſed divers to be caſt in bound, hand and foote, who floated aloft as if ſupported by ſome ſpirit. They ſay that Birds flying over, fall in as if inchanted or ſuffocated with the poyſon of the aſcending vapors.

Samaria lyeth in the midſt betweene Iudea and Galilea; this land is ſo called from the *Metropolis Samaria*, built by *Amri* King of Iſrael, and now called *Sebaſta*. The townes in it are *Sichem*, afterwards Named *Neapolis*, *Capernaum*, *Betzaida* and *Chorazin*.

Galilea lyeth betweene Mount Libanus & Samaria, and is divided into upper and lower Galilea. Upper Galilea bordereth upon Tyrus, called otherwiſe *Galilea Gentium*, or the Heatheniſh Galilea. Nether Galilea lyeth neere unto the Lake of Tiberius and Genezareth. In it are the townes of *Naim*, *Cana*, *Nazareth* & *Gadara*. The Holy land is ſeated betweene two Seas, & the River Iordan, it hath within it many navigable Lakes and Meeres, abounding in fiſh. The River Iordan is called by the Hebrewes Iarden, and runneth through the midſt of this Countrie, dividing it into 2 parts. Ierome writeth, that this River ſpringeth out of two Fountaines, not farre diſtant one from another, the one called Ior, the other Dan, ſhooting out like 2 hornes, which meete together, and which make this River Iordan. The chiefeſt Mountaines in the Holy Land are Mount *Hermon*, lying in the Eaſt part thereof, and Mount *Tabor* in the Weſt, both of them being very great and high, ſo that the other hils about them are but armes and braunches of them: for the Mountaines *Ebal*, *Betheron*, *Miſpa* or *Maſpha* and *Bethel*, are reckoned under Mount *Hermon*, *Gelboe*, *Gerezim*, *Sarona* and Mount *Carmel* by the Sea-ſide are accounted under Mount *Tabor*. There are alſo theſe about Ieruſalem, Mount *Sion*, *Moriah*, Mount *Olives*, Mount *Calvary* and others. Beſides, there are many goodly woods, and Foreſts, full of all kinde of Deere and many wilde Beaſts.

In this land, eſpecially about & in Ieruſalem, there were many magnificent & ſtately buildings, as namely *Mons Domus*, and the Caſtle of the Iebuſites, into which King David brought the Arcke of the Lord, where it remained till Salomons Temple was finiſhed, the Remainders and ruimes of theſe buildings are yet to be ſeene to this day, yea, it is ſaid that in that very place, the Lord Chriſt ate the Paſchall Lambe with his Diſciples: there are alſo to be ſeene the Sepulchres of King David, and the other Kings of Iuda: there ſtood alſo the houſe of David, which yet retaineth the name of Davids tower. Upon Mount Moriah are yet ſome remainders to be ſeene of *Mello*. Above all, we muſt call to minde the moſt excellent & beautifull Temple of King Salomon, upon which one hundred and fifty thouſand men wrought ſeven yeares continually, till it was finiſhed, the glorie and magnificencie whereof, ye may read in the firſt booke of the Kings, the 6 and 7 Chapters, and in the ſecond booke of the Chronicles, the third and fourth Chapters. The Temple of the Sepulchre at the firſt building, was highly reverenced by the Chriſtians of thoſe parts, and even untill this day is much reſorted to, both by Pilgrims from all parts of the Romiſh Church, & alſo by diverſe Gentlemen of the reformed Churches, partly for curioſity, & partly for the antiquity of the place. It is farmed from the Turke, & kept by the Popes Creatures, whoſoever is admitted to the ſight of this Sepulchre, payeth nine Crownes to the Turkiſh Officers, ſo that this tribute is worth to the grand Signeur 8000 Ducats yearely. And thus much briefly for the deſcription of the Holy Land, or the land of Promiſe.

The deſcription of the Kingdome OF PERSIAN.

Name.

AMonge the Ancients, the Perſian Monarchie or the Sophian was very famous, and is no leſſe commended at this day. The Inhabitants thereof are called Perſians. This Kingdome is ſituate betweene the Turkiſh Empire: the Tartars Zagatheans the Kingdome of Cambaya, betweene the *Hircanian* or *Caſpian* Sea, and the Perſian Gulfe: in ſuch ſort, that on the Eaſt it bordereth upon India, and the Kingdome of Cambaia, from which it is ſeparated by Mountaines and a wilderneſſe: on the North are the Tartars, partly ſevered from them by the River Abianus or Oxus, and on the other part the Caſpian Sea beateth upon them: on the Weſt lye the Turkes, the River Tigris, and the Lake Giocho, being betwixt them, and on the South is the Perſian Gulfe and the India Sea. The circuit of this Countrie is of a very large extent, for from the Eaſt to the Weſt, it reacheth 38 degrees in length, and almoſt 20 from the South to the North in breadth.

Site and bounds.

Fertility.

This Country is not in all parts of a like nature: for that tract, which lyeth next the Perſian and Caſpian Sea, is moſt bleſſed and happie by reaſon of the ſweetneſſe of the Rivers, which waters it, the mildeneſſe of the aire, and the coole gales of winde, which refreſheth the Earth, makes her to be as a nurcing-mother in yeelding abundance of all manner of Fruits, & all kinde of Cattell, as Wheate, Barly, Pulſe and other graine, alſo it is not wanting in mettalls and precious ſtones, having plentie alſo of wine and diverſe other fruits: but the reſt of this Country in regard of the heate and drought thereof lyeth vaſt and barren.

The Perſian Nation was heretofore unknowne, and firſt gott their name and fame from King Cyrus, the firſt Perſian Monarch, who ſubdued the Empire of the Medes and Lydians, and brought them firſt under the Perſians, leaving behinde him a mighty and a flouriſhing State and Government, eſpecially after he had conquered Aſia and all the Eaſterne Countries: for having vanquiſhed Aſtyages, he united to his Empire of Perſia the Countries of *Armenia*, *Phrygia*, *Cappadocia*, *Arabia*, and alſo the Monarchie of the *Aſſyrians*, after which victories he was ſlaine by *Tomiris* a Queene of Scythia. *Cambyſes* ſucceeded his father *Cyrus* in the Empire, and ſubdued Pſamniticus the laſt King of Ægypt, which Countrie he united to his Empire, till the time of Darius Hiſtaſpis, one of the ſeven Perſian Princes or Governours, who was elected King, and tooke Babylon by the ingenious fetches of Zopirus, & overran all Aſia and Greece.

At this day the Perſian Empire governed by the Sophie, is accounted one of the mightieſt Monarchs of the whole Eaſt, and though for a time it lay obſcure 335 yeres, viz. from the 3633 yeare of the world, to the 228 yeare of Chriſt: of which time they were 83 yeares under the Syrian Succeſſours of Alexander, & 450 yeares under the Arſacidan King of Parthia, and was much oppreſſed now with the Saracens, and then with the Tartarians: yet in the time of the government of Iſmael Sophie, it began to beare up the head againe, and continued ſo, during the reigne of ſeven Kings, till *Schiabarabbas* now living a more fortunate Prince againſt the Turkes, (who hath taken Babylonia from them) then any of his predeceſſours. The Compaſſe of this Sophian Empire, is or was before the avulſion of Media and Armenia 4560 miles, being of equall length and breadth, every ſide of which quadrangle extendeth it ſelfe 1140 miles. The revenew of this Sophian Empire in the dayes of *Sophie Tamas*, amounted to 4 or 5 millions of gold, which he by doubling the valew of his coine, raiſed to 8 millions.

The countries & Provinces, ſtanding under the *Perſian* Empire are theſe, namely, *Media*, *Aſſyria*, *Suſiana*, *Meſopotamia*, *Perſis*, *Parthia*, *Hyrcania*, *Margiana*, *Bactriana*, *Paropamiſus*, *Aria*, *Drangiana*, *Gedroſia*, *Carmania*, &c.

Media.

Media is called at this day *Servan*, lying betweene Perſia and the Hyrcanian Sea, having on the Eaſt ſide Hyrcania and Parthia, on the Weſt great Armenia and Aſſyria. It is divided into the great or Southerne Media, and into Atropatia or the Northerne. That part which lyeth Northward, is much coulder then the other, leſſe inhabited, and generally barren, ſo that they make their bread for the moſt part of dryed Almons; their drinke of the roots of certaine hearbes, & feed ordinarily on veniſon: yet is it not defective in paſture grounds, here being ſome graſſie plaines of that bigneſſe, that 50 thouſand Horſes may paſture on them. The chiefeſt citties thereof is *Symmachia* and *Caucaſia Porta*, built hard by the hill *Caucaſus*, one of the beſt fortifyed townes in the Eaſt: it was ſaid by *Plinie* to be *ingens natura miraculum*, & is now called *Derbent*, a ſtrong citty environned with 2 walls, and fortifyed with yron gates, taken in the laſt warres againſt the Perſians by the Turkes. The other townes are Eres, Sechi & Giavot: the Southerne part is better inhabited and manured. The Metropolis whereof is Tauris, ſeated at the foote of Mount Oront, being eight days journey from the *Caſpian* Sea. The circuit of this citie is almoſt 16 thouſand paces, within which compaſſe it is thought there dwells 200 thouſand Burgers. This countrie ſeemes to have bene ancient *Ecbatana*, where the Perſian Kings in ſummer held their Courts. Neere unto the ſame tract are *Turcoman*, *Sara Sultan*, *Naſſianum*, *Ardovil* and *Marant*.

Aſſyria.

Aſſyria is called at this day *Arzerum*, and is bounded on the Eaſt with Media, on the Weſt with Meſopotamia, on the North with Armenia, and on the South with Suſiana, heretofore theſe Provinces were reckonned to be under it, as *Arrapachites*, *Adiabena* and *Sittacena*: alſo the Citty of Nineve on the Tygris the circuit whereof was deemed to be 60 thouſand paces.

Suſiana.

The Province of *Suſiana* is at this day called *Chus* or *Cuſetan*, *quaſi Chuſiana* from *Chus* the Sonne of *Ham*, the Sonne of *Noah*, who firſt peopled here, and beareth alſo the name of its principall Citty called *Suſan*, being 15 thouſand paces in compaſſe. Athenæus affirmeth, that it is ſo called from a flower, for *Suſan* in the Perſian tongue ſignifyeth a Lilly.

Meſopotamia.

Meſopotamia is called in the holy Scripture *Padan Meſopotamia*, and at this day *Pierbecke*: this Countrie lyeth betweene Euphrates and Tigris, whence it beareth alſo the name, as environned with two Rivers. According to the Confines and Seaſons, thereof it is diverſe: for the one part thereof is made fatt and fruitfull by the overflowing of the Rivers, and the other part dry and unfruitfull, not bearing any graſſe, hearbs, or trees: and yet in ſome places the Soile is exceeding fertill, yeelding

DUCIS MOSCOVIÆ SIVE RUSSIAE CONFINIA

TARTARIAE PARS

MARE HYRCANUM seu CASPIUM hodie variis nominibus indigetant; Ruthenis Chualenska More dicitur. Mauri Bohar Corsun (vocabulo cum sinu Arabico communi) quod mare clausum significat. Ab aliis item aliter appellatur, ut: Mare de Bachu, Cungar, Giorgian, Terbestan, Corusum, à regionibus nempe & locis vicinis denominatum. Lacus totius orbis maximus est, salsus, magna copia piscium abundans.

ARMENIA

IMPERII TURCICI PARS ARABIA DESERTA

AYAMAN olim Arabia Fœlix

MARE ELCATIF olim Sinus Arabicus

Derbent hic Circassiani habitant

Caldaran caput

ARZERUM

DIARBECH

Mosul

Babylon

RABIA Sanjen

SERVAN

GILA

TAREK

TAPE

RISTAS

ADILBE

CASMIN

REISERIAN

GIAN

LURESTAN

FARSI

Desertum beabanet

Desertum Mingiu

IEXD

Rugisirisir desertum

DIARGU: MENT.

MESAT

DEDEL

Chivirdo

Bassora

ORMUS

Medium meridianum est 105 reliqui ad hunc inclinantur R20 ratione 25 & 45 parall.

Scala leucarum sive Farsingarum 3000 passuum quibus Persæ & Mauri, qui magnam Asiæ partem occupant hodie locorum intervalla metiuntur; quæ mensura & rex cum antiquo vocabulo Parasanga convenunt. Ceteri fere Asiatici per dies locorum distantias numerant.

10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	100

75 80 85 90 95 100 105

45 40 35 30 25

PERSICI
VEL SOPHO
RUM REGNI
TYPUS

JAGATAI Tartar

JAPTARIÆ
SIVE
IMPERII MAG:
PARS

SIRISITUR

BUCCARA

SACHI

GIECUM

ISTIGIAS

BEDANE

BASCH

SABLESTAN

SABLES:

SIGISTAN

CABUL

CANDAHAR

CIRCAN

GUZARATE

MACRAN

INDOSTAN

India intra Gan:
gem nunc

Mare Rubrum

105 110 115 120 125 130 135

ding in ſome places 200, yea in ſome 300 increaſe. Here Abraham was borne, hither he ſent his ſervant to chooſe a wife for his Sonne Iſaack, hither Jacob fled from his brother Eſau: and here Paradiſe is by men skilled in Divinity and Geography affirmed to have ſtood. The chiefeſt Citties are Orſa, which is 7000 paces about, but Caramit is much greater, being accounted the Capitall Citty of all Meſopotamia, which Selym the Turkiſh Emperour tooke from the Sophie. Mardin is the reſidencie of the Patriarke of the Chaldeans: and Moſus is the habitation of the Patriarck of the Neſtorians, whoſe authoritie reacheth into India and Cathaia. The Metrapolis of Perſis, which countrie is now called Far, is Siras heretofore Perſepolis: in theſe parts in former ages dwelt the Magi: this citty Plinie nameth the capitall citty of the Perſian Empire, and Q. Curtius the royall ſeate of all the Eaſt. *Hircania* is now called *Girgic*, *Corca*, or *Dargument*. This Province lyeth cloſſe upon the Caſpian Sea, for which reaſon alſo it is called the *Hircanian* Sea. This country is as it were a continued Foreſt, wch gives lurking holes to an infinite number of Tigers, celebrated in all writers for their horrible fierceneſſe, whence it grew to a common addage concerning cruell men, that they had ſucked an Hircanian *Tyger* as in Virgill. The chiefe cities in it are *Hircana*, called Scythians *Carizath*, *Beſta*, and *Meſandra*. The Province of *Margiana* is now named *Iſelbas*, on the Northſide it is bounded with the River *Oxus*: the chiefeſt cittie is *Godion*, called heretofore by the ancients *Antiochia*. The countrie of *Bactriana* is called at this day *Barter* or *Charaſſaa*, & is a part of *Tartaria Zagathaa*. The chiefe townes in it are *Bactra*, now *Bochara* and *Iſligias*. *Paropamiſſus* is a part of *Bactriana*, lying by mount *Paropamiſſus*: it is at this preſent called *Candahar* or *Ambrettus*: *Candahar* is the chiefe citty, & a famous Mart-towne. *Aria* beareth its name from the capitall citty thereof *Eria*, which citty is 13000 paces about. *Carmania*, *Circa* or *Chermain* reacheth as farre as the Indian Sea, yea unto *Gedroſium*, and hath many towns and havens in it: the chiefe citty whereof is *Chirmain*. In *Carmania* are alſo theſe Rivers *Macran*, *Eracan*, *Guadel* and *Patan*. *Gedroſia* is held by ſome but erroneouſly for *Guzarate*, ſeing that *Guzarate* is the Kingdome of *Cambaia* it ſelfe. *Babylonia* lyeth betweene the Perſian Gulfe, and Meſopotamia ſhut in both on the right and left ſide with *Suſiana* and *Vaſt Arabia*, and beareth this name from the Metrapolis *Babell*. *Chaldea* joyneth unto it: in *Chaldea* was Ur, called by Joſephus Ura, from whence Abraham by the commandement of God went into *Meſopotamia*. Within the Perſian Empire are many Rivers, as the *Carnac*, *Arax* & *Cyrus*, watering the Septentrionall parts of *Media* In Aſſyria is the *Tygris*, in *Suſiana* the *Enalius*, in *Meſopotamia* the *Euphrates*, in *Margiana* the *Oxus*, *Arius* and *Margus*, in *Bactriona* the *Ochus*, which is very navigable, and full of ſhipping, and diverſe others: in *Aria* the *Arius*, *Tonicletus Arapenus* & others. Neither are there Mountaines wanting, among which the chiefeſt are in Media as *Orontes*, in Hircania mount *Coronus*, alſo mount *Taurus*, which reckoning his ſeverall bendings, in and out is 6250 miles long and 375 broad, and runneth cleane through Perſia, and hath diverſe names after the Regions and nations throw which it paſſeth. There are alſo many Foreſts & Woods chiefly in *Parthia*, which is allmoſt all covered with woods, eſpecially in the Northerne parts of *Hircania*, where there are huge woods full of Oakes and Pine-trees for maſts. In theſe woods haunt many fierce and cruell Beaſts, as Tigers, Leopards, Panthers and diverſe others. *Aria* is alſo full of woods & Mountaines, as likewiſe Perſis for the moſt part. Now touching the publick edifices & buildings it is ſo, that heretofore in this Empire, eſpecially in Babylon, were many ſumptuous and ſtately buildings: as firſt the magnificent bridge, which Queene *Semiramis* made over Euphrates. Moreover, ſhee made in Babell an admirable garden, whereof you may reade the rareneſſe and ſtraingeneſſe thereof at large in *Munſter*. In *Suſiana* in the Citty of *Suſa* was a Caſtle, where the Median Kings held their Court: which Caſtle as *Caſiodorus* witneſſeth, was built by *Memnon* with an admirable cunning, the ſtones whereof were cymented together with gold, ſo that it was accounted one of the ſeven wonders of the world. But for brevities ſake, I will paſſe over theſe things, and come to the cuſtomes and manners of the Perſians. They elected heretofore their Kings out of one familly: he that did not obey the King, his head & armes were cutt of, & his carkeiſe unburied caſt away. Every man might mary many wives for procreation, and were beſides permitted to keepe a great number of Concubines, and the King gave a reward and recompenſe to him, that could gett moſt Sonnes in a yeare. To the end they might endure colde and heate the better, they uſed to ſwime over Torrents and violent Rivers: they never entred into Councill about affaires of importance, but they were drunke, ſuppoſing that their deliberation would be more firme and reſolute. Their neereſt frends and acquaintance of a like condition, kiſſed one an other in all humility, but thoſe of a meaner ſort doe great reverence one to an other when they meete: they burie the Corpſes of their dead, after they have annointed their boddies with waxe: either to laugh or ſpit before the King, they hold for a horrible offence. But at this day the manners of the Perſians are more gentil then thoſe of the Turkes, Tartars or Saracens. They are by nature bountifull, courteous & civill, given to learning and to the attaining of liberall Arts & ſciences: eſpecially unto the learning of Aſtrologie, Phyſick & Poeſie. They uſe and entertaine their parents & kindred very kindly, and make great account of their Nobility, and of men diſcended of a good houſe, wherein they differ from the Turkes which acknowledge no difference of men of quality or high diſcent. They uſe and entertaine Straingers with all curteſie, but are mightely ſubject to jealouſie, for which reaſon their women are not tolerated to ſhew themſelves to Forreiners, though they honour them, & love them dearely contrarie to the Turkes, which keepes their wives like ſlaves: the Perſian woemen are exceeding faire. Mechanick Arts, eſpecially working in ſilkes are in great eſteeme and uſe among them, and they tranſport them into all Syria, and other Orientall Countries. They drive alſo a great trade in pearles, precious ſtones, ſpiceries and all ſorts of ſilkes, whereof they have an incredible ſtore: for Lewes Patri Rom. ſaith, that at Eris a citty of Perſida, they have ſuch abundance of ſilkes, that in one market-day they may buy enough to loade 3000 Camells.

Cities.

Carmania

The cuſtome and manners.

OF TARTARIA or the Empire of the GRAND CHAM.

Name.

TARTARIA, or as *Leunclavius* will haue it *Tataria*, is a very large Kingdome: for besides that which he holdeth in *Europe*, it containeth all *Sarmatia Asiatica*, with *Scythia*, and the Region of the *Seres*, now called *Catay*. It is so called from the river *Tartar*, which watereth that part of it, which is named by us *Magog* and by the inhabitants *Monguh*; and lieth Northward. It is bounded on the East with the mighty Kingdome of *China*, on the South with *India*, and with the rivers of *Ganges* and *Oxus*: on the West with the *Caspian* and *Polonian* Sea, the rest bordering upon *Muscovia*, and on the North with the *Frozen Ocean*, where it is unknowne, unhabited & unmanured. This Countrie extendeth it selfe from East to West 5400. miles, and from North to South 3600. miles.

Bounds.

Extention.

This Region was of old knowne by the name of *Scythia*, whose Inhabitants were the posterity of *Magog*, the Sonne of *Iaphet*, called first *Magogins*, afterward *Scythes* from *Scythus* their first King. The severall Inhabitants (as *Mela* hath them) were first *Essedones*, men who rejoyced most at their Parents deaths, of whose heads trimely wrought, and rounded with gold, they used to make their carousing Cups. Secondly, *Agathyrsi*, who used to paint themselues, every one, the more noble he was, the more deformed and stained: for which cause some haue conceited our *Picts* to haue drawne their Originall from hence. Thirdly, *Nomades*, who having no houses used there to abide longest, where the fodder for their Cattell was best, which being once consumed they departed. Fourthly, *Axiaca*, who were very valiant, but withall barbarous & inhumaine, using in their warrs to drinke the blood of him, whome they first slew, even as it gushed out of his wounds. Fifthly, *Geloni*, who used to apparell themselues with the skinns of their Ennemies heades, and their horses with the skinnes of their bodies. And sixthly, *Neuri*, of whome (beleeue it who list) it is reported, that they could turne themselues into Warewolues, and anon againe resume their true being.

See M. Heylin.

This ancient name of *Scythia* extended it selfe into *Europe*, euen unto the Regions lying North from *Danubius* called also *Sarmatia* & *Scythia Europea*, & so populous hath it allwaies bene, that it is by diverse Authours called, the mother of all Inundations, *Vagina gentium*, and *Officina Generis humani*, whereof also *Du Bartas* versifyeth thus Englished by *Ios. Silvester*:

From hence indeed Hunnes, Hercules, Frankes, Bulgarians,
Circassians, Sueves, Burgundians, Turkes, Tartarians,
Dutch, Cimbres, Normans, Almaines, Ostrogothes,
Tigurins, Lombards, Vandals, Visigothes,
Haue swarmd like Locusts round about this ball,
And spoyled the fairest Provinces of all.

Temperature.

The aire in this Region is very intemperate & tempestuous: for in the Summer time there are such fearefull lightnings and terrible clapps of thunder, that many people dies for feare. In Summer it is some times extreme hott, & at other times exceeding cold with great flakes of snow, which fall upon the Earth, and oftentimes there are such huge stormes of winde, that they blowe a man from his horse, overthrow people as they goe afoote, and overturne abundance of trees with the rootes upward, which many times doe great harme. In the Winter season it never rayneth there, but often in Sommer, yet so litle that it scarcely moistens the Earth, & yet notwithstanding it

Fertility.

is reported to be a fruitfull Countrie, having good store of Wheate, Rice and suchlike Fruits, and that they haue abundance of Silkes, Ginger, Cynamon, Pepper, Cloues, Rheubarbe & Sugar, likewise Muske & pytch, yea in some places Mines of Gold & Silver. There is litle Wine made in this Countrie, and none at all in the whole Region of *Catay*. They haue a kind of a black stone like a Coale, which they digg out of hills, whereof they make good fyring, which they use for want of wood. Moreover, they haue abundance of Cattel, Goats, Deere & Swyne, and an incredible number of Horses and Mares. Wee read in the Tartarian letters, that the Emperour of *Tartaria* keeps ten thousand snow-white Mares, of whose milke he drinketh, and that he keeps besides 20000. Huntsmen, & 10000. Faulconers, so that this Countrie is full of Phesants, Partriges, Cranes and diverse other fowle.

Wee read that in that part of this Countrie, where the *Zavolhenses* inhabit, they haue a kinde of a seede much like the seede of a pompion, but lesse and longer, which if it be sett in the ground beareth a plant, which they call *Bonaretz*, which is as much to say as a *Lambe*, for it groweth up in the shape of a Lambe, almost three foote high, with feete, eares and head, except hornes in all proportion like a Lambe, & in stead of hornes a kind of thick haire like a horne, being covered over with a thinne skinne, whereof the Natiues make capps, and cover their heades. It is reported also, that the inward part of this plant hath flesh like a crabb, and being prickt will bleede, that it is delicate meate, & that the roote thereof springeth out of the Earth, as high as the Navell: but this is more marvellous that it liveth like a Lambe in a fatt pasture and as long as there groweth good store of herbes about it; but they failing, it pines and consumes away. They say it happens not by alteration of the season, but if one cutts or takes away purposely the herbes from about it, and which is more strange, many Wolues and other ravenous Beasts desires to come unto it.

A strang plant called a Lambe.

In the citty of *Quelinfu* there are Hennes, which in stead of feathers haue haire upon them like black Catts, and lay good eggs.

The Prince & gouvernement.

The first *Tartarian* Emperour, which obtained this Kingdome, & instituted first good Lawes & Statutes was *Cingis*, otherwise called by some *Cinchius*, *Zingis* or *Changius*, who liued about the yeare of our Lord 1202. and was made King or *Cham*, of the *Tartars*; he subdued *Tenduch* and *Cathaia*, changing the name of *Scythians* and *Scythia* to *Tartarians* and *Tartaria*. Before his gouvernment, the *Tartars* liued a sauvage & a brutish life, without any good manners, Lawes or Civility, & conversed with the Scythians, who kept heards of Cattel, having noe reputation amonge them, nor any other nation, paying tribute for themselues and their Beasts. From this *Changius* all the succeeding Princes of this Empire fetch their offsprings & pedegree. He with an incredible expedition, in a short time enlarged his Dominions from *China* & the maine Ocean unto the *Caspian* Sea.

2. *Iocuchan Cham* his Sonne succeeded him. In his time the name of *Tartar* was first knowne in Europe Anno 1212. In which yeare they droue the *Pelesockie* from the banks of the *Euxine* Sea. By his Captaine *Bathu* or *Rhode*, he subdued *Muscovia*, planted his *Tartars* in *Taurica Chersonesus*, wasted *Hungarie*, *Bosnia*, *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, and by his other Captaines tooke *Persia* from the Turkes.

3. *Zaincham*, *Bathu* or *Barcham*, he ruined the Turkes Kingdome of *Damascus* & *Asia* the Lesse. He also spoyled *Russia*, *Polonia*, *Silesia*, *Moravia* and *Hungaria*.

The great Cham.

4. His Sonne *Tamer Cutlu*, *Tamir Cham* or *Tamirlains* a great Tyrant, but withall an excellent Souldier. It is thought that he subdued more Provinces in his life time, then all the *Romans* had done in 800. yeares, at what time their Monarchie was at the heigth: for he wasted all *Asia*, overran *Egypt*, & subdued *Bajazeth* the Turkish Emperour, and chaining him in goulden fetters, carryed him in a Basket through *Asia*.

5. *Tamir Czar* succeeded *Tamirlains*, who fighting courageously in a Battle against the *Crosiers* of *Prussia*, was slaine by the sword, as it is reported.


EUROPÆ PARS
MARE SEPTRI ONALE
NOVA ZEMBLA
Condora
PERMIA
Ustiug
Vachin
MOSCOVIA
CRIMEA
Precopen ſes Tartari
Relane
Ceremi ſelowgo vai
Caſanc
NAGAIA Tartaro. Horda
ESACHADAI R.
TUMEN
Sibier
JUGHORIA
PEROSITAS
PONTI EUXINI PARS
CHIRKASSI
Petigorſki
Stara GEORGURIA
ARMENIA
KALMUCKI TARI
NAGAIA Tartarorũ Horda
Kalmucki Tartari
Ziebierairorum Horda
MARE DE SALA vel de BACHU, Ruthenis Chualenſke more
SAGATAI Tart.
Eillach R.
SERVAN
OCRAGE
Iarchem
ELSABAR
Bactriana
TAGALIS
Tartari imago.
Samogedi imago.
Iodocus Hondius lectori ſalutem
In hac Tartariæ deſcriptione omnem adhibuimus diligentiam ut regiones nuper ab Anglis vel à Belgis aliſve detectæ ſuo quæq; loco haberentur, quamvis mihi ipſi non ſatisfecerim, quis enim vaſtum illud et incognitũ regnum verè deſcribet? at ut poſſumus dum ut volumus non licet. uſq; dum melius quoddam
Milliaria Germanica communia
15 30 45 60 75 90 105
50 60 70 80 90 100 110
40 30
90 100 110

TARTARIA

Barzu Campestria

Ung qui Gog nonnullis dicitur

Jenduc Regnum in qu Christiani reperiuntur anno 1290.

Sumongul qui MAGOG Arnoldi

CARLI.

Cathaia

Belgian desertum

Cambalu R.

Cavona

COLMAK

ANNIBI Natio rum terra loā ni de Planocarpini

SCYTHIA EXTRA IMAUM MONTEM

Annibus lacus

Camul

Campion cujus insulæ partim sunt Christiani

Gauzis

Hoyam

Succur

Quicui

Chinchinlas

Sachian

Desertum Davisaval

Turfan

Chialis

Cuthis

LOP DESERT.

Cara Kithay id est Nigra Cathaio

Pingle

PEIM

Peim

Cotam

TASKENT

COTAM

BELOR

DESERTUM MUX

Lacus Cinciuhay

BRAMAS

Canlasui

Medius Meridianus est 120. reliqui ad hunc inclinantur (ad circulū maxi.) pro ratione 40. et 70. Parallelorum.

CHI

NÆ REG:

NI PARS

SANCII

CORE INS.

Xuntien

Quinsay id est civitas quæ nec Chinæ hic finem habet.

Tauxan

Tiaba promontrium

Mare Congelatum Tartaricum

Mare id est Tranquillum

Mare Rubrum

AMERICAE PARS

MARIS PACIFICI PARS

C. de Fortuna

ANIAN FRETUM

Tartar fluvius

Tartar

Tenduc

Zaiton

Xanadu

Cambalu

Tenduc Regnum in qu Christiani reperiuntur anno 1290.

Unchiam castrum contra irruptiones Tartarorum

Tenduc

Cathaia

Belgian desertum

Cambalu R.

Cavona

Colmak

Annibus lacus

Scythia extra Imaum montem

Camul

Desertum Davisaval

Cara Kithay id est Nigra Cathaio

Peim

Taskent

Cotam

Belor

Desertum Mux

Lacus Cinciuhay

Bramas

Sancii

Chi

Næ reg:

Ni pars

Core ins.

Xuntien

Tauxan

Tiaba promontrium

Mare Congelatum Tartaricum

Mare id est Tranquillum

Mare Rubrum

America pars

Maris Pacifici pars

C. de Fortuna

Anian fretum

Tartaria

The 6. Emperour vvas *Macmet Ccar*, the Sonne of *Temir Ccar*.

The 7. vvas *Armet Ccar*. he begott *Sziachmet* the Eight &c. *Paulus Venetus* and *Haiton Armenius* haue ſpoken of the *Tartarian* Proceeding: vvhat King haue ſince raigned, vve cannot learne, nor vvhat memorable acts haue bene done among them.

The Tartarian Ceremonie in Crovvning their Cham.

This Gouvernment is Tyrannicall, the *Great Cham* being Lord of all; & in his tongue, beſides vvhich they haue almoſt no lavves, conſiſting the povver of life and death. He is called by the ſimple vulgar, *The Shadovv of Spirits, and Sonne of the immortall God*: and by himſelfe is reputed to be the *Monarch* of the World. For this cauſe every day aſſoone as he hath dined, he cauſeth his trumpets to be ſounded by that ſigne, giving leaue to the other Kings and Princes of the Earth to goe to dinner. A fine dreame of univerſall Monarchie. At the death of the *Cham*, the ſeuen chiefe Princes aſſemble to crovvne his Sonne, vvhome they place on a black courſe cloth, telling him if he raigne vvell heauen ſhalbe his revvard; if ill, he ſhall not haue ſo much as a corner of that black cloath to reſt his body on: then they putt the Crovvne upon his head, and kiſſing his feete ſvveare unto him fealty and homage. And at the funerall of theſe great Monarchs they uſe to kill ſome of his guard Souldiers, vvhereof he hath 12000. in cõtinuall pay: ſaying unto thẽ; *Ite & Domino noſtro ſervite in alia vita. Paulus Venetus* reporteth, that at the obſequies of *Mango Cham*, no fevver than 10000. vvere ſlaine on this occaſion.

Diviſion.

Tartaria is divided into many Provinces and parts, as firſt *Litle Tartaria*, vvhich reacheth into *Europe*, & is ſhutt in and lieth betvveene *Boriſthenes* and *Tanais*, contayning *Taurica Cherſoneſus*, in vvhich the *Tartars Precopenſes* inhabite. 2. *Vaſt Tartaria* in vvhich are many Hords or Troupes of vulgar people vvhich fleete up & dovvne, and liue in tents made of Beaſts ſkinns, accounting it a great miſerie to ſtaye longer in a place, then the paſtures affords meate for their Cattel. 3. *Segathai*, vvhich is properly *Scythia*, and is ſhutt in *intra Montem Imaum* from the *Caſpian* Sea, extending to the South borders of the *Sophian* Empire. 4. *Cathaie*, and the Kingdome of *Tangut* (vvhich is Old *Scythia* beyond *Imaus*, & the Province of *Serica*) is alſo a part thereof. And 5. Old *Tartaria* unknovvne to Ptolomie. The Metropolis of all *Tartaria* is *Cambalu*, ſeated upon the river *Poliſanga*; the circuit vvhereof contayneth 28. miles. It hath 12. Gates, vvithout vvhich there are 12. Suburbes. It is a moſt famous and a rich Citty for commerce, eſpecially for precious Stones, Gould, Silver and Silkes. It is reported there is bought and ſold in it every day a thouſand cart loads or vvagons of Silks, and other rich commodities, vvhich are brought out of *China*. Beſides this there are alſo diverſe other braue Citties as *Samarcanda* founded by *Tamirlaine*: likevviſe *Canido* a famous mart-tovvne in the utmoſt confines of *Tartaria*, vvith diverſe others, vvhich for brevity I vvill paſſe over.

Citties & Tovvnes Cambalu.

Lakes.

In *Tartaria* there are many Lakes, vvhereof vvee vvill make mention of ſome of the principaleſt, becauſe it vvould be tvvo long to deſcribe them all. In the Province of *Caniclu* there is a Lake in vvhich they fiſhe abundance of Pearles, the value vvhereof undoubtedly vvould come dovvne, if every man vvere ſuffred to fiſhe in it, and to take as many as they liſted: for the preventing vvhereof, the great *Cham* hath forbidden all men upon paine of death (ſaving ſuch as haue his conſent) to fiſhe for any Pearles in this Lake. This Lake abounds alſo in Fiſhe. Likevviſe in the Province of *Caraim* there is an other Lake, vvhich is full of all kind of Fiſhe, vvhich is a 100. miles about.

Rivers.

This Regiõ is vvatered vvith many rivers, among the vvhich there is the huge river *Puliſachnus* many laden Ships ſayling up him, at laſt diſchargeth him ſelfe into the maine *Ocean*. They can make no bridge over the river *Caramora*, in regard of the great breath and depth thereof: this river diſburdeneth himſelf likevviſe into the *Ocean*. *Quiantu* is a mile and a halfe over, and is exceeding deepe and full of Fiſh. *Quiam* (as *Paulus Venetus* vvriteth) is held to be the greateſt river in the World; for in ſome places it is 10. 8. & ſome 6. miles broad, & from the head to the mouth thereof a hundred daies journey, beſides diverſe others vvhich vvee vvill paſſe over.

Publick Edifices.

Novv vve come to the publick buildings in this Countrie, vvhich are very many and ſumptuous. In the Cittie of *Canda* is that magnificent Palace of the *Great Cham Cublai*, adorned moſt richly vvith Marble & Gold. In the Citty of *Cambula* there is an other built vvith admirable ſkill and cunning, being 4. Italian miles about, built fourſquare, & every ſquare contayning a mile, having about it a ſtrong thick Wal ten paces high, the outſide being of a vvithiſh & reddiſh coulour, and betvveene theſe ſeverall Walls are Walkes, Gardens, Orchards, Fiſhponds, places for exerciſe, Parkes & Chaſe for game. Vpon all the foure corners of this Wall alſo there ſtands a great and faire Palace like a Caſtle, having alſo in the midſt of every ſide of the Wall foure other Palaces, vvhich make 8. in number. In theſe Palaces are kept and ſhut up all manner of Armes, engines & Inſtruments of vvarre, Ordinance, Bovves, Arrovves, Quivers, Sparrs, Bitts, Lances, Polaxes, Whips and diverſe other neceſſaries belonging to vvarre: every Palace being as an Arſenall furniſhed vvith them. In the midſt of the inner Court, ſtands the Kings Palace, vvhere he keepes his reſidence. This Palace hath vvithin noe chambers or ſellers, the floure thereof being ten palmes higher then the ground vvithout, the roofe is very high and painted. The Walls of all the halls and roomes are gilded vvith Gould and Silver; in every Roome there are curious Pictures, and many repreſentation of memorable Battles of vvarre, ſo liuely ſett out in colours, that they gliſter like Gold.

Policie & manner of living.

The *Great Cham* hath under him 12. Barons, vvho are appointed to gouverne foure & thirtie Provinces; their office is to place Gouvernours over every Province, and to provide the Kings Hoaſts, vvhere they encampe vvith all neceſſarie proviſions, vvhat reſolutions they take, they firſt make them knovvne unto the King, vvho by his authority ratifies & confirms them. Malefactours are puniſhed by the *Tartarians* in this manner: If any of them commits any ſmall theft or fellonie, not vvorthy of death, he is then beaten ſeuen times vvith a cudgill, having giuen him ſometimes 17. 27. or 47. blovves, yea ſomevvhiles a hundred according as his offence deſerves, and ſometimes they giue him ten blovves over, ſo that diverſe of them dye of them. If any man ſteales a horſe, or any thing that deſerues death; he is runne through the bovvells of his body vvith a ſvvord: if he vvill redeeme his life and come free, he muſt then reſtore the vvorth of that he hath ſtolen ninefould. A man in *Cambalu*, taking a paile of milke from a vvomans head, and beginning to drinke thereof vvas upon the vvomans outcry apprehended, and preſently cutt inſunder vvith a ſvvord: in ſo much that the blood and the milke came out togẽther. The next capitall Crimes to theſe are Lying and Adulterie, ſo that according to the firſt lavves of *Cingis*, both man and vvoman are puniſhed vvith death.

The Tartarians ſeverc Inſticiers.

An Exemple.

The Solemnities of their marriages.

The Solemnities of their marriages are thus related by *M. Heylin*. Their vvives they ſee not till they are married, but hearing a good report of the yonge maid, ſolicite her Father for her. If he yeeld, then they meete at the Chancell of the Church in vvhich there is a partition, the man & his frends ſtanding on the one ſide, and the vvoman and her frends ſtanding on the other. When they are met, the *Caſiſe* or Churchman biddeth the yonge man put his hand through a hole in the partition, & take his vvife by the hand, vvhich he doth. Then cometh the mother of the yonge vvoman, and vvith a ſharpe-pointed inſtrument pricketh the nevv married mans hand. If vvhen he feeleth the ſmart, he letteth his vvives hand goe, they take it for a ſigne that he vvill not loue her; but if he hold her faſt, and vvring her by the hand, till ſhe cry, then he is counted a loving man, and her frends are glad that they beſtoued her on him. After the marriage is conſumate, if a male-child de borne unto them, the Father looſeth his ovvne name, and is called by that name of his eldeſt Sonne: as if the Fathers name be *Moſes*, and the Sonns name *Ioſeph*, the Father is no more called *Moſes*, but *Aben Ioſeph*, that is, the Father of *Ioſeph*: ſo highly doe they reverence marriage, & the fruit thereof, poſterity.

The *Tartars* divide themſelues & dvvell in *Hordes* or *Troopes*, & as they are of diverſe Provinces, farre remote one frõ an other: ſo haue they alſo diverſe manners and cuſtomes among them.

The people are very vvarlike, ſtrong in matters of action, feareleſſe of the greateſt dangers, and patient of labour & vvant. They are of a meane & thick ſtature, fatt & broad fac'd, ſquint and hollovv eyed, ſharpe ſighted, vveare their beards thinne, others are balde & bare vvithout haire. And as *Mr. Heylin* ſaith, they are of a good vvitt, dreſſe themſelues gorgeouſly, and fare on occaſions ſumptuouſly. Thoſe of *Cathaie* are the moſt honorable people of the *Tartars* indifferently civill, lovers of Arts both mechanicall & civill, having many Aſtrologers, or rather Fortune-tellers among them. Their Horſemen vvhen they are ſent upon any expedition, if they be hungrie or haue thirſt, they open a vaine of the horſe, vvhereupon they ride and drinke of his blood. The vvoman of *Caraian* uſe to gild their teeth.

Many of them haue no houſes; but in ſtead of them dvvell in *Carts*, and becauſe they haue no ſetled abode, but fleete up and dovvne continually here and there like ſvvarmes, they take the ſtarres eſpecially the *Pole Artick* for their Beacons & Guide, never ſtaying long in one place. Money is not in uſe amonge them, but they exchange and batter vvares for vvares. They ſay they are *Iſmaeliites*, and vvil be accounted ſuch.

Religion.

This people heretofore vvere converted by *S. Andrevv*, and long continued Chriſtians, though infected vvith the opinion of *Neſtorius*, vvhoſe ſect at this day is ſpred all over the Eaſt: but in the yeare 1246. they receiued *Mahumetiſme*.

Dyet.

The *Tartarians* uſe groſſe dyet, eſpecially meate, vvhich they eate, either ravv or halfe enough: they feede much upon milke and cheeſe. They abſtaine from eating of Svvines fleſhe, but drinke Mares milke, vvhich though they prepare in ſuch a manner, as if it ſeemed to be vvhite Wine; yet it is very fulſome. They are very naſtie in their dyet, uſing neither table clothes, napkins, nor tovvells, neither vvaſhe they their hands, faces, bodies or cloathes. They drinke vvater, milke, and Beare brued vvith Roſſin.

Marchandiſes.

The Marchandiſes vvhich are ſent out of *Tartaria*, are Rice, Graine, Wool, Silkes, Hempe, Rhevvbarbe, Muſke, excellent Chamlets, Pearle: and from Tebeth, abundance of Corrall, ſo that it ſcorneth to giue precedencie to any of the flouriſhing Provinces of *Europe*.

The deſcription of the mighty Kingdome OF CHINA.

The Countrie & the ſeveral names.

THE moſt large & moſt mightie *Kingdome of China*, is the ſame Countrie, which Marke Paul nameth *Mangi*: the Natives *Tarne*: according to *Magin*, & our Mercator, or as the Authour of the Hiſtorie of China ſaith *Taybinco*; They call them ſelves *Tangiu*. Ptolomie calleth them, as Ortelius beleeveth, & as their neighbours ſay *Catayans*: but Mercator approveth beſt of the name of *Sines*. All this Countrie lyeth upon the Eaſterne Ocean, and is thought to be the furtheſt Countrie towards the riſing of the Sunne. It boundeth Eaſtward upon the Ocean ſea, and a litle further upon the Ile of Corea, and then upon the Iles of *Iapon*. Southward, partly upon the Ocean, and partly upon the Kingdome of *Cauchinchina*. Weſtward, upon the *Brachmans*, and a part of *Tartaria*. Northward, onely upon Tartaria, frō whome they are ſeparated by Mountaines, & a very long wall. So that the compaſſe of this wall, and the Mountaines are counted to be five hundred thowſand paces. The Hiſtories of *China* report, that this wall was made two hundred yeeres agoe by King *Trinſo*, after he had delivered his people out of the hands of the Tartarians, who had bin maſter of them 93 yeeres. Nowe this Kingdome reacheth almoſt from the Tropick of *Cancer*, unto the 53 degree of latitude, and containeth in length all the Meridians, compriſed betweene the 130, and the 160 degree. The aire and Soile is ſo temperate, that by the Induſtrie of men, it becometh fruitfull for all things. For the Inhabitants there, are not given to Idleneſſe, but are uſed to labour, and cannot endure a Lazie life. Whence it commeth to paſſe, that there is noe peece of ground in theſe parts, but yeeldeth ſomething upon the hard and dry lands, though they be ſtonie: yet they ſowe Corne, as Barlie, Peaſe and Oates. In the moiſt grounds, plaines and marſhes, they ſowe Rice, whereof they have 4 harveſts in a yeere. The hills and Mountaines are full of Pine-trees, betweene which they ſowe Panick or pulſe, ſo that there is not a place, which yeeldeth not ſome profit. In everie place they have Gardens full of Roſes and other flowers, with great varietie of fruits. Flaxe groweth there in abundance. There are a great nūber of woods, & Mulberie trees for the nouriſhing of Silk-wormes. Beſides all theſe, they have good ſtore of gould, ſilver, copper, Iron and other mettails, precious ſtones and Gemms, as Pearles of all ſorts, Sugar, Muſke, Rhubarbe, but that which is moſt excellent, is that which is brought unto us through Perſia, becauſe the ſea doth much diminiſh the vertue thereof. It beareth alſo a wood moſt ſouveraigne in Phyſick, called by thoſe of China *Lapala*, with us *Radix China*, or the *China root*, which is uſed much through all *India* againſt Apoſtumes, Palſies, & the French diſeaſe. It hath a hard root, heavie, and of a whitiſh coulour. There are infinite Herds of Cattaile in the meddowes, paſtures, & upon the Mountaines. The Foreſts and woods are full of Wild-boores, Foxes, Hares, Deere, Connies, Martins, Sables and diverſe other Beaſts, whoſe skinns make excellent Furrs. There is very pleaſant hunting, hawking and fowling. There are great ſtore of fowle, eſpecially of waterfoule, whereof there are ſuch abundance, and principally of Ducks, that in one of their leaſt Townes called *Canton*, they devoure in one day 10 or 12 thouſand. And though the Countrie of it ſelfe is very firtill: yet the Inhabitāts thereof help it greatly by their Art and Labour. In the Springtime, they cover under Dung 2 or 3 thowſand eggs, by the heate whereof, in time, there are hatched young ducklings: & in Winter they doe the like without dung, by laying them in a Baſkett of Flaggs, under which they keepe a litle fire, ſo that in time there are hatched ducklings in the ſame māner as before. All this large Countrie obeyeth one Monarch, whome they call *Lord of the World and Sonne of God*. *Anthonie Pigiafetta* calleth the King of China, the mightieſt of the World, and ſaith, that his Royall palace is fortifyed with 7 walls, and rounded in ſuch a ſort, that within the ſpace of the one wall to the other, they make lodge 10 thowſand ſouldiers, which have the ordinarie gard before the Kings palace. And that he hath commanded over 17 Roytelets or petty Kings, that he keepeth 10 thowſand Elephants, and as manie Archers. He hath in his ſervice 948350 horſemen, and 584650 foote, which at leaſt are under his oath. Theſe are the ordinarie garniſon of his Kingdome. He keepeth his Court at *Paquin*, which is a Cyty lying towards Tartaria. He never goeth out of it, but in the time of warre. His predeceſſours dwelt in the City of *Manquin* in memorie, and honour whereof they keepe a table of Gould. There is almoſt cōtinuall warrs betweene the Chinaes & the Tartars. The Tartars excell them in force, the Chinaes in craft and ſubtiltie: In ſuch ſort, that they are often vanquiſhed by the ſtrength of the Tartars, & they likewiſe overcome the Scythians many times by their frauds and wiles. This Kingdome is divided into 15 Provinces, whereof 6 of them are the Maritimate as *Cantam*, *Foquiem*, *Chiquem*, *Xantora*, *Naqui* & *Quioci*: and 9 Mediterranean to wit, *Quichin*, *Iuana*, *Quancy*, *Suinan*, *Fuguan*, *Canſij*, *Xancy*, *Hoanm* & *Sancy*. They have 240 famous Cities, the names whereof end all in *Fu* which ſignifyeth a City, as *Cantonfu*, *Panquinfu*: The Townes whereof the number is great end in *Chen*. The Bourroughs are infinite and populous, by reaſon of their continuall manuring. Almoſt all their Townes are ſituated by a rivers ſide, which is navigable, encōpaſſed with moates and deepe ditches, girt about with walls made of Free ſtone from the lower to the upper part, and upon the tops they are layd with bricks made of the ſame matter, as ther porcellaine diſhes, & ſo cunningly cimented together, that in a ſhort time, they become ſo hard, that they cānot breake or looſen them with pickaxſes or hammers. Some of theſe walls are ſo broade on the topp, that 4 or 6 men may march in frount upon them. Upon theſe walls there are high turrets and Forts a prettie diſtance one from an other, which are ſeene a great way off. The circuit of *Cantō*, whereof we ſpake, is 12000 paces & more. It is one of the greateſt places for traffick in all the Eaſt. There arrives often 500 marchants ſhips at a time. There is great ſtore of kopper, Allum, Cynamon, Muske, Rhubarbe, Swords & Silver. Some what neere unto this City the Ieſuits have Churches. *Quinſay* deſerveth rather the name of a Kingdome, then of a City: the circuit of it is a 100 miles. This payeth greater tribute to the Prince for Salt and Spiceries, then the King of Perſia received heretofore for all his tribute of Babylon It is ſituated upon a Lake of freſh water, and hath 12000 bridges in it, whereof ſome of thē have ſuch high Arches, that the ſhips may paſſe under them with their maſt upright, & with full ſailes.

Temperature.

Fertility.

The ſite.

The Government.

Townes.

Marchādiſes.

CHINA

TARTARIÆ PARS.

INDIÆ INTRA GANGEM

PARS EXTRA GANGEM

Golfo de BENGALA *olim* *Sinus Gangeticus*

REGNU. BRAMAS

REGNU. PEGU

REGNU. CHIAMPA

REGNU. SIAM

REGNU. CAMBOIA

REGNU. LAOS

REGNU. CORAT

REGNU. QVICHEV

REGNU. QVANCII SUPERIOR

REGNU. QVANCII

REGNU. COCHINCHINA

REGNU. CAMBALUC

REGNU. CHAMPECHEV

REGNU. CHAMPECHEU

REGNU. CHAMPECHEU

REGNU. CHAMPECHEU

150 SEPTEN, TRIO 160 170 180 190

ANIAN FRET

AME RIKI CÆ

C. de Fortuna

Auvondo Isla.

Harum Regionum indi genæ, nuper Cæterorum per bordas id est barrotin. in brevem hanc navem, cavatæ nullas habentes.

Costa de los Barbudos

PARS

Costa Brava. Alvarado

Nangij genus ex Insula Japonia veliis ex arundine contextis lignisq; anchoris.

Iapanes de magno numero liberorum quos ex uxoribus suscipiunt paucos educare, scribuntur. Cæteros inter fratres absumere, deterritos vel inopia vel educationis molestia.

Ita Japones homines sacrilegos crucifigunt crux constat quatuor lignis, clavis non utuntur. sed manus pedesq; alligant plerunq; funibus. deinde cum ex crucis erectis lanceam adigit in latus dextrum. crucifixi. ita Christianos aliquot mortis dederunt fidei causa.

OVINCH.

Touchco

Quinchio

Xantan

C. Papua

Chinsan

Cuchoxan

Chimansu

C. Tasimbu

C. Pamunbu

TON

C. Samton

XAN

Pochio

Sibio

NANQVII

Tartabo

Lubium

Maluru

Tuchio

CHE

Quamo C.

Anchrou

QVI

Holepadu

Chiambuchiu

AM

Chiambiu

Figuru

Sachio

Anchrou

Buchio

CAN

TAM

Quali iut

Chiuchiu

Leuo

Sua

Chiuchiu

Mare

DE NANQUIN

Corea I. Sulcium Cath. Japonensibus cognita

dicitur, quæ an sit insula an pars continentis nondum

Conjici habetur, quidam sunt qui existimant hanc esse

illam quam

Vuoqua

Bacsa

Sando

Sisima

Pera

Villoru

Tiguna

Nasuma

Mangasaqui

Firanna

Corij

Figen

Ilhas dos ladrones

Osuma

Gisuma

Kerbi longima

Odos Cestros

CHINENSIS

OCEANUS

Pinzeuma

Pinzilla Chapos

Jumbaia

Higuchen

I. do Fogo

Lequio grande

Dos Reis magos

I. Fermosa

Lequio menor

Baborones

C. de Regno

I. LU

Ilocos

CO

Marco Hermoso

Puntadas

Aurum tryste

G. de Matalahambre

Pendon

Mindalo

I. das berma: uas

Malacinga

Bauca

Gingi

Pingen

Gingan

Pingen

Milliaria Germanica: 15 | 10 | 45 | 60 | 75

Leucæ Hispanicæ: 17½ | 35 | 52½ | 70 | 87½

Medius Meridianus est 155. reliqui ad hunc inclinantur pro ratione 15 & 58. Parallelorum.

ORIENS

30

20

MERIDIES 160 170 180

ſailes. The pleaſantneſſe of this place is memorable, by reaſon whereof ſome call it *the City of Heaven*, for the word *Quinſay* ſignifyeth ſo much. It were an endleſſe matter for him, that would deſcribe every thing. Among the pleaſant Lakes, which are here, that in the Province of *Sancij* is remarkeable, where there hapned an mundatiõ anno 1557, by which there was 7 townes drowned, beſides Bourroughs, villages & agreat number of people, none eſcaping but a yong child, which was ſaved upon the bodie of a tree. The rivers and ſeas here are full of fiſhe. All that part of this Countrie which is maritimate, is noe leſſe inhabited in ſhiping, than in howſes, for ſome of them never come out of their ſhips, but betake themſelves to fiſhing & fouling, whereupon they live. They have a mãner of fiſhing remarkable in the townes ſituated upon the rivers. They keepe in Cages a great number of Cormorants, called in Spaniſh Sea-Ravens, which they carry in their boats, and binde a ſtring about their necks ſomewhat looſe, ſo that they may ſwallow a fiſhe, but not putt it downe. This done they let theſe Cormorants goe ſo tyed, and then they dive after a ſtraing mãner unto the bottome of the ponds and ditches, and having takẽ a fiſhe, they come againe to that place where they were lett looſe, and then they take the pray from it, or they vomit it up. Among the publick workes the Gates of the Cities are exceeding faire. Their ſtreets are made as even as a line, & ſo large and ſpacious, that 10 or 15 may eaſely paſſe one by an other, diſtinguiſhed one from an other by great, & faire arches of poliſhed ſtone adorned magnificẽtly, which the Gouvernours make with diverſe inſcriptions, before they depart out of their Cities, when the time is expired, which the King hath preſcribed them. Some Portugalls report, they ſawe in the Citie of *Fuchco* a towre founded upon 40 pillars all of marble 40 palmes high, according to Architect meaſure, & 12 in breadth: the workemanſhip was ſo great & of ſo rare a bewtie that it ſurpaſſeth, & putts downe all the ſuperbe buildings of Europe. They have moſt ſumptuous Temples, aſwell in their townes as in the fields. The King hath under him a Governour, as a Lieutenant, whome they name *Tutan*, who is Iudge of all the controverſies in the Kingdome, & adminiſters ſevere Iuſtice. Theeves & Murderers are cõmitted to perpetuall priſon, untill they dye of hunger and cold, or with the ſtripes of a whip: for whenſoever they are condemned to death (which cõmonly is done by whiping) yet never the leſſe the execution thereof is deferred ſo long, till the moſt part of the cõdemned dye in priſon. In every Towne there are ſuch a number of Malefactours, that in *Cãton* alone there are oftentimes more then 15000. Theeverie among them is accounted the moſt odious crime, and Theeves are puniſhed with moſt cruell ſcourgings, they whip them in this manner, firſt they make the Malefactour to bowe downeward, & bind his hãds behind him, & then they laſhe him upon his thighes, & the calves of his leggs, with a whip, or a ſcourge made of a Cane, or of a reede, whereof the laſhe is ſo violent, that it fetches blood at the firſt blowe, & the ſecond, taketh his ſtrength from him, that he is not able to ſtand upon his feete. Every hang-man is to whipe his legg, which they doe with ſuch violence, they many of them dye upon the 50 or 60 blowe: for all their nerfs, ſynowes and muſcles are torne and rent in peeces. And the Portugals affirme, there is not a yeere that paſſeth, but there dies more then 2000 of them. This ſcourge is 5 fingers broad, & one in thickneſſe which they dip into water to ſupple it and to make it ſtiff.

Rivers.

Their manners.

Their men may marrie many wives, whereof one of them keeps his howſe, and the others are elſwhere. They have noe ſtewes within their Cities, but the whores are bound to live in the ſuburbs. They hold their marriages at the new moones, and moſt of all in the month of March, which is the firſt day of the yeere, in which they keepe their feaſts with great preparation & Solemnity. Their Feaſt laſts manie dayes with inſtruments of muſicke and gamings. The Chinaes for the moſt part have broad viſages, ſmall eyes, flatt & crooked noſes, noe beards, but a fewe thinne hairs on both ſides of their chinns. True it is, that ſome of them have broad eyes a good beard, & have a faire countenance, but the number of them is few. They have a like coulour as thoſe of Europe, but thoſe, which dwell about *Canto* are more browne & blackish. They ſeldome, or never goe out of their Countrie, and doe not willingly entertaine any ſtraingers in their Countrie, unleſſe, they have the Kings leave and letters. They are naturally inclined to feaſtings, and drinkings in noe leſſe manner then the Germans and Netherlanders. For their religion, they beleeve that all things created and inferiour with the Government of them, depend upon the ſuperiour & of heaven, which they think to be the *Soveraigne God*, and marke him with the firſt character of their Alphabet. They worship the Sunne, the Moone, the Starrs and the Devill himſelfe to the end, as they ſay, that he may doe them noe harme, & paint him out in the ſame shape, as they doe in Europe. They have two ſorts of Prieſts, the one are cloathed in white, with their heads shavẽ, and live in cõmon as the Moncks doe here. The others weare black cloaths, and long haire, and have their dwellings a part, as our Prieſts doe here. Neither of them muſt marrie, but in the meane time live a luxurious and a villanous life. In every mechanick art, and manifacture they are ſo exceeding skillfull and cunning, that their wockemanship ſeemeth rather to be made by nature, then by the hãd of man. The Arts of printing, and making of ordnance are ſo ancient, and have bin in uſe with them ſo long, that they knowe not the Authours of them. In writing and printing, they doe not as wee doe, in reading their lines from the left hand towards the right, nor according to the manner of the Hebrewes, which doe the contrarie: but they draw their lines from the top of the page downeward to the bottome. Their letters are neither vowells, nor conſonants wherewith they forme, their words, but every letter maketh a word: the firſt betokeneth God, the others ſomething elſe, for which they have more then 15000 marks: and yet never the leſſe underſtand one an other, not like unto the *Hieroglyphicks* of the Egyptians, which were but pictures & ſimilitudes of things, which they would expreſſe, but after the manner of characters. They uſe alſo carvings, & are great Painters & drawers, of leaves flowers birds and beaſts, as ye may ſee in the bedds, hangings & tables, which are brought out of the Kingdome. The Portugalls report many ſtraynge things of the ſubtilitie of their ſpirits, among the reſt, which is moſt to be wondred at, they have wind-chariots or wagens with ſailes and knowe how to ſteere and governe them with ſuch dexteritie, that in a short time they can carrie themſelves where they pleaſe. Their poterie is cleare, neate, and whiter then ſnow, which wee hold in ſuch great eſteeme under the name of Porcelaine, ought not to be forgott. It is made as they ſay in this manner, they mingle and mix or breake in peeces certaine ſea-shells with the yolkes of Eggs, adding unto them ſome other ingrediens, which they knead, and lay in lumps, and burie in the ground, where they lett it lye and ſoften for 80 or 100 yeers, and leave it as a rich treaſure to their Inheritours, which they make uſe of as bequeathed to thẽ by their Fathers & Grand-fathers, & keepe this ancient cuſtome to emplaiſter as much new, as they take up of the old. The fashion, and manner of their dyet is delicate; not much unlike thoſe of France & Germanie. They dreſſe their meate well and make curious bancketts. They ſit at a table as they doe in Europe, upon ſtooles or formes, and not upon the ground as the other people of Aſia doe. And though the Chinaes have great abundance of Fowle, of Venaiſon & both Shell, and ſcale fiſhe, yea moſt daintie meates; yet the meate which they eſteeme moſt of all, is ſwines fleshe or porck. They uſe pincers, or forks of gould and ſilver to take up their meate. The rich and wealthie men, cloath themſelves in ſilke of divers coulours, the meaner ſort in black cotton, & in linnen cloth, for they have not the knowledg to make wollen cloth among thẽ. Their men weare longe haire, as our wemen doe here, and binde them together upon the crowne of their heads, tying and faſtning them together with a ſilver button. Their women adorne themſelves with gould and precious ſtones. Their greateſt trading is in Spiceries, but chiefly in ſilks. For they bring from *Malacca*, *Bengala* and other places Pepper, Cloues, Safran, Nut muſcades, Caſſia & other kind of Spiceries, which yeelds them great profit. But their chiefeſt trading is in webbs of ſilke. For *Iohn Barrius* writeth in his *Decades* of Aſia, that certaine Portugalls have noted, that out of the Citie of *Nimpo*, which others call *Liampo*, there hath bin brought in the ſpace of 3 monthes 160 thowſand pounds of ſilke.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE ILAND OF IAPAN,

And the Leſſer Iles lying about it.

Name.

THis Iland is called by *Marcus Paulus Zipangrs:* in *Magnus* his opinion it was named *Chryſis*, & by *Mercator* held to be *Aurea Cherſoneſus:* but at this day it is commonly called *Iaponia* or *Iapan*. There are three principall Ilands as *Petrus Maffejus* witneſſeth, beſides ſome other ſmall ones betwixt, which a ſmall arme of the Sea flowing, ſeparateth one from another.

Deviſion.

The chiefe and greateſt Iland is called *Iapan*, and was divided into 53. Princedomes or Kingdomes, amonge which thoſe of *Meacum*, *Amaguncum* & *Tenze*, were the mightieſt.

The ſecond Iland is called *Ximo*, conſiſting of nine Kingdomes, whereof *Bungum* and *Figer* are the principaleſt.

The third Iland is *Xicoum*, and containeth foure Kingdomes or Provinces.

Lenght & breadth.

The length of this whole Iſland in ſome mens opinion is 600. miles, but the breadth is nothing anſwerable to the length, for in ſome places it is not aboue 30. yea in the broadeſt part but 90. miles over: how many it is in compaſſe is not certainely knowne. It lyeth Northward of the line from the 30. to the 38. degree.

Situation & bounds.

It is ſeated over againſt *Nova Hiſpania*, on the North ſide it hath the *Scbytians* and *Tartars*, with other unknowne ſauvage people, on the Weſt the *Chinois*, & on the South the vaſt *Ocean* beateth upon it. There borders upon it alſo ſome unknowne Countries.

Temperature.

The conſtitution of the aire in this Iland is wholeſome. This Countrie is ſubject to much colde and ſnowe, which makes it not very fruitfull.

Fertility.

In September they reape their Rice, and in ſome parts mowe their Wheate in May. They make their no bread as wee doe, but a certaine kinde of Dow like a haſtie pudding. The Inhabitants digg out of the bowells of the earth diverſe kinds of Mettalls, wherewith they allure forraine nations to come & trafficke with them, and as *Marcus Paulus Venetus* witneſſeth, this Countrie is ſo exceeding rich in golde, that the Kings Palaces are overlayd & covered with plate of Gould,

abundance of Gould.

in the ſame manner as ſome great mens houſes amongſt us are covered with Lead or Copper.

The Trees there (both ſuch as beare fruit, as others) are not much unlike ours. In many places there growes *Cedars*, exceeding tall and thick, whereof they make pillars for Churches, & long maſts for ſhipping. The *Iaponites* keepe in their Houſes, neither Sheepe, Swyne, Hennes, Geeſe, nor any uncleane thing. In their Paſtures they breed and feed whole heards of Cattell, and troupes of Horſes for ſervice. In their woods and Groues, there are diverſe kind of game, and wilde Beaſts, Deere, Harts, Hares, Connies, wilde Swyne, Wolues, &c. *Wilde Beaſts.*

There are alſo great ſtore of Phesants, Wild-Ducks, Stockdoues, Turtledoues & Wilde-hennes. *Fowle.*

All *Iapan* heretofore was ſubject to one Emperour (whoſe title or name was called the *Vo* or *Dair*) till that by a long and continued peace, having wallowed in the mire of luxurie and ſloth, grew into contempt, and was at laſt made away by his two principall Gouvernours of *Cubis*. The one of them afterward ambitious of gouvernment brought the other to his end. *The Princes Gouvernment.*

That King which now holdeth *Meacum* and the adjacent Countries (which tract beareth commonly the name of *Tenze*) with Caſtles & Armes, is accounted the greateſt & mightieſt of all: for (as *M'. Heylin* ſaith) the Kingdome of *Tenze* of it ſelfe, comprehendeth fiue other petty Realmes all lying about *Meacū*, & doth now Lord it over 50. of theſe ſmall Kingdomes: ſo that the King of *Tenze* writeth himſelue *Soveraigne Lord of Iapō*. Of late yeare the Tyrant *Nobununga* gott theſe places under his power: in his Throne ſucceeded *Faxiba*, one of the principall Lords of the Countrie, the Father of *Taicoſama* now living, who with his faction brought the ſaid Tyrant to his end, putting ſome of his Children to death, and baniſhing others: & that he might the better aſſure himſelfe of his new conqueſt, tranſported the vanquiſhed Kings from one Countrie to another, to the end that being removed out of their commaūnds, & placed among ſtrange ſubjects, they ſhould remaine weake, and without meanes to revolt gainſt him, a Politicke & a mercifull courſe. At this day the Monarch of all *Iaponia*, who raigneth over them is called *Taicoſama* or *Taico*. What the revenewes of this King are, wee cannot certainely tell, onely wee may geſſe them to be very great: in that he hath two millions of gold for the yearely rent of that Rice, which is gathered out of thoſe poſſeſſions, which he hath reſerved for his Demeanes.

The chiefe Cittie is *Meacum*, a very great towne, which was heretofore 21. miles about, but through the inteſtine warres is much decreaſed, yea almoſt to a third part. Here reſideth the ſupreame Magiſtrate conſiſting of a *Triumvirat*, or of three men. *Cities. Meacum.*

There is alſo *Oſſacaia*, a braue, mighty & a Free Citty, held for one of the richeſt in all the Orientall parts. Hither comes a great cōcourſe of Marchants, whereof the meaner ſort are accounted to be worth at the leaſt three thouſand pounds, but the richer ſort are men of an incredible wealth. *Oſſacaia.*

Bungum is ſeated in a very commodious place, and is the capitall Cittie of thoſe parts, wherein it lieth, having many Chriſtians in it. *Bungum.*

Corea Iudigenis Caoli Japonensibus Coralis
distat, qua an sit insula an pars continentis nondum constat
Insignes caedes sunt protectæ fluuræ, in bello sunt
strenui sed crudelis et barbari

Taucem
Corij
Ilhas dos Ladrones
Ponta dos ladrones
Cayoma
Firando
P. Bom de Dios
Xqui
Ogob
Omm
Mexuma
Cubi
S. Chus
Nanqu
Figen all:
Chesuyn
Tas
Bungo
Negato
Hiuma
Figenda
Hirado
Vaqua
FON
BVN
Chiuqo
GO
Firgo
Campecxi
Ma
Osumi
Tomaxum
Cumbo
Isla do Fogo
Lagoa grande
OCEANVS

Leuchai
XAN TON
Laichau
NANQVIN
CHIN
Suchin
Suetuen
Chandequio
Xi'an'
Anchoe
Olepeyo
Nimpo
Liampo
Uarela
Tiuncheu
Chapoli
Cumbor
Bizcho
Hiuncheu

Occidens

IAPONIÆ
Nova
DESCRIPTIO.

Septentrio.

Vuoqui
Bacasa
Sisime
Sando
Fogny
Inaba
Tango
Tagima
Argentil
fodina
Hizumi
Hnami
Suro
Aqui
Vigo
Mimasaca
Vacasa
Tambi
Hitachu
Canga
Hiachi
gen
Novi
Meaco
Vlluomy
Hiachu
Finda
Hiechigo
Rinaro
Hinga
Hoxe
Mino
Vlloari
Hizu
Suruunga
Ieromi
Cay
Mitsuquiri
Ximoccuge
Fitachi
Musaxi
Simotusa
Sagami
Ensuima
Nasima
Toy
Ilha dos
ladrones
Gisima
Vsuqui
Mino
Fango
Tenora
Minato
Sacay
Hyo
Samuquai
Tonsa
Aua
TONSA
C. das Cessoa
Figi
Fumay
Quanoceque
Osimi
Bungo
Chicugo
Firga
Cangaxu
ma
Bugi
Hizumi
Fartima
Frunoquny
Quinoxqui
Hiuga
Tosa
Aua
Tarasusa
Ava
Suma
Ocean
Meridies
Navigij genus ex Insula Japonia velis
ex arundine contextis ligatisq; anchoris
CHINENSIS
OCEANUS
Leuca Hispanica.
Milliaria Germanica.

Coia. *Coia* is sacred to a *Bonzi* or a *Prieſt*, which they tearme *Combadaſſi*. All their Princes are buried in this Citty, & if any of them be enterred in any other towne, yet they muſt ſend hither a tooth of them at the leaſt to be buried here: in ſuch reverence doe they hold this place.

Fianocanca. The Cittie of *Fianocanca* lieth 54. miles from *Meacum*, and in the dayes of the Tyrant *Nobunanga* was deſtroyed, and in the yeare 1596. was overthrowne with an Earthquake, and ſhortly after being rebuilt, a great part of it was burnt with fire.

Amangaſaqui. *Amangaſaqui* is a fine towne, lying fiue miles from the Sea over againſt *Sacai*, there are alſo many other gallant townes, as *Voſoquin*, *Funarium* and *Toſa*, which for brevity I will paſſe over.

Sea-Havēs. Here are alſo many commodious Havens, among which *Ochinaſamannus* is the chiefeſt, where there lies continually many ſhipping.

Mountaines & hils. Here are alſo many high and ſteepe Mountaines, among the reſt two of them are very famous; the one is nameleſſe, & ſendeth out continuall flames of fire, upon the top whereof the Devill appeares to ſome men, who with faſting and devotion haue for a long time afflicted themſelues, & ſhowes himſelf cloathed with a bright cloud. The other is called *Figenoiama* being exceeding high, & reacheth ſome miles aboue the cloudes.

Publicke buildings & workes. The ſumptuous buildings, Palaces, Monaſteries, &c. we will leaue to the relation of *Paulus Venetus*, being noe leſſe ſuperbe in their building at this day. *Taico* or *Taicoſama*, who gouvernes them at this preſent as a Monarch, built himſelf a Court, which is of a ſtrange and admirable ſtructure. It is hung about with a thouſand coſtly hangings & Tapiſtries, laced about with Damaſk, Veluet & Gold, and is built with moſt coſtly wood and timber, the inſide being overlayd with pure Gold. Before this Palace he hath erected an *Amphitheater*, where they act their Comedies. On the one ſide of it a pretty way from it, there ſtands two high towers, having three or foure chambers a peece in them. Their houſes are for the moſt part built with timber, in regard this Countrie is very ſubject to many Earthquakes, ſome againe are built with ſtone, and compact together after a fine and a neate manner.

Their Policie & Gouvernment. The Gouvernment of this Countrie (as is ſaid) conſiſteth in three men, which are eſteemed the chiefeſt in the Kingdome, and beare the greateſt ſway, and authority. The firſt they call *Zazo* their high Prieſt, who hath the adminiſtration over their Clergie. The ſecond is named *Voo*, & he hath the charge and diſpoſing of all places and dignities. The third they tearme *Cubacama*, & he hath the diſpoſing & managing of all affaires touching Peace and Warre.

The whole people are devided into fiue States or Degrees. The firſt degree are thoſe which haue the Gouvernment, & theſe they call *Tonos*, of theſe their be ſome of them that are of a higher Degree & Quality then the others, as are our Kings, Dukes, Marquiſes, Earles, Lords, &c. The ſecond Degree are the Spirituality, all theſe haue the haire of their heads and beards ſhaven cleane of, and never marrie; having many ſects amonge them, and though they be Spirituall yet ſome of theſe betake themſelues to the Warres, like the Knights of Rhoda, being all called by one common name *Bonzy*. The third Degree conſiſts of Cittizens, Burgeſſes & of the Gentrie. The fourth Degree are men of occupations, ſkilled in all manner of occupations, Handiecrafts and Manifactures: and the laſt Degree are the Huſbandmen and Peſants.

Malefactours of what State or condition ſoeuer they be, are for the leaſt crime or offence, either baniſhed, or putt to death, and are oftentimes at unawares runne through the body with a ſword. But in ſome places they ſett their murderers & pyrates upon Carts through their ſtreets to be mocked & laughed at by the people, and without the towne they naile them to a croſſe after the manner of the Iewes.

In their Religion they are great Idolaters and erre groſly. Their Miniſters and Teachers are the *Bonzy*, as wee haue mentioned before.

Their Gods. Amonge their Gods they call upon *Amida* & *Xaca*, whome they worſhip with great humility. They haue others which they name *Fotoques* from theſe they expect life Eternall; beſides theſe they haue their petty Gods, which they terme *Camis*, theſe they adore for the diſpoſing of their houſehold affaires, for health and riches, and for the procreating of Children.

Vniverſities. They haue alſo in ſome Citties Vniverſities, as at *Bandum*, which is ſaid to be an Vniverſity bigger then *Paris*. Here their *Bonzys* haue ſpeciall ceremonies, and proceede in learning. At *Bungum* is alſo a *Seminarie*, or Schoole of *Ieſuites*, where the *Iaponites* ſpeake Portugal, and the Europians learne the Iaponian language.

Printing in uſe among them. The art of Printing is alſo in uſe among them.

The manners of the Natives. The people for the moſt part are induſtrious, wittie, ingenious, docible & of a good memorie and underſtanding. Poverty is accounted noe ſhame amonge them: they haue in deteſtation chiding, brawling, theverie, vaine ſwearing and playing at Dice. To be tall, and a well proportioned bodie they like exceeding well; they are of a ſtrong conſtitution; till they are ſixtie yeares of age, they make good Souldiers: they lett their beards grow reaſonable longe: they pull their Childrens haire out of their foreheads with a paire of ſmall tangues or pincers. The vulgar ſort & the huſbandmen cutt halfe the haire of their head off, and the gentry almoſt all, leaving but a litle tuff of haire in their necks, which they hold as a ſhame, if any man touch it.

Their lodging. The Floures of their houſes are covered with matts, & are made in the faſhion of matraſſes, whereupon they lye, hauing onely a ſtone for a pillow under their heads: They eate upon their knees; leaning upon their thighes and ſitting upon their arſes, they are as punctuall and neate as the *Chinois*.

In eating of their meate they uſe two ſmall ſticks leaſt it ſhould fall on the ground, neither doe they waſhe their hands before dinner.

Before they goe to dinner, or ſupper they pull of their ſhoes, leaſt they ſhould foule their matts.

Their manners when they eate. The meaner ſort, eſpecially thoſe which dwell by the Sea Coaſt, eate Herbes, Rice and Fiſhe; but the richer know how to dreſſe daintie Cates & Diſhes. At every courſe their geſt haue a cleane table (but without either table cloath or napkins) made of Cedarboards, being about a hand bredth high from the ground.

Their Confitures and Banketting ſtuff they ſett upon their tables in the forme of a Piramide, gilding them over, and beſetting them round about with Cypreſſe ſprings and branches: they uſe alſo to gild the bills, and the leggs of their foule & birds, before they diſh then up.

The Portugals trading. The *Portugals* driue a great trade in theſe parts, for here they finde great ſtore of Pearle, which are round and thick, and of a reddiſh colour. They finde there alſo many precious ſtones, which with the abundance of Gould they haue, enriches this Countrie mightely.

The General Description OF EAST-INDIA.

Name. INDIA is the biggeſt, and nobleſt Countrie of all Aſia, & is ſo called from the river *Indus*, Ptolomie divideth this great Region into two parts, namely into *India intra Gangem*, and *India extra Gangem*. *India* beyond *Ganges* is called in the Holy Scripture *Hevila*, or as ſome write *Havilath*, or *Evilath*. *India* on this ſide *Ganges* is alſo called *Seria*, and by the Inhabitants *Macym*, or *Magin*, as Marius writeth. Likewiſe *Mangi* and *China*. *Ioannes Barrius* ſaith, that it is named alſo *Indaſtan*. *Pomponius* affirmeth, that *India* is of ſuch a large extent, and takes up ſuch a ſpace and tract, that one cannot ſaile along the ſea Coaſt in 60 daies, & nights.

Bounds. *Strabo* and *Plinie* bound *India* on the Weſt with the river *Indus* (which ſeparateth *Perſia* from *India*) on the North with mount *Taurus*, on the Eaſt with the Eaſterne Sea, and on the South with the *Indian* Ocean.

The extention. This Countrie (as *Mr. Heylin* ſaith) extendeth in length from *China* to *Perſia* 3600 miles, and ſtretcheth from *Taurus* to the Ocean: this being the biggeſt Countrie, comprehended under one name of any in the world, excepting *Tartaria*, & *China*. It is ſituate betweene the firſt and ſixth Climates, the longeſt day being in the South part of 12 howers onely; but in the North fiueteene howers and a halfe.

The Aire. *India* is a halthfull Countrie, being refreſhed with many ſweete weſterne windes; but is not everywhere of a like tẽperature, in regard of the greatneſſe thereof: for in ſome places, eſpecially neere vnto the line, it is extreme hott, and in other places very temperate; but towards the North cooler.

Fertility. This Countrie throughout ſurpaſſeth all the other parts of the world for a good ſituation, a temperate aire, a fatt and a fruitfull ſoile, having an other face, and countenance than other Countries: for here new ſtars doe riſe and ſett: it hath two Summers, beareth fruits twiſe a yeare, betweene which there blowes many coole Eaſterne gales of winde, which doe refreſh & allay the extraordinarie heate thereof.

And though there groweth not much Corne: yet haue they plenty of all kinde of Fruits, eſpecially Barly, Rice, and the like, which they pull up with their handes. There are likewiſe many fruit trees.

This Countrie alſo produceth abundance of Pepper, Franckencenſe, Myrhe, Aloes, Cloues, Ginger, & in the Southerne parts, Cynnamõ, Calmus, Nardus, & other Aromatick ſpiceries, & as in Arabia & Æthiopia, ſo the Canes haue honey in thẽ. There are alſo many Phyſicall Hearbes and drugges, many wholeſome roots, and ſome poyſonable: what ſhall I ſpeake of the mineralls, mettals, precious Stones, and other gifts of Nature, which are there? From hence comes gold and ſilver in abundance, copper, yron, and Lettanie, as *Diodorus* withneſſeth, though *Plinie* be of a contrarie opinion, that it affords neither Copper, nor Lead; but in ſtead of them Pearles, and Stones, for from hence alſo comes great ſtore of precious ſtones, as Berils, Chryſophraſes, Adamants, Carbuncles, Chryſolits and exceeding great and faire pearles. Here they haue ſuch abundance of ſilke, that they furniſh the whole world therewith. All Beaſts are larger, and greater bon'd here then in any other part of the world. Here are huge wilde Bulls, Camells, Lyons, Rhinocerots, Elephants, and Doggs. In the wilderneſſe are terrible Dragons, which are almoſt as bigg as Elephants, with whome they fight continually: There are ſuch fierce Maſties, that they dare ſeize upon a Lyon. *A number of wilde Beaſts.*

There are alſo an infinite number of Serpents, which the Indians eate, after they haue roaſted them, as they doe a kind of Ants which they eate with pepper as wee doe Crabbs. There are found alſo white Apes, and *Chamaleons*, which liue onely by the aire, & can tranſforme themſelues into any colour. There are alſo many kinds of ſtraunge foule and birds never ſeene by any other nation, beſides an infinite number of Hennes, Phеſants, Partriges and Parrets of diverſe fine coulours.

The Princes & Gouernours. Touching the governement of the *Indians Plinie* writeth thus; Amonge all Nations the *Indians* were never beaten out of their Frontiers, or habitations. They count that, from the time of *Liber Pater*, till *Alexander the great*, they had 153 Kings, which ſucceedid one an other and raigned over them 1911 yeares, and three monthes. *Strabo* writeth alſo of the *Indians*, that no man had ever any victorie over them, but onely *Liber Pater*, or *Bacchus*, who was the firſt that entred, & conquered this countrie, then *Hercules* & *Alexander* the *greath*: though *Cyrus* and Semiramis Queene of Aſſyria had aſſaulted them, and made part of this countrie tributairie to her, and ſlew *Staurobates* the King thereof. Next unto her *Alexander* the *great* invaded it, at which time there were many Kings, and free Cities, whom the *Gymnoſophiſts* perſwaded to defend their liberty. Thoſe which accompained *Alexander* the *great* in his expedition, relate, that in this tract of *India*, which they ſubdued, they found fiue thowſand townes, whence one may eaſely marke what a great and a large Region this was.

Cities and Townes. Calecute. The *Metropolis* of this Countrie is *Calecute*, which for three miles together lyeth along the ſea ſhoare, and is the moſt famous Mart-towne, and a ſtaple of all the Indian trafficke. There are beſides many goodly Cities, as *Cambaia*, *Decan*, *Barticalla*, *Cononor*, and diverſe others.

Lakes. Neither want they great Lakes. In the hiſtorie of *Alexander Magnus* mention is made of a Lake, which is beſett round about with woods and trees, and was a thouſand paces broad; where his Armie being almoſt dead with thirſt refreſhed themſelues. But the greateſt of all is the Lake *Chiamay*, being foure hundred miles about, and lyeth 600 miles from the ſea, from whence many famous rivers haue their ſource and head: next unto this there is the Lake *Cincuihay*, & diverſe others. *Chiamay.*

Rivers. Here are alſo wonderfull great Rivers: Hiſtorie relateth, that *Alexander* the great ſayled every day 600 furlongs up the River *Indus* with his ſhipping, & that he could not ſaile unto the end of it in leſſe then fiue months and odd days, whereas it is manifeſt, that this river is leſſer then the *Ganges*. This river ſpringeth frõ the topp of Mount *Caucaſus*, heretofore called *Paropamyſus*, and now *Naugecrot*, and after he hath runne 900 miles in length diſchargeth himſelf into the South, or Indian ſea with two mouthes, carryng along with him nineteene others rivers, whereof the chiefeſt is the *Hydaſpis*, into which there falls foure other rivers, and the *Cantabra*, whoſe waters are encreaſed with three rivers more. *Indus.*

Ganges. Touching the river *Ganges* ſome write, that it hath no certaine head, others that it ariſeth in the Sythian hills, and carryeth 19 other rivers along with him.


PERSIÆ PARS
INDIA Gouros EXTRA GAN GEM
INDIA INTRA
GUZARATE
CAM BA IA
GANGE M. nunc
DELLI DECAN
Orixa
GOLFO DE BENGALA olim Gangeticus et Ptolemæo SINUS Argaricus
MARE ARABICUM Rubrum et INDICUM
Bala guata
Zeilam insula Tenarisum incolis dicta Ptolemæo Nanigeris
ORIENTALIS OCEANUS
Maldivæ Insulæ
C. de Comori
P.de Galla
Hispanica Leuca
Milliaria German.
110
120
130
10
20

Malius Meridianus
est 139. reliqui ad hunc
inclinantur pro ratione Equi
noctialis et 30 Parallel.

CHINÆ

QUICHIU QVANCIS

FOQVIEM

PARS CANTAN

PARS COCHINCHINA

QUAN CII

SUINAN

SIAN

PEGU

LUCO

INDIA ORIENTALIS

BORNEO INSULÆ PARS

Chiachu
Ambibau
Quilanchua
Lancaoeia
Ichio
Quamchiu
Chiamburchiu
Huquosan
Mianuu
Quimihabuu
Quianci
Holiomaruu
Niamchetu
Piachiu
Liambat
Quiamen
Paquin
Sachiu
Iubu
Buchio
Buchco
Lambiennubu
Guiochio
R. de Cantao
Quichuo
Qualisut
Huquian
Lailo
Suadochio
Chiauchia
Chincheo
I. Fermosa
Inquenbu
Macao
Cantao
Candachina
Sanssin
Santamu
Laquio minor
Cochinchina
Judibo
Baluyenes
Quibenbu
Terra alta
Deitam
Buripuri
C. de Bojador
Siday
Espanno
Philippine
Ilocos
Luzon
Mare Hermoso
Pintados
Pangasinam
Incantriste
Mendoro
Paracalle
C. del Spirito Santo
I. de Cebu
Manilha
P. Nabui
Choy
Charchi
Pulo S. Polo
Dos Tanaquer
Pulo ccitan
Sinoa
Costa de Praci
Langoma
Varella
Vora
Champa
Calamba
Diam al calia
Amio
Camboia
Lantara
Pulo Citi
Celamianes insula
Pulo candor
Pulo buby
I. Mosso
Pulo Cambilgan
Mon Prata
Natuna
Borneo
Tamarates
Tamaruco
Tanjongpura
Tanjongpura
Malano
Pucheuanus
Tanjongmasin
Bacalis
Tangam
Pedir
Pacem
Arabo
Aru
Achem
Barros
Bata
Malaca
Pahan
Bintam
Lingen
Cosmin
Martaban
Sciolba
Pegu
Moro
Sian
Cochin
Langor
Coral
Lagu
Tanassarim
Quedah
Patane
Bulque
Calestro
Priao
Pera
Iangam
Bintano
Bacalis
Niachu
Quidchoan
Pambuti
Cinuam
Liamu
Cipuaon
Iozuou
Kunchoan
Quoterbio
Niachu
Pambuti
Cinuam
Liamu
Cipuaon
Iozuou
Huquosan
Mianuu
Quimihabuu
Holiomaruu
Niamchetu
Piachiu
Liambat
Quianci
Quamchiu
Chiamburchiu
Ichio
Lancaoeia
Quilanchua
Ambibau
Chiachu
Quiamen
Paquin
Lambiennubu
Sachiu
Iubu
Buchio
Buchco
Guiochio
R. de Cantao
Quichuo
Qurnihubu
Qualisut
Huquian
Lailo
Suadochio
Chiauchia
Chincheo
I. Fermosa
Inquenbu
Macao
Cantao
Candachina
Sanssin
Santamu
Laquio minor
Cochinchina
Judibo
Baluyenes
Quibenbu
Terra alta
Deitam
Buripuri
C. de Bojador
Siday
Espanno
Philippine
Ilocos
Luzon
Mare Hermoso
Pintados
Pangasinam
Incantriste
Mendoro
Paracalle
C. del Spirito Santo
I. de Cebu
Manilha
P. Nabui
Choy
Charchi
Pulo S. Polo
Dos Tanaquer
Pulo ccitan
Sinoa
Costa de Praci
Langoma
Varella
Vora
Champa
Calamba
Diam al calia
Amio
Camboia
Lantara
Pulo Citi
Celamianes insula
Pulo candor
Pulo buby
I. Mosso
Pulo Cambilgan
Mon Prata
Natuna
Borneo
Tamarates
Tamaruco
Tanjongpura
Tanjongpura
Malano
Pucheuanus
Tanjongmasin
Bacalis
Tangam
Pedir
Pacem
Arabo
Aru
Achem
Barros
Bata
Malaca
Pahan
Bintam
Lingen
Cosmin
Martaban
Sciolba
Pegu
Moro
Sian
Cochin
Langor
Coral
Lagu
Tanassarim
Quedah
Patane
Bulque
Calestro
Priao
Pera
Iangam
Bintano
Bacalis

Others say againe, that it gusheth out with a great noise, and so falleth downe steepe clifts, and then runneth through plaine fields, and so forward with a slowe streame, till he dischargeth himselfe into the sea. The bredth thereof being in the narrowest place 8, and in the broadest 20 miles, and the depth thereof never lesse then 100 foote: some haue supposed this to be the river *Pison*, mentioned in the holy Scriptures, which compasseth the Land of *Havilah*, where there is gould. Some also are of opinion, that this is the same river, which runneth into the Gulfe of *Bengala*, and that in regard of the likenesse of the name: for he is called in those parts by the Inhabitants *Guengua*: but Mercator with good reason saith, that Ganges is that River, which is now called at this daye *Rio di Cantaon*.

Besides these rivers, these following are the chiefest, as the *Mandona*, *Chaberis*, *Ava*, *Campumo*, *Mena*, *Menõ*, & some others. *Megasthenes* mentioneth that there are sixty rivers in *India*, which in the Summer time overflow (as the Nile doth) & fattens the ground, which is the principall cause of the fruitfulnesse thereof. It is reported that *Ganges* as the *Nyle* breedeth & feedeth Crocodells, Dolphins, and Cunngers, which are 30 foote long, as *Plinie* relateth.

The best and fairest part of *India* lyeth alonge the *Indian* or Southerne Ocean. And though there be many good havens: yeth it is very dangerous sayling along this Coast; because of the many Rocks, Clifts, and Quicksands, which lye about this Coast.

Whales & other huge fishe.

Solinus writeth that in the *Indian Ocean*, there are whales, as bigge as foure acres of ground, and an other huge fishe called *Physeteras*, or a whire poole, which are so exceeding great, that they seeme as *Pillars* to rise aboue the Sayle-yard and hatches of a ship, & drawes in so much water, that when they cast it out through thier spouts sometimes it overwhelmes and sinkes a shipp neere vnto them.

Mountaines

To number up all the Mountaines in this Countrie, the most whereof are without Trees, or any greenenesse, would be here too teadious; but the *Imaus*, *Emodus* and *Paropamissus* are all parts of Mount *Caucasus*, and the chiefest.

Woods.

The woods in *India*, as *Solinus* relateth, grow so exceeding thick, that one cã scarcly shoot an arrow into them. In orchards there growes figg trees, so bigg, that they take up 60 paces of ground, the armes and boughes whereof overshade two furlongs in circuite. Their leaues are as broad as an Amazonian Targett, and the apples of them are exceeding Sweete.

In mooriſh grounds there growes such thick reedes; that they use them in stead of boates. In India onely groweth the Ebon tree, and upon steepe clifts: there are some trees, which sweats out Franckincense, and an other kinde of a tree, which beares great Indian nutts.

Devision of the people.

This whole nation was in times past divided into seven orders or states. The first was Philosophers: the second Husbandmen for the manuring and telling of their Lands: the third was shephards: the fourth Handiecraftsmen: the fifth Souldiers: the sixth Epophors, spyes, or ouerseers of the people, as being the chiefest of them which remonstrated to the King whatsoeuer hapned in India: and the seventh were Counsellours, whereof there were but a fewe in number chosen out of the nobleſt, and wiſeſt; these commonly assisted the King with their Councills, & decided all ambiguous causes. By these all Captaines, & Princes were elected.

Lawes.

Touching their Lawes, and Statutes, the most of them liued without any written Lawes, others governed themselues according to their written Lawes, in which they use simplicity without guile, as they doe likewise in all their contracts & dealings, & are never giuẽ to disputes or cõtroversies; for they trust out any wares, or commodities, neither use any obligations, or morgages, but credit one an other simply upon their bare word. Those which are cõvinced of bearing false witnesse, the first joynts of their fingers are cutt off. He that cutts off the member of any man, loseth not onely the same member; but shal also haue his hand chopt off. But if any man maines the hand, or putts out the eye of an Artisan, he forfeits his neck.

Their Nobility is in great estimation among them, according to their ancient manner. The most part of them are vnlearned, doing all things by memorie.

Their Spirituality.

The Spirituall functions are administred by *Gymnosophists*. These *Gymnosophists* were to the Indians, as the *Magi* to the *Persians*, the *Chaldei* among the *Assyrians*, the *Druides* to the *Britaines*, and are called by the Indians *Brachmanni*. They are had in great reverence, and liue for the most part, a very austere and a solitairy life in Caues and deserts, feeding on herbes, wearing poore and thinne weedes, and for a certaine time doe abstaine from all kind of wickednesse. But that time once past, maye (as it were) by priviledge defloure Virgins, and committ what riots they list. They are skillfull in Astrologie, Philosophie, and Physicke.

Manners.

The people are indifferently civill, and ingenious. Both men and women imitate a majesty in their going & apparrell, which they sweeten with oyles and perfumes, adorning themselues with Iewels, Pearles, and other ornaments befitting.

They are now a nation (as *Mr. Heylin* obserueth) composed of fiue severall people. I. The *Indians* or Natiues, which are in part *Gentils*, in part *Christians*. Those which are *Gentiles* retayning amonge them many of their old Customes, as not knowing their wiues after they haue borne them two children. Secondly, not accompanying them if after fiue yeares cohabitation they can raise no issue by them, but exchanging them for others: Thirdly, they are never rewarded for any militairie exploit; unlesse they bring with them an ennemies head in their hand: Fourthly, killing their frends when sickenesse withereth thẽ. Moreover, the people of *Narsinga* use to burne their wiues with their husbands, and shee is tought to haue bene most loving, during his life, which is now most willing to accompany him in his death, & offer herselfe to his *Manes* at the Funerall pile, where unto thus alludeth the Poet:

A Shame 'tis not to die, they therefore striue
Who may be fam'd to follow him aliue.
The Victor burnes, yeelds to the flame her breſt
And her burnt face doth on her husband reſt.

As for the Christians (to which religion they were converted by *Saint Thomas*) they still retaine the name, and profession, which they haue now deformed, or rather reformed according to the Church of Rome, which was effected in the Synode, held for that purpose at *Goa*, Anno 1599. at what time, they deliuered up all their bookes, to the censure of the *Roman-Spanish* Archbishop of *Goa*, to be by him corrected: and permitted their liturgie also to be by him altered. Before this union they used first to administer the Sacrament with bread seasoned with salt: Secondly, in stead of wine (because India affordeth none) to use the juyce of raisins, softned in water one night, and so pressed forth. Thirdly, not to baptise their children till 40 daies old, unleſse in danger of death. Fourthly, to permitt noe images in their Churches, but of the crosse onely: Fiftly, to debarre their Priests from second Marriages: and Sixtly to paint GOD with three heads on one body denoting thereby the Trinity. The second sort of People, which inhabite this Countrie are *Mahumetan Persians*, and *Tartars*, especially since the *Moguls* great victories here. Thirdly, the *Iewes*, who liue strangly disperced in all quarters: The fourth are *Arabians*, and *Moores*, who 200 and odde yeares past, seized on some Hauen-townes, driving the natiues up higher into the land-Countrie. And the fifth *Portugals*, who possessing some few Seatownes, commodious for trafficke, bragg of the conquest of the whole Countrie, which they are in no possibility to conquere, the English and Dutch having their shares, Castles, and holds in those parts as well as they. Hitherto Mr Heylin. All the Indians weare long haire, their greatest braverie consisteth in Pearles, and precious Stones, but they haue sundry sorts of apparell, some weares woollen, some linnen, others are clothed with skinnes of Beasts, and Birds feathers: some goe starcke naked, others couer onely their privities; they are commonly of a duskish and a tannie colour, which they bring with them from out of their mothers wombes. They are tall and of a large stature, they haue many married wiues giuen them by their Parents: buying them for a paire of Oxen. Some they use for servile workes, others for pleasure, and the propagation of children: they maye lie with other women, unleſse their wiues can perswade them to chastety. Artificers & Handycraftsmen are in great request & esteeme amonge them, being not onely free from all taxations, but also haue a proportion of Corne allowed them out of the Kings Garniers. They driue a great trade here in many places; especially in precious Stones, sweete spices, cottons, and silkes.

The Second Deſcription OF THE EAST-INDIAN ILANDS, AS GILOLO, CELEBES, BORNEO &c.

Gilolo. GIlolo, or *Gilolum*, named alſo *Batochina*, is one of the Ilands, which they commonly call *Del Moro*. The aire here is hott, and intemperate. The ſoyle aboundeth with *Rice*, and the pith of a certaine Tree, which is called *Sagu*, whereof they make bread, and drawe out of the ſame tree a kinde of juyce, of which they make their wine. It hath great ſtore of wilde Hens, diffring much from ours. And the Sea neere vnto it hath abundance of Crabes, which taſte like mutton. The Natiues are Barbarous, and Cruell, and as their Predeceſſours heretofore, ſo now they will eate mans fleſh. The Iland *Celebes* with ſome others, which goe vnder the ſame name, doe lie weſtward from the *Moluccos*. Theſe Ilands haue good ſtore of Viniger. The Natiues are white, *Anthropophagi*, or *Men-eathers*, Idolaters, and Pirates. They goe naked, hiding onely with a ſhirt their priuities. The Ile *Ambon* giveth denomination to certaine Ilands, lying next vnto it. It is 50. miles in circumferene. This Ile yeeldeth noe great ſtore of ſpices; but the ſhipping, which comes from *Malacca* to the *Moluccos* ſtrikes there, and refreſhes themſelues in this Iland. The Inhabitants of theſe Iles, giues their owne parents one to another to be eaten and devoured, when they are broken with age, or are afflicted with any incurable maladie. And by their piracies trouble much alle the adiacent Ilands.

The Temperature. *The Fertility.* *Celebes.* *Ambon.*

Banda. *Banda* are ſeven ſmall Iles, or thereabouts, lying on the ſouth ſide of the Snida, & Molucco Ilands, vnder the ſeventh degree of Southerne latitude: others doe place them in 4 degrees, and a third part of one. The names are *Banda*, which is the greateſt, & giveth name to all the reſt, *Mira*, *Roſolargiũ*, *Ay*, *Rom*, *Niera*, *& Gunuape* the leaſt of them all burneth vnceſſantly, and therefore is vnhabitable. Theſe Ilands haue Nutmegs, and Maſtick growing vpon one and the ſame tree. The Nutmegg-tree is tall, and brauncheth out like to our Oake. The Nutt hath three ſhells, or coverings: the firſt is thick to defend it againſt the violence of the weather, windes and raine: the ſecond is a thin ſkin, which covers it after the manner of nett, & is encompaſſed with a third ſhell: the thin ſkin is the bloſſome of the Nutmege, which the Spanjards call *Macis*, and wee *Mace*, being an excellent and wholeſome kinde of ſpice. The Ginger, which growes in all theſe Ilands are of two ſorts. The one wilde, the other planted: which is better than the other, having a leafe like Saffran, and a ſweet-ſmelling roote, but being eaten bitteth like pepper, and is hotter then pepper. The Iland *Timor* is ſituate in the tenth degree of Southerne Latitude. It produceth great ſtore of white, and yellow Saunders, which the Ilanders ſwopp away for yron, hatches, kniues and ſwords. There are three kinds of theſe Saunders, yellow, white, and redd. There are

The nutmeg-tree. *Ginger.* *Timor.* *Saunders.*

groues of the white, and yellow, both very good in the Iland of *Timor*: but the red groweth in the quarters of *Choromandel* & *Tanaſſerim*. It is like a nut-tree, the fruit thereof is of no vſe, but the wood pounced, is good againſt burning feavers, being mingled in ſome thin liquor, in chaſing ones forehead and temples therewith. Mercator nameth that Iland *Borneo*, which *Ptolomy* calleth *The Iland of good Fortune*, is ſituate betweene *Camboia* and *Celebes*: *Calamianes* is next vnto it. The South part lieth vnder the Æquinoctiall-line, the reſt Northward. It is the greateſt Iland in that *Ocean*, and ſome report that the compaſſe of it takes vp three months ſaile: others relate that the circuit of it is 2200 miles. It aboundeth with all things neceſſairie, and yeeldeth Camphire, Muſhroms, Diamants, and litle horſes. There are in this Iland many good havens, and faire Citties, as *Cabura*, *Tajacopura*, *Tamoarata*, *Malano*, and *Borneo* the chiefeſt of them all, which hath in it 25000 Inhabitants. It is ſituate in a Moorish ground by the Sea ſide like *Venice*. The Kinge whereof is a *Mahumetan*, with whome they cannot ſpeake; but by an Interpretour. The Natiues are whitiſh; they are ſharpe witted, and more craftie then in the other Ilands, and yet are Idolaters. The *Philippina* are many Ilands ſo called from *Phillip* the ſecond of Spaine, in whoſe time they were diſcovered by *Legaſpi* a Spanjard Anno 1564. *Ptolomie* calleth them *Baruſſes*. The chiefeſt of them are *Luzzon*, or *Lucon*, *Tandair* and *Mindanoa*. The climate in theſe Ilands is good & temperate, but ſomewhat hott, eſpecially by the Sea Coaſt: for that part, which lieth within the Land is cooler. The ſoyle is very fruitfull in wheate, Rice, Sugar, Pulſe, Hony, and Figgs, almoſt halfe a cubit longe. They finde in them alſo ſome Gold and Yron mines, many Horſes, Oxen, Kine, Swine, Deare, and abundance of Civett-Catts. The Ile of *Tandair*, which is commonly called *Philipina* is fairer, and more pleaſant, being 160 miles in compaſſe. *Luzzon* is much greater but leſſe manured: in which the Spanjards haue built the towne of *Manila*, lying very commodiouſly vpon the Sea. The Ile *Mindanao* hath many townes in it, as *Cailon*, *Pavaodes*, *Subut*, *Papito*, and *Suriaco*. The Spanjards inhabit theſe Iles for the moſt part, who trafficke with the neigbouring Ilanders, & the *Chinois*; and from thence ſett forth ſhipping for new Spaine, and the Kingdome of Mexico, through a famous paſſage. The Kingdome of *Camboia* aboundeth in all things neceſſarie to life. It taketh the name from the chiefe Citty *Camboia*, ſituate on the river Meicon; which ariſing in *China*, ſo augmenteth his waters, that his owne Channell being inſufficient to receiue them, he renteth the Earth into a hundred Ilands, & at laſt he filleth a Lake with his Streames of 60 miles long. This Ile & towne is of great trafficke for its plentie of Gold, Silver, Aloes, Rice, Meate, and abundance of Wines made after their manner, and breedeth many Horſe & Elephants. The Inhabitants

Borneo Site. *The Fertility.* *Citties.* *The Philippines.* *Name.* *Climate.* *Fertility.* *Tandair.* *Luzzon.* *Mindanao.* *Townes.* *Camboia.* *Name.* *The river Meicon.* *Fertility.*

CHINA

PEGU

CAMBOIA

SIAM

MALACCA

BORNEO

MARE INDICUM

IAVA Minor

IAVA Maior

Pulo Sirri

Pulo Timoan

Pulo Aor

Pulo Cambir

Pulo Condor

Pulo Cecir de Mar

I. de S. Maria

I. Tiobaſa

I. de Procel

Cabo de Arnaon

Cabo de Romania

Cabo de Liampo

Cabo de Varella

Cabo de Camboia

Cabo de Cambir

Cabo de Sincapura

Cabo de Rabo

Cabo de Rachado

Cabo de Tamiam

Cabo de Singapura

Cabo de Romania

Cabo de Comorin

Cabo de Negrais

Cabo de Diamper

Cabo de Negapatan

Cabo de Nagapatan

INDIÆ ORIENTALIS NOVA DESCRIPTIO

PHILIPPINAS INSULÆ

ARCHI PELAGUS

Insulæ de Ladrones

S. LAZARI

LUCO

MINDANAO

CELEBUS

Hispanice leucæ 17½ uni gradui competentes.

Milaria Germanica quatuor uni gradui respondent.

Malacca the site, Fertilty & manner of the Natiues.

are warrlike, but Idolaters. The Kingdome of Malacca is 270 miles in length, and lyeth altogether vpon the Sea Coast. It hath a moist soyle, dirtie, and not very fruitfull, yet in the best grounds thereof there growes Corne and Saunders. The Cittie of Malacca is situate vpon the famous river *Gaza*. It is a great Cittie, populous, and is almost 20 miles in circuit. There resorts vnto it an infinite number of Marchants, aswell from our parts, as from the adjacent places. The Inhabitants of this Kingdome haue vggly faces, longe hayre, are wickedly minded, in delighting to committ murders in the night, that the Autheur may not be seene, or knowne. Their King was heretofore a *Mahumetan*, who for some time having troubled and made warres against *Lopes di Secheira* a Portugall, had his Kingdome taken away from him by *Alphonso d' Albuquerque*, who brought this citty & the Moores vnder the subjection of the King of *Portugall*. Here resideth now the Archbishop. Here also they coine their gold, and silver, whereof the Inhabitants before made no vse, but had a kinde of copper money, which went currāt amonge them, being of a great weight, and a litle value.

Summatra. The site, Clime & Soyle.

Summatra lyeth vnder the *Æquinoctiall* line, and reacheth from the North to the South part 900 miles. Aristotle in his booke *de Mundo*, calleth it *Taprobane*, and was by him esteemed to be the biggest Iland of the world: but moderne experience hath found it otherwise; it being onely 700 miles long. and 200 broad. It is situate vnder a badd Climate, being vnwholesome, by reason of the abundance of Exhalations, and Foggs, which arise out of the Lakes and pooles in it, and the heate of the Sunne, which reflecteth continuall vpō the rivers, causeth these dampes: yet the Sunnes vicinitie makes the soile abound in Ginger, Aloes, Cassia, Camphire, Mushromes, Silke, gold and silver, and abundance of common & longe pepper, whereof the Inhabitants lade tuenty shipps therewith, and sends it every yeare to *Cathay*. In some parts of it there are Elephants greater, and fitter for the warrs then those of other countries. Here is also a hill called *Balalvanus*, which continually burneth, and here are reported to be two strange fountaines, whereof the one runneth pure *Balsamum*, and the other, the best *Oyle*. This Ile is divided into 10 Kingdomes: the chiefe being of *Pedor*, and *Acem*: whose subjects are the most loving men to their ennemies, that are; other wise they would never eate them. They vse the skulls of their eaten Ennemies in stead of Money, exchanging them for their necessaries, and he is accounted the richest man, that hath most of these in his house. The chiefe Cities are 1. Daren 2. Pazzen, and 3. Androgeda, as Mr. Heylin witnesseth.

The Fertility.

A burning Hill.

The Princes. Their manners.

Townes.

Iava is either the greater, or the lesser, as *Marcus Iava. Paulus Venetus* relateth: he devideth them into eight Kingdomes, whereof he travelled trough sixe of them, viz. *Ferlech, Basman, Samara, Drogoiam, Lambri, & Fansur*. He reporteth in his descriptions, that in the Kingdome of Basman there are Vnicornes not much lesse then Elephants; being of the haire and colour of a Buffle. *Iava major* lies not farre from Summatra to the Eastward of it, and is in compasse 3000 miles, and in length 570, and for its wonderfull fertility is called by Scaliger the *Epitome of the vworld*. There is abundance of Gold, Copper, Corne, and lofty trees, and a multitude of troopes, and heards of horse and Cattle. They salt their meates, both for them selues, and Straungers. They haue some fowle without feete. They gather abundance of silke in the woods and upon the trees without any great labour. There is in this Iland most excellent Emraulds, which giues a great lustre from them. There is also great store of pepper, cinamon, ginger, Cassia and diverse sweete spices. The Inhabitants in the Northerne parts are Moores, & the midlanders Southward Gentils: for this countrie is so divided by a continuall ridge of high and steepe mountaines. The Natiues are of a litle stature, broad-faced, corpulent, sharpe witted & ingenious: All what they vndertake, they beginn it happily, & finnish it diligently. They are skillfull in marchandise, Arts, Armes, learning Erudition, industrious and eloquent.

Vnicornes.

Soyle and Fertility.

The Fertility.

Stature.

Their manners.

The third Description
OF THE
EAST-INDIAN ILANDS,
among vvhich the
MOLVCCO ILANDS
are the most Famous.

The Name.



THE *Molluccoes* are famous through the world, in regard of the abundance of all sorts of sweete spices, but especially for the Cloues, which comes from them.

The Situation.

Vnder this name fiue other Orientall Ilands are comprehended, as *Ternate*, or *Tarante*, *Tidor*, or *Theodory*, *Motir*, or *Mutthil*, *Machian* or *Mate*, *Bachian*, or *Bacianum*, they lie under the line, betweene the Iles of *Celebes* and *Gilolo*. The greatest of them is hardly 18 English miles about, and all of them within the Compasse of 75 miles. They are very unhealthfull for many Marchants dye in them, who preferre their gaine before their owne liues.

The Soile.

The soile is exceeding dry & spongie, which quickly sucks up all the raine that falls, before it can runne into the Sea. It produceth diverse sweete spices, as

The Fertility.

Nutmeggs, Mastick, Aloes, Saunders, Cynnamon, Ginger, Pepper, and Cloues in abundance, without any labour or pruning, which is a wonder in nature; but as for other fruits for daylie food there are litle or none; therefore the Inhabitants liue by bastering, and exchanging these spices for other provisions and huge Canes, which grow so great in the *Molluccoes*, that the Natiues make of them Tonnes, and Barrells for their necessarie use.

The Cloue-tree.

The *Cloue-tree* grows out of rocks, and clifts, but beares no fruit, till they be foure yeares old: they are thick, and haue leaues like a Bay-tree. The blossomes shoote first out like fenell-seed or like Oreng-budes. The blossomes being falne off, then sprouts out the fruit, litle by litle like a naile: at the first they are red, but being dryed in the Sunne, become black, and that they maye be the harder, and keepe their vertue the longer they use to springle salt water upon them. These trees grow closse one by an other (whether this happens by reason of the goodnesse of the soile or of the fruitfullnesse of the seede, roots and spriggs, which growe like a groue. The Inhabitants shares the trees, and shrubbs among them, and gather the fruits of them, to sell it unto Marchands.

A strang and admirable bird called Manucodiata.

In these Ilands there falls out of the aire a straung bird without feete, called *Manucodiata* of the biggnesse of a Mag-pye, with a flatt head like a swallow, having a forked taile as long as an Arrow, flying in the aire with a continuall Motion: the feathers upon his head are so small, as the least haire you can see. They are greene like the feathers of a wild drake, but of a more liuely colour like an Emrauld; beneath the neck he hath shorter and lesser feathers, of a yellow or of an Orange Colour, and falling downeward towards his breast are more bright & shyning; the uppermost part of his neck is couvered thick with feathers of a sooty colour, which from his back to his taile grows greater, & thicker, but looses somewhat of the brightnesse thereof: those feathers under his belly differ not much from the same greatnesse and hue, when he spreadeth out his wings, they are at least a foote and a halfe in bredth: the feathers under his wings are browne, but the uppermost white, intermingled with some reddish specks: The quils and feathers on his wings are not so closse one by an other; but that the aire maye come in through them. The Superstitious Natiues beleeue, that this bird falls out of Heauen, or from the Mahumetan Paradice. They hold this bird in great esteeme: yea their kings thinke themselues safe from perills of warre if they haue one of them vvith them, vvhen they stand in the fore front of a battle.

Tidor and Ternate.

Among these fiue Ilands before mentioned, *Tidor*, and *Ternate* are the principallest. *Ternate* having two commodious hauens. Vnder the King of *Ternate* (as *Mr. Heylin* relateth) 70 Ilands submit their delicious commodities. Add unto these two the Ilands of *Banda*, or *Bantan* both for the vicinity in situation, & qualities, as abounding more in Nurmeggs, then any of the slaues of *India*, and for that cause much frequented. The Chiefe towne is, *Nera*. In all the Ilands, aswell of *Banda*, as the *Molluccoes*, the faith of Christ begin-

Nera.

neth now to take deepe roote, though according to the tenets of the Roman Church. *Galvano* reporteth, that in this Iland there is a fruit of which if a woman vvith child eate, her child will presently moue: that there is a riuer plentifully stored with fishe, whose water is yet so hott, that it doth immeadiately scald off the skinn of any Beast that is cast into it. The Inhabi-

The Natiues.

tants of these Ilads, for the most part are *Caffars* or *Heathens*, which worship the Sunne, and the Moone ascribing the Government of the day to the Sunne, and of the night to the Moone: And say the Sunne is the man, and the Moone the wife, and that they are the Father and the Mother of the Starrs, which they hold

Their Idolatrie, Superstition and Manners.

so for their children, and petty Gods. They salute & reverence the rising of the Sunne with their verses. And their publick affaires are handled in the night by Moone light, at which time the Counsellours of state meete & ascend some tree, to view the Heavens, till the Moone rises, and then goe into their Senate house to consultation. They doe also pray unto her when shee shines, for propagation of Children, the breeding of their Cattle, and that the Earth maye produce her fruits in due season and such like matters. They reverence and affect honestie, and upright dealings, are Lovers of peace and quietnesse, and haters of warre and dissentions. There are two strong Forts

The Forts.

in the Ile of Ternate, the one called *Grammallamma*. The other *Malayo*. In the Ile of Mothir lieth Nassaus fort, and in Machian Tabilola and Mauritius Forts, as is described in this map.

The first discoverie of the Molluccos.

The *Molluccoes* were discovered first in the time of *Charles* the fifth: for when a great strife and dissention arose betweene the Portugals in the East, and the

ARCHIPELAGO

INSULAE
MOLUCC
Nova desc

MACHIAN

BACHIAN

TIMOR alijs MOTIR

GILOLO

AMSTELODAMI,
Apud Ioannem Ianſſonium.

ULARUM
CCARUM
descriptio

DE S.ᵀ LAZARO.

Occidens 30 40 50 1

Septentrio

Gamalama

Mitenre

Hetij

TERNATE

POTTEBACKERS EYLANDT

TIDORO

Bay van Cilolo

INSVLA.

Milliaria Germanica communia

Milliaria Gallica communia

Occidens 30 40 50 1

Castilians in the West, each nation striving to enlarge their bounds and territoires, that the one might not be in the way one of an other, this quarrell was pacifyed by the authority of Pope *Alexander* the sixth, and this new world was then divided into two parts; and certaine conditions and articles drawne betweene them: namely, that whatsoeuer was found by navigation or might be discovered hereafter beyond the Ilands of the Atlantick Sea, called heretofore *Hesperides*, as farre as the East, and the Orientall Iles should belong unto the *Portugals*, and that which was found to the Westward should appertaine unto the *Castilians*, and so through the search and diligence of this nation *America* was knowne. The *Portugals* by litle and litle gott so farre into the *Orient*, (being transported with a desire of gaine) that they began to entrench and fall into the part of the *Castilians*, which strife could not be decided, but by judgement of *Ferdinandus Magellanus*. For he being a natiue *Portugall*, being incensed by a discontentment and hate he had against his prince *Emanuell*; becausse he had not rewarded his paines according to his desert, pretented that the *Moluccoes*; according to the partition made of the new world, belonged to the *Castilians*. Therefore to end this strife, *Charles* the fifth sett him out Anno 1519, to seeke out an other passage to these Ilands: he directing his Voyage so, that from Spaine he rann his course outright to the 52 degree of the Southerne Latitude, and then turning his course towards the West, passing a huge and an incredible way beneath the under-*Hemisphere*, at last he saw the Orient or the rising of the Sunne, and arrived with his ship in the *Moluccoes*, which he sought for. From thence his men returned againe towards Spaine, through the upper *Hemisphere*, along the Coast of *Asia* and *Africa*, and so with an admirable magnanimity, sayled about the globe of the whole Earth, which was never done afore by any man. Now *Magellanus* himselfe ere he had found out all the *Moluccoes* was slaine and overthrowne in a fight against the Sauvages. And his Fellowe helpers afterwards found out the rest of the *Moluccoes*, when their ships were disperced, and many of them slaine and taken prisonners by the Sauvages: so that there was but one of their ships which returned safe into Spaine, laden with Spiceries and pearles as great as piggons eggs. Which *Navigators* gott themselues an everlasting fame, and gained more honour, then the *Argonauts*, who was embarked with *Iason* in *Colchis*: yea, this ship that had past through so many perills, and daungers might rightly be called after the name of a Starre, as the old ship of *Argos* was: for that onely sayled no further, then out of *Gracia* to *Pontus Euxinus*; but this *Magellanian* ship, about the whole compasse of the world. And thus much for these fiue Ilands.

The Generall Deſcription OF AFRICA.

The name & ſituation.

PTOLOMIE, *Dionyſius* & *Plinie*, would haue *Africa* to be the ſecond part of the World. *Strabo* the Third, it matters not, whether wee followe this or that opinion, the order of *Strabo* pleaſeth ſome: his authoritie here then wee will follow and make *Africa* the third part of the World. It is ſo called (if wee will giue credit to *Nicias*) from a certaine man called *Afer*, the Compagnion of *Hercules*, who accompained him to *Gades*. If wee followe *Ioſephus* and *Iſidorus*, it was ſo named from one of the Succeſſours of *Abraham* named *Afer*: or as *Feſtus* thinketh, from the Greeke word φρίκη, which ſignifieth Horror, for ſhe is exẽpted thereof being ſited betweene the Tropicks. The Arabians call it *Fricchiam* from the verbe *Faruca*, which ſignifieth with them, to ſeparate: for it is almoſt divided from the other parts of the Earth: or alſo from *Ifricus* King of *Arabia* the *Happie*, which they ſaye firſt inhabited theſe Countries. The Grecians calls it *Lybia* from *Libya* the Daughter of *Epaphus*: or becauſe it is *Lyphya*, or that the Winde called *Libs*, bloweth from this part. In the holy Scripture it is called *Chameſia*, of the *Arabians* & *Æthiopians Alkebulam*, and of the Indians *Beſecath*. The Equinoctiall Circle cutteth it almoſt in the midſt. The Tropickes ſurpaſſe it not, but goes beyond it on both ſides ten degrees and more. The *Mediterranean* Sea; and the Streight of *Gybralter* boundes it on the North. The *Red-Sea* or *Erythrea*, with the *Iſthmus*, or the narrow neck of this land that parteth this Sea, & the *Mediterranean* on the Eaſt, the *Ethyopick Ocean* on the South, and the *Atlanticke* on the Weſt, having the forme (as it were) of a Peninſula joyned to the partition of the Seas aboue ſaid. Now though the longitude which is taken from the Weſt, Eaſtward is ſhorter then that of *Europe*: yet that which rũneth towards the South extendeth it ſelfe ſo farre, that *Europe* can ſcarcely compare with it. For it hath the ſpace almoſt of 70. degrees, & *Europe* hath hardly 35. Beſides this, *Europe* is crooked & wynding; but *Africa* all alike, and alwaies continueth in one forme. *Europe* (as wee haue ſaid) is very well manured, and this lies waſt an deſert in many places. That for a long time knowe, this not. That part which is manured in *Africa* beareth much: but for the greateſt part it is couvered with barren ſands, & ſubject to much extremitie of the heate of the aire. In the Deſerts are fierce dangerous & cruell beaſts, which are found there. Many ſtraunge things are ſpoken of the exceeding abundance of her fertility, as yeelding in ſome ſoyles, a hundred Cornes for one ſeed that is caſt into it, & it is wonderfull to heare what is ſaid of the fruitfulneſſe of *Mauritania*, that there are found ſuch Vineſtoocks, that two man can hardly graſpe them about, and which beare grapes a cubit longe. Vpon Mount *Atlas*, the Trees are exceeding high, cleane poliſhed & without knotts, whereof the leaues are of Cypreſſe. It breedeth Elyphants & Dragons, which as Ennemies perſue the greater Beaſts & kill them, if they can but gett them in their clawes, through the ſinous fouldings of their Tayle. Lyons, Buffles, Leopards, Goates, Apes are there in great number. *Herodotus* reporteth that *Aſſes* are bred there with hornes. There are alſo *Hyana*, *Hiſtrices*, Wylde Rammes, *Thores* begotten betweene the Wolfe and the *Hyana*, *Pantheres*, *Auſtriges*, and beſides many ſorts of Serpents, as Snakes & Aſps, as an Antidote, for the venome whereof, nature hath oppoſed the *Ichneumon*, the leaſt beaſt of all: therefore as the ſaid *Herodotus* relateth, there is neither Hart nor Wild-Boore. In the Deſert of *Lybia* as in ſome parts of *Numidia* which lye next unto *Lybia*, there are abundance of Serpents, the ſundry ſorts whereof this vers following in Latine maketh mention.

Site.

Fertility.

Diverſity of Wilde Beaſts.

Squamigeros ingens Hæmorrhois *explicat orbes,*
Natus & ambigua coleret qui Syrtidos arva
Therſydros, *tractique via fumante* Chelydri,
Et ſemper recto lapſurus lumine Cenchris,
Pluribus ille notis variatam tingitur alvum,
Quam parvis tuſtus maculis Thebanus Ophites
Concolor exuſtis atque indiſcretus arenis
Ammodytes: *ſpinaque vagi torquente* Ceraſtæ,
Et Scytale *ſparſis etiam nunc ſola pruinis*
Exuvias poſitura ſuas, & torrida Dipſas,
Et gravis in geminum vergens caput Amphiſibæna,
Et Natrix *violator aqua jaculique volucres.*
Et contentus iter cauda ſulcare Phareas,
Oraque diſtendens avidus ſpumantia Præſter,
Oſſaque diſſolvens cum corpore tabificus Seps.

Africa breedeth alſo *Baſilicks*: never the leſſe ſome account it as a fable: yet notwithſtanding under the Papacie of *Leo*, one was ſeene in the Temple of *Lucia*, under the Arches, which by the noiſome breath thereof, infected Rome with a great ſickneſſe. There are alſo diverſe ſorts of Monſters, the variety & multitude of them is aſcribed to the want of waters, all kinde of Beaſts being there by forced to meete at the next Rivers, Broches or Fountaynes for to ſtanch their thirſt. From whence this vulgar proverbe came, *That Africa all-vvaies breedeth ſome nevv thing*. The Romans divided *Africa* into ſix Provinces, the *Proconſular* in which *Carthago* ſtood; *Numidia Conſular*, *Bizacchium*, *Tripolitania*, *Mauritania Cæſariana*, & *Mauritania Sitiphenſis*. *Ptolomy* in the beginning of his fourth booke mentioned 12. Provinces or *Satrapies*, *Mauritania Tingitonia*, *Mauritania Cæſariana*, *Numidia*, *Africa propria*, *Cyrenaica*, *Marmarica*, *Lybia propria*, *Egypt* the *Superiour* & *Inferiour*, *Libya Interiour*, *Æthiopia* under *Egypt*, and *Æthiopia Interiour*. But theſe divide not *Africa* ſuch as it was, but ſuch as was then knowne to them. *Leo Africanus* one of our Moderne Writers, devideth all *Africa* into foure parts, vidz. 1. *Barbarie*, 2. *Numidia*, 3. *Libya* & the Region of the *Negroes* or *Blacks*. But he erreth herein, in that he doth not bound *Africa* from the *Red-Sea* but from *Nilus*, which occaſioneth him to attribute *Egypt* & ſome other Eaſterne parts to *Aſia*, therefore beſides theſe foure diviſions of *Leo*, wee place *Egypt* in *Africa*, the *Superiour* & *Interiour Æthyopia*, where the *Abaſſines* are with *Aethyopia* the *Inferiour*, in which *Manicongi* and the Iles lye. *Egypt* doth extend it ſelfe in a long tract from the South, towards the North. The bounds are on the Weſt beyond *Nilus* & the Deſerts of *Barca*, *Libya*, *Numidia* with the Kingdome of *Nubia*, on the South it is clooſeth up with the Countrie of *Bugia* and by the *Nile*, in that place where this river runneth crookling from the Weſt, towards the Eaſt. On the Eaſt ſide it hath the Deſerts of *Arabia* ſtretching out betweene *Egypt*, and the *Red-Sea*, and the *Mediterranean* Sea on the North: what remayneth to be ſpokẽ of *Egypt* it ſhal be expreſſed in the particular deſcription thereof. At this day wee call *Barbarie* that tract of *Africa*, which runneth from *Egypt* to the ſtreight of *Gibralter*, and ſhutteth betweene the *Mediterranean* & Mount *Atlas*. It contayneth the Kingdomes of *Marroco*, *Feſſe*, *Teloſine*, *Tunis* and *Barca*, whereof wee will ſpeake more at large when wee ſhall deſcribe the Mapps of *Barbarie*. It ſufficeth then at this preſent to knowe the Bounds and Limits of it. The Kingdome then of *Marroco* is divided into theſe Provinces, *Hea*, *Suſa*,

The ancient Deviſion.

The Moderne Deviſion.


MARE ATLAN
Estrecho de Gibraltar
Insulæ Canariæ olim Fortunatæ
Madera I.
Porto Santo
Salvages
I. Palmas
Ferro
I. Gomera
Canaria
TROPICUS CANCRI
TICUM
Insulæ de Cabo verde olim Hesperides siv Gorgades
S. Antonio
S. Vincente
Sech della Barza
I. de Sal
S. Lucia
S. Nicolao
Bona Vista
S. Iago
I. de May
I. Brava
I. del Fuogo
C. Verde
C. Rano
Baixos de Bagnaba
Melli
Mandinga
Caragoles
Bangara
Zeggara
GUALATA REGN.
Argen
Fulli
Haden
Ghir
LIBYA INTERIOR
quæ hodie
SAHARA appella
idem quod desertum
significat
GENGSORA
REGNO
Cassina reg.
TOMBUTU REG.
AGADES
Berdoa reg.
GUANGARA
LANFARA REGNUM
BIAFARA REGNUM
Barua
Zanfara
Baixos de S. Anna
C. Lopo Gonsalvo
C. Formoso
C. de Baixos
S. Paulo
ÆQUATOR
LINEA
ÆQUINOCTIALIS
Vegia
Abrolho
I. de Fernando de Lorenho
J. de S. Matheo
I. de Ascencion
OCEANUS
AETHIOPICUS
I. da Nebon
C. de Corrientes
P. das Barreiras
Brasmas populi
I. d S. Helena
A Trenidade
I. de Martin vaz
I. das Picos
I. de Ascencion
TROPICUS CAPRICORNI
I. de Tristan da cunha
I. de Gough

AFRICÆ nova Tabula.

Auct: Jod. Hondio. 1631.

ASIÆ PARS

MEDITERRANEUM

ARABICUM ET INDICUM MARE

OCEANUS ORIENTALIS

ARABIA

NATOLIA

Cyprus

Barca desertum

Eleocat desertum

GAOGA REG.

NUBIA REGN.

Tigremahon

Belegu anze

Anbian

Reg. Damut

Quara

Mozambique

Sofala

MADAGASCAR, quæ et S. LAURENTII INS. dicitur

BARBARICUS SINUS

Mare Rubrum

C. de Rus Mussa

I. de Maçyra

C. de Fartaque

I. Zocotora

C. de Finy

Doara

Os tres Irmaos

Os sete Irmaos

I. de Roque Pris

Bayes de S. Auct

Bayes d'Antongil

Das Gangis

I. de Mascarenhas

I. Dos Diogo Reis

Das Rompeyras

Das Cafilhas

Susa, Guzula, Maroco, Ducula, Hoscora, Tedleta. On the West side it hath the *Atlantick* Sea, *Atlas* likewise, and the Kingdome of *Fesse*. The Kingdome of *Fesse* hath on the West side the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the North the streight of *Gibralter*, on the East the river *Mulvia*, and on the South-side the Kingdome of the *Marocos*. Her Regions are *Temesna*, the Territoire of *Fesa, Agara, Elhabata, Errifa, Garete* & *Elchausa*. The Kingdome *Telesine*, which is also called *Tremisen*, is bounded on the South-side with the Desert of *Numidia:* on the East lieth the great River, on the North the *Mediterranean* Sea. The *Romans* called it *Mauritania Cesariensis*, in it is the Citie *Argiers*. The Kingdome of *Tunes*, contayneth all those Countries, which lye from the great river *Major*, to the river which is in the region of *Mesrata* to the very Confines of *Egypt*. *Numidia* is called at this daye *Biledulgerid:* the Bounds thereof are the *Atlantinck* Sea, on the West; Mount *Atlas* on the North; the Confines of *Egypt*, on the East; and the Deserts of *Libya*, on the South. The Regions are *Tesset, Semelgesse, Seb. Biledulgeri, Darda* and *Fezzen*. *Libya* hath bin called by the ancients *Sarra*, because it is desert. It taketh the beginning from the Kingdome of *Gao*, neere unto *Nilus*, and reacheth towards the West, to the Kingdome of *Gualata*, which lyeth next to the *Atlanticke* Sea. The Kingdome of *Numidia* closeth it on the North, and the *Nigres* on the Southside. The Deserts of *Libya*, are *Zanaga, Znenziga, Targa, Lempta* & *Bordea*. The *Nigroes*, are so called, either from the blackness of the coullour of the Inhabitants, or rather from the river *Niger*, which runneth through this Countrie. They haue on the East side the Confines of *Nilus*, on the West the *Ocean* Sea, on the South partly the *Æthyopian* Sea, and partly the Kingdome of *Manicongo*, then on the North side the Deserts of *Libya*. There are 25. Kingdomes, *Galata, Guinea, Melli, Tombutum, Gago, Guber, Agadex, Cano, Casena, Zegzeg, Zanfara, Guanara, Bornum, Goaga, Nubia, Biro, Tenziamo, Dauma, Medra, Goran, Territorium Anterotense, Territorium Gialofæ, Ora Guinea, Territorium Melegense*, & the Kingdome of *Benin*. The *Abassines* inhabit in Superior or Vpper *Æthiopia*, whose Prince is called *Prester John*. His Countrie is of a large extent, and reacheth almost from the one & the other *Tropick*, and stretcheth it selfe out betweene the *Æthiopian* Ocean, and the *Red-Sea*. On the North side, it hath the people *Nubia* and *Bugia* of limitrophes of *Egypt*. The *Red-Sea* on the East, and the Mountes *Luna* on the South, & on the West the Kingdomes of *Congo*, of *Nubia*, and the rivers *Niger* and *Nilus*. The Kingdomes following are all subject to him, as *Barnaganes* or *Barnagassuro, Tigremaon* or *Tigrai*, in which the Citie of *Caxumo* standeth, *Angote, Amara, Xoa, Goyami, Bagamedran, Guagere, Fatiagar, Damur, Dancali* & *Dobas*. The Lower or Inferiour *Æthiopia*, is the Meridionall part of *Africa* unknowne to Ptolomy. It taketh its beginning on the West from the river *Zaira*, not farre from the *Æquator*, & conteyneth all the part of *Africa* Litorall, running under the *Æquator* till it comes to the *Red-Sea*, it hath fiue Regions. The Land of *Ajan*, in which are the Kingdomes of *Del* & *Adea Magaduzze*, the Countrie of *Zanguibara*, whose Kingdomes are *Melinde, Mombazza, Quiloa, Mozambique, Monoemuci, Cefala, Monopotapa, Torra* and *Butea*. The Countrie of the *Caffres* and of *Manigongo* hath six Provinces, *Sunde, Pango, Sungo, Bamba, Batra* & *Pemba:* to which one may add the Kingdomes of *Angola, Loangi* & *Anzichi*. Now all these places of Inferior *Æthiopia*, were unknowne to our Ancestours, as I haue said, and begann to be knowne to us in the yeere of Christ 1497. in which yeere *Vasco* de *Gania*, having passed beyond the Cap of *Good Hope*, and circuled all *Africa*, arrived at *Calicute*, and showed first to the *Europians*, the waye to the *East-Indiens*. Surely *Ptolomie* knew no Countries beyond the 17. degree of the Southerne latitude, and his furtheſt Limit was in *Prassus* a Cape of *Agisymba* a Region of *Æthyopia*, which at this day is called *Mozambique*.

Cities. In this part of the World there hath bene very noble Townes heretofore, whereof the greatest part of them are destroyed. Among the rest the City of *Carthage* might take the first place as *Strabo* saith, πόλις ἀνθίπαλος τῇ ῥώμῃ, to saye as *Plinie* rendreth it, *Enemy* of the *Romans Empire*, & coveting the Monarchie of the whole World. *Strabo* relateth in his last booke in the beginning of their warres with the *Romans* that she was Lady of 300. Townes, in which there were besieged by the *Romans* seuen hundred thousand men, which were by *Scipio* forced to yeeld. There were other famous Townes, as *Tripolis* neighbour to *Syrtes, Thebes:* ἑκατόμπυλαι, famous for her hundred Gates. *Memphis* according to *Plinie* heretofore the Castle of the Kings of *Egypt*, at this daye *Babylon* of *Egypt* & *Alcairo* the greatest Cities of the whole World. *Alexandria* built by *Alexander* the *Great. Ptolomeis Cyrene* heretofore emulating *Carthage* & many others, which wee will passe by for the avoyding of prolixitie. There are some great Lakes in *Africa*, which resemble Seas, the chiefest *Lakes.* whereof is *Zembre* Lake, lying betweene most high Mountaines, distant from the *Æquator* ten degrees Southward: the circumference whereof is 50000. paces, out of which (some say) springeth the *Nile, Senega, Cambra, Zaira* & *Cuaman*, all rivers in *Africa*. There are other great rivers, as *Niger*, and the river of the *Rivers.* *holy Goost*, all which doe water it marvaillously, & make those Countries very fruitfull, through which they passe. It hath also many very high Mountaines, whereof the principallest of them *Mounts.* is *Atlas*: it riseth in the midst with Sandie downes, elevateth his gastly skirts, & strang heads interchopt so high aboue the clouds, that the topps of them can be seene: from hence came the fable of *Atlas* the *Gyant*, whome the Poets fained to haue borne the Heaven upon his shoulders. The Natiues of that Countrie call it the *Heavens pillar*, it beginneth from the Ocean, where it quiteth name to the *Atlantick* Sea, where running with his topps, continueth with many windings & turnings, the End thereof reaching to the East of the Frontiers of *Egypt*, in some places round, hard to clyme, full of downfalls, because of the Quarries of Stone that haue bin taken out of it, without any path, very could, and hath manie Forests, being watered with an infinite number of fresh Springs & Fountaines. The topp of this Mountaine is allwaies white couvered over with snow: the top also (the winde blowing frō the North) is couvered so high with snow, that it reacheth aboue the topps of Trees. So that aswell men as Beasts are smethered to death. The Fountaines which spring out of it are very cold in the heart of Summer, in such sort, that if one hazards to touch them never so litle with his hand, he is in danger of loosing it. After *Atlas* the Mounts called by the Portugals *Pici fangosi*, situated in the Meridionall part, are very famous and because of their height & steepnesse, being almost inaccessible, a meere desert, wanting all good things. *Sierra Liona* is also a very high Mount, the toppe whereof is continually hiddē with snowe: from whence there comes fearefull noises, & great tempests, yee shall see it a great way of in Sea: for which occasion, it is called the *Lyons Rocke*. Many were of opinion as *Ptolomie, Plinie, Mela* & *Hannon*, that it was called the *Chariot* of the *Gods*. The Mounts also of *Luna*, knowne by the ancients, lye under the *Tropick* of *Capricorne*, very hard, & incredibly high, inhabited nevertheless by sauvage & rude people, under which there are valleys exceeding lovve: so that one would thinke the Center of the Earth was in this quarter. There is also the Mount *Cantaberes* in the Kingdome of *Angole*, very rich in Silver Mines: and besides these there are others, whereof wee will speake in our particular Mapps. The chiefest Iles of *Africa* lye in the *Atlantick Ocean*, the Ile of *S. Port, Madere*, the *Canaries*, and those of *Cape Verd*. That of *S. Port* was so named by those which discouvered it, in memorie of the dangerous & uncertaine navigation that they had. The Compasse of it is about 15. miles. *Madere* was so called because of the great abundance of trees growing there, the circuit of it is 140. miles. The *Canaries* were so called by reason of the great number of Doggs, which they found there: the ancient called them the *Fortunate*. *Plinie* maketh mention of *Sixe* as *Ombrio Iunonia* the Greater & the Lesser, the *Goatish*, the *Snowie*, the *Doggesh* or *Canaria: Ptolomie* nameth hem *Aprositum, Hera*, or *Autolala, Plurtalia, Casperias, Canaria* and *Centuria*, and ranketh them almost all in a right line towards the North. *Cadamost* setteth downe ten, seuen peopled, and three desert. The manured are *Lanzarotta, Fort Aventure*, the *Gomera*, the *Iron*, the Great *Canarie, Teneriffa* & *Palma*. The *Greene Cape* is planted full a Greene trees, whereof it tooke the name. *Iles.* These Iles which lye in the midst of the *Ocean* towards the West, is imagined were called the ancient *Gorgones*. These are *S. Anthonies, S. Vincents, S. Lucias, S. Nicolas*, the *Salt Ile & Belle videre*. The Ile of *Maye, S Iames*, and that of *Fyre*. In the *Æthiopick Ocean* are the Princes Iles and *S. Thomas*, beyond the Cape of *Good Hope:* there are innumerable other Iles, all desert, saving that of *S. Laurence*. There is also the *Zocotara* Ile, as the entrance into the *Arabisch* Gulffe, right over against the *Promontoire Guardafui*, whereof wee will speake more amply in an other place.

THE DESCRIPTION OF BARBARIE, THE KINGDOME OF TVNIS and EGYPT.

THE firſt Countrie, which preſenteth it ſelfe unto us in *Africa*, the third part of the world, is the moſt noble Region of *Barbarie*. It is ſo called either from the murmuring ſound of the Natiues, which the *Arabians* named *Barbar*; becauſe that the old language of the *Arabians* ſeemed ſo to the new Conquerours, or from the many wilderneſſes, that are in it: for *Bar* ſignifieth in their tongue a *Deſert*. It reacheth from *Egypt* to the ſtraight of *Gibralter*, comprehending within it both the *Mauritanies*, namely the *Tingitania*, and the *Caſarea*; And this part is *Africa propria*, together with the *Cyrenaica* and *Lybia exterior*. Our moderne Geographers bounds it on the Eaſt upon the *Marmarick* Deſarts, otherwiſe called *Barca*, to that part of the hill Atlas which is called *Meies*, and is the ſame perhaps, which *Strabo* nameth *Aſpis*. And from mount *Atlas* to the South, accordingh to its longitude from Eaſt to Weſt to the *Atlanticke Ocean*, having the Atlanticke on the Weſt, and the Mediterranean Sea on the North. The nature of the aire is diverſe: For in the Spring time it is pleaſant, milde & cleare, in the Summer it is extreame hott: Eſpecially in the months of *Iune* and *Iuly*. In *Autumne* the heate decreaſeth. In winter it is nipping colde in the months of *December*, and *Ianuary*, chiefly in the Mornings onely: ſo that none are forced for colde to runne unto fires. The windes blowe ordinarily there: eſpecially in the latter end of Harveſt, and all the Winter, and a part of the Spring.

Name. *Site.* *Bounds.* *Temperature.*

This Region very ſubject to great tempeſts of Thundring, and lightningh, as alſo in winter to abundance of Snowe. The ſoile is very fruitfull in Dates, and Pomgranates, but yeelds not much graine, which occaſioneth the Inhabitants for the moſt part to liue upon Barke-bread. It produceth abundance of other Fruits, as Cherries, Figgs, Apples, Peares, Prunes, Peaches, Quinces, Oliues and the like, and great ſtore of Oyle, Hony, and Sugar. Moreouer, diverſe ſorts of Wilde-Beaſts, for it breedeth in the uncouth wildernesſes Dragons, Elephants, Goates, Buffles, Lyons, Leopards, Weſills & Ferrets, wilde Catts & Apes, and by the Sea Coaſt Crocodils, Sea Horſes, Hyenas and ſuch like. The *Phœnicians* were the firſt that inhabited this quarter, with ſome other nations that came out of *Aſia*, or *Egypt*: ſecondly it was ſubdued by the *Romans*, afterward the Grecian Emperours, and next followed the *Vandals*, *Saracens*, and *Arabians*, whereof *Du Bartas* writeth thus in his Colonies.

Fertility. *Fruits.* *The ancient Inhabitants.*

The Almane and North-Vandall beaten both
From Cordube & Sevill by the Goth.
Seize Affrica firſt, vvhich aftervvard they loſt
To vviſe Iuſtinians valiant Roman hoſt.
And Romans ſince, joyn'd vvith the Barbarous troope,
Of curled Moores unto the Arabian ſtoope.

At this day part of it is under the Turke, and a part under their owne *Zeriff*. The King of Spaine alſo holding ſome Fortreſſe in it. It comprehendeth now foure Kingdomes, to wit, 1. *Morocco*. 2. *Feſſe*. 3. *Teleſine*, and 4. *Tunis*, unto which ſome add *Barca*, wee will deſcribe the two firſt in the Map following; the two latter in this. The Kingdome of *Teleſine*, or *Tremiſen* was of old called *Mauritania Caſarienſis*: *Mauritania* from the *Mauri*, who inhabited it, and the weſterne tract *Caſarienſis* from the chiefe citty *Caſarea*. It reacheth in length from the Eaſt to the weſterne part 380 miles, and in breath but 25: that is, from the Deſarts of *Numidia* to the Mediterranean Sea. The moſt part of this territoire is hard, dry, rough and barren, eſpecially, the South part: but the Maritimate quarters are ſomewhat fruitfull, and beare better. There are in it ſome Townes and rare Caſtles. The Capitall cittie was heretofore *Teleſine* or *Tremiſen*, ſpacious and ſtronge, having had in it 16 or 17 thouſand chimnies: but in regard of the warrs, which it ſuſtained firſt in a ſiege of 7 yeares by *Ioſeph* the puiſſant king of *Feſſe*, then the warres betweene *Charles* the fifth, who tooke it under his protection, and the Turkes who at laſt became maſter of it, as afterward becauſe of the warres betweene the *Zeriff* and the Turke the moſt part of it lies ruined at this day. In this quarter is now *Argiers* a great towne, and well fortified. This towne revolted firſt from the obedience of the King of *Teleſine*, becauſe of the inſupportable taxations, which he layd upon it, and putting it ſelfe under the king of *Bugia*, afterward forſaking him, came under *Ferdinando* King of Spaine. Finally, being taken by *Barbaroſſa*, it was added to the *Ottomannick* Empire. This towne is famous for being the Receptacle of the Turkiſh Pirates, who domineere ſo infinitely over the *Mediterranean*, to the great dammage of all nations, which frequent thoſe ſeas. Famous alſo for the ſhipwracke, which *Charles the fifth* here ſuffred. who beſieging this towne, loſt in the Haven of it at one tempeſt, beſides an infinite number of Karvels & ſmall Boates, diverſe ſtronge Gallies, 140 ſhips, a great many excellent peeces of ordnance: and ſuch a number of gallant horſes, that in Spaine the race of horſes for ſervice was like to haue bene loſt for ever; and aboue halfe his men. It is ſituate in, or nigh unto the place of *Iol*, or *Caſarea*, upon the hanging of ſome hills, being three miles in circuit, having in it eighty thouſand famillies commanded by the Lieutenant of the Great Signor. The Turcks haue continually fortified this place, and

The Kingdome of Teleſine. *The cittie of Teleſine.* *Argiers.*

BARBARIA

HISPANIAE PARS

MARIS ATLANTICI

OCCIDENS

SETENTRIO

MERIDIES

MARE SARDINIA

Estreicho de Gibraltar

Cabo de Gata

C. de Cantin

C. de Gues

C. de Non

PARS MARROCO

DARA

ZANHAGA

ZUENZIGA

BILEDULGERID

HAIR

Atlas Mons

TREMISE

BAR

TARGA REGNUM

BIBYAE INTERIORIS PARS

LEMPTA

Miliaria Germanica

Miliaria Hispanica

MARIS MEDITERANEI

Porto farina

Sinus Carthaginensis

Stagnum

Raba

C. Bono olim Prom. Mercury

Cartaginis sive portus Tunetani, celeberrimi sinus nec non fortalitij Goletæ Tipus quamvis delecti.

Tunis capta, et in Christianorum potestatem redacta a Carol. quinto anno 1535 at postea magna cum eorundem ignominia a Turca recuperata.

ETENTRIO

40 50 60 70

GRÆCIÆ

NATOLIÆ PARS

MEDITER RANEUM

CYPRUS

CANDIA

BARCHA

BARCHA DESERTUM

ELFOCAT

DESER TUM

BERDOA

GAOGA

GARAMANTES

BORNO

MI DIA

Mare Rubrum

ORIENS

MARIS MEDITERANEI PARS

Alexandria

Nilus fluvius

PIRAMIDES

TUS

Nilus fluvius singulis annis [illegible] tollit eam mare secundum

20 30 31

61 62 63 64 65

40 50 60

haue now made it impregnable. *Caſtaldus* thinks it to be *Ptolomies Salda*: but *Ortelius* and *Mercator* beleeue that *Salda* was rather *Tadelis*. *Paulus Iouius* ſuppoſeth it to be *Iulia Ceſarea*, other *Cirtha*. The other townes are *Merſalcabir*, *Meſſagran*, *Muſtaganni* and others. This Kingdome hath two famous Sea-ports, the one is *Orami*, or *Orania*, with a ſtrong Fortreſſe: the other *Marſe-Eltabir*, where many Marchants arrived, eſpecially Italians, of which the King of Spaine became maſter, a few yeares ſince, to the great prejudice of this Kingdome.

Tunis extent and bounds. The Kingdome of *Tunis* containeth all that tract, which the Ancients called *Africa propria*, or *Africa* the leſſer, and old *Numidia*: for from the great river, which *Maginus* beleeues to be *Ptolomies Audun*, it reacheth unto a river in the Country of *Meſrat*, having on the Eaſt *Cyrenaica*, and on the Weſt *Algiers*. The *Fertility.* ſoile in this quarter is reaſonable fruitfull, fit to beare fruits, and breed Cattle: very fertill in trees, eſpecially in the Weſt part, but on the Eaſt ſide is barren, wanting water. It is divided into five provinces, bearing the name of their *Metropolies*. 1. *Bugie* once a Kingdome of its owne Iuriſdiction, a great Citty & populous, which *Peter* of *Navarre* tooke in by force, and razed it Anno 1508, being at this day in the poſſeſſion of the *Turke*, after they had chaſſed the Spaniard out of it. 2. *Conſtantina* in which *Bona*, built by the Romans a 100 miles from the Sea, where *S. Auguſtine* was borne: & *Hippo* whereof he was Biſhop. Some thinke that this citty was ancient *Cirta*, where king *Maſiniſſa* held his reſidencie, and which *Ptol.* called *Iulia*. It is rich, faire, & girt about with high & ſtronge walls. 3. *Tunis* vulgarly called *Tuniſi*, and by *Ptolomie Themiſa*. In the beginning it was a very litle towne; but was enlarged by the ruines of *Carthage*. In this Citty there is a Mahumetan temple called *Ameth Benatos*, which they hold in great reverence, being the Refuge and Sanctuaire for offenders, whereof *Scaliger* verſifyeth thus:

Bugia. *Conſtantina.* *Tunis.*

Invide demolire altas Carthaginis arces
Quem ſors æqualis, parque fortuna manet.
En te invito iterum florens, exciſa renaſcor.
Te non vinco ego, nec me tamen ipſa premis.

Vpon the ſtreight of the next poole lyeth the *Goletta* as ye goe to *Tunis* a ſtrong fort, taken by *Charles* the 5. afterward ruined by *Vichiali Baſſa*. 4. *Ezzach* wherein is the Citty *Cairaon*, built by *Hucba*, who being Captaine Generall to *Oſmen* the fourth *Saracenicall Caliph*, ſubdued all *Barbarie*. 5. *Tripolis* becauſe of the three prime citties Abroton, Taphia, and Leptis. This *Tripolis*, & its Provinces was by the *Genois* taken from the King of *Tunis*, & ſold to him of *Feſſe*, from whome when they of *Tunis* had regayned it, it fell into the handes of *Ferdinando* King of *Caſtile*, whoſe nephew *Charles* the fifth, gaue it to the Knights of *Malta*, & they not long after loſt it to *Sinan Baſſa* lieutenant to *Selim* the ſecond 1551. 6. *Carthage* once a citty of great eminencie, peopled by the *Phanicians*, which fled from the victorious ſword of *Ioſua*, & the *Iſraelites*. To theſe *Dido* ſiſter to *Pigmalion* joyned her *Tyrian* troopes, and built this citty. A. M. 3078. before the building of Rome 135 yeares. This towne ſtood juſt oppoſite to *Rome*, whoſe Rivall it was in wealth, valour, and deſire of the univerſall Empire, whereof one verſifyeth thus:

Ezzach. *Tripolis.* *Carthage.*

There vvas an ancient Citty cald as then
Carthage, and built by baniſh't Tyrian men,
Iuſt gainſt old Tibers mouth & Italy,
Great in vvealth, ſkild in martiall chevalry.

In the midſt of it there was a Fort called *Birſa*, built by queene *Dido*, which was thought to be two thowſand paces about, as much as a Bulls hide cutt out in thonges could encompaſſe. The Citty it ſelfe contained 21 miles in circuit. The Cittizens were called *Pani*, and are ſtill infamous for their perjury, and falſe hearted dealing. That they were of the *Canaaniteſh race* may be proved by the name *Pani*, or *Phani*, litle differing from the *Phanices*. This Citty was almoſt girt about with the Sea. *Appianus* to the Punicks deſcribeth at large the ſituation thereof. The power thereof was not onely felt in *Africa*, but farre & neere in *Europe*: for it conquered *Spaine* from the ſtreight of *Gibralter*, as farre as the *Pyrrhenian* Mountaines, and plagued *Italy* and *Sicile* with a long warre ſtriving with the Romans tooth and naile for the Monarchie of the world, but loſt their owne liberty, being throwne in three ſeverall Battailes by the Romain. The firſt was for the poſſeſſion of *Sicilie*, *Sardinia*, and *Corſica*. The ſecond was begun by *Hannibal*, who terrifyed the *Romans* with many fatall overthrowes, but was at laſt overcome by *Scipio*, having kept the Romans worke 18 yeares, was at laſt taken by *Scipio*, and burnt ſeuen daies together. Afterwards, it was rebuilt by *Cajus Ceſar*, who planted there in a Colonie of the Roman people, but was after that ruined by the *Vandals*, *Gothes*, and *Sarracens*: ſo that now it lyeth vaſt like a wilderneſſe, and retayneth nothing of its priſcan Majeſty, but ſome ruinous heapes of ſtones, and ſome old *Aquaducts*.

Rivers. The rivers which waters *Barbarie* are *Bagradas*, *Cynips*, *Tenſiſt*, *Omirabik*, *Subu*, *Luccus* and others. There *Hills.* are many hills and mountaines, among the which *Atlas*, whereof wee haue ſpoken heretofore, is the chiefeſt. The natiues haue the repute of good people, ſimple & without diſſimulation, having very ſtronge boddies and well ſett.

Name. The Noble, and ancient Countrie of *Egypt* was firſt inhabited by *Miſraim* the Son of *Chus*, the Sonne of *Cham*, and was called in the Hebrew tongue *Miſreia*; the footſteps of which name remaineth ſtill amonge the *Arabians*, who call it *Miſre*. 2. It was named *Oceana* from *Oceanus* a king hereof. 3. *Oſiriana* from *Oſiris*, and 4. *Ægyptus* from *Ægyptus*, being the ſurname of *Rameſes* a prince of great power. The Turkes call it now *Elquibet*, or *Elchibet*.

Bounds. It is bounded on the Weſt beyond the Nile, with the Deſerts of *Barca*, *Libia* and *Numidia*, & the Kingdome of *Nubia*: on the South with the Countrie of *Bugia*, and the river *Nile*, where it turneth a litle from the Weſt towards the Eaſt; but *Plinie* bounds it on that ſide with the Citty of *Siene* called now *Aſna*: On the Eaſt ſide are the Deſerts of *Arabia*, which lie betweene *Ægypt* and the Red-ſea: and on the North the *Laigne.* Mediterranean now called the *Egyptian* Sea. This Countrie is in length frõ *Siene* to the Mediterranean Sea 562 miles, and in bredth from *Roſetta* Weſt to *Damiata* Eaſt about 140 miles. But it continueth not alwaies in this bredth: for leſſening it ſelfe Southward like a *Pyramis*, reverſeth being in ſome places but 37 miles broad, and at the very point, or bottome, but foure. It is ſituate betweene the ſecond and the fifth Climates, ſo that the lõgeſt day is 13 howers & a halfe. *Temperature.* The aire is hott, and ſubject to Northerne windes, having ſeldome any Eartquakes or raine, which it needeth not, becauſe the ſoile is fatted by the ſwelling & overflowing of the *Nile*, which makes their grounds exceeding fruitfull, and a moſt nourriſhing-Mother both to Man and Beaſt. For which cauſe this Countrie was called *Horreum populi Romani*: and in the time of *Ioſeph* ſupplyed *Iacob* and his familly with corne. Now alſo is the goodneſſe of the ſoile ſuch, that *Lucans* braggs are ſtile good of it. *Fertility.*

The Earth content vvith its ovvne vvealth, doth craue
No forreine Marts, nor Ioue himſelfe, they haue
Their hop's alone in Nilus fruitfull vvaue.

Manie haue commended the happineſſe of this ſoile. *Iuſtinus* reporteth that the Land of Egypt is ſo fertill in graine, that it maye truely be called the *Garner of the vvorld*, for the abundance of al kinde of encreaſe and fruits neceſſarie for the ſuſtentation of Man.

Man. And *Plinie* affirmeth that the greatneſſe of the Roman Empire, could not haue ſubſiſted without the riches, and Fruits of *Egypt*, for as much as the abundance, or famiſhment of the Romaine People depended on the *Nile*. He ſaith moreover, that the countrie of *Egypt* aboundeth ſo in herbes and rootes to feede upon, in regard thereof ſurpaſſes the corne: though they haue great ſtore of al kinde of graine, as Wheate, Rhye, Barly, Oates, Beanes and Peaſe, excellent Wines, and fatt Paſtures. This countrie yeeldeth litle oyle and wood. Beſides the fierce and wild beaſts whereof it is full. They haue many kinde of Domeſticall Beaſts; as Buffles, Kine & Oxen, Camels, Horſes, Aſſes and Sheepe, and Goates all of an extraordinarie greatneſſe (as *Belonius* relateth) becauſe of the mildeneſſe of the aire, the abundance of paſtures where upon they feede, and the ſtore of roots and graſſe which is overflowne with the Nile. Among the reſt there are very large and fatt Weathers with long and thick tailes hanging downe to the ground, with Deaw claps like an oxe, and blacke fleeces. And becauſe this Countrie is warme in winter overflowne & mariſh, there comes into it abundance of waterfoule into the grounds & meddowes thereof, ſo that they are all covered with them, & eſpecially with Storkes. They haue abundance of froggs alſo in theſe parts, that if the Storkes did not devoure them, yow ſhould ſee the lower groũds bedecked with them. There are alſo many *Chamaleons* (as *Belonius* writeth) which are found amounge ſhrubbs. Hennes doe not uſe to ſitt upon or hatch their eggs here in Egypt; but to this effect they heate ovens made ſo artificially, that laying three or foure thouſand henns Eggs into them, they know ſo to moderate and to temper the heate, that al theſe egges hatches together, which *Ariſtotle* relateth of the Egyptians. There are alſo in this countrie diverſe Mettals, eſpecially in thoſe parts; which border upon *Æthiopia*, as likewiſe *Amethiſts*, & many other precious ſtones. Egypt hath flouriſhed under many Kings, and with diverſe names, till the time of the *Ptolomies*, and *Pharaohs* which laſted not long. *Manethon* in his hiſtorie of Egypt maketh a Catalogue of 300 kings wanting eight, which raigned before *Amaſis* under 17 *Dyaſtinies*, whoſe names it would be needeleſſe, & tedious to recite. *Oſiris* onely is worthy mention, in whoſe time it is thought *Iacob* went downe into *Ægypt*, who ſaies that he & his Succeſſours were then all called *Pharaohs*. The name of the *Ptolomies* continued long, untill the time of the Roman Empire, who placed over them a Gouvernour, that remained there, till the time of the *Agarenes* of *Arabia Felix*, under their Prince the *Sultan*, as they named all their *Mahomitans* following, who *Domineer'd* there, till the Turkes droue them out of it, who commanded there under their Emperour, by whome there was a governour eſtabliſhed called the *Baſſa* of Egypt. Part of it was alſo under *Alexander of Macedonia*, as appeareth by the names, & governments of Townes; ſo that *Herodotus* maketh 18. *Strabo* 19. *Ptolomie* 46. & *Plinie* 50, adding alſo hereunto, that ſome of them chãged their names, ſo that one muſt not thinke that Egypt hath had heretofore ſo many Governmẽts, as one may collect out of the names of hiſtories; ſeing that one, and the ſame Government might haue ſeverall names. *Leo Africanus* ſaith it was devided into three provinces by the Mahomitans, to wit, into *Sahid*, which is the upper or *Thebaide*, reaching from the Frontiers of *Bugia* to *Cairo*; into *Erriſia*, which is the Occidental part, ſtreching out from *Cairo* to *Roſetta*; and into *Maremma*, which is the Orientall part. It is thought that Egypt, in the dayes of *Amaſis*, had in it twenty thouſand townes. And *Diodorus* affirmeth, that in his time there were three thouſand, *Pomponius Mela* 2000, and *Herodotus* 1020. The moſt famous, and chiefeſt of them were: *Siene*, *Thebes*, *Tentyra*, *Heliopolis*, *Memphis*, *Babylon*, *Alexandria*, *Peluſium*, *Roſetta* and manie others. *Siene*

The manner of hatching of their eggs.

The Kings & Gouvernours.

Deviſion.

Townes.

Siene.

now Aſna, is ſituate under the *Tropicke* of *Cancer*. This was a place as *Plinie* witneſſeth, where the *Mathematicians* had an exceeding deepe well, into which the Sunne ſhone with right lines, when it touched the Tropicke of *Cancer*. *Thebes* was built by the Tyrant *Buſiris*, containing 17 miles in circuit, and as *Herodotus* relateth opening with a hundred gates, having many ſumptuous buildings, aſwell publick as private. But now no more mention is made of it. *Tentyra* taketh this name from an Ile in the *Nile*. The Natiues call it *Fontyrites*, being by nature contrarie to *Crocodils*. *Heliopolis* (now called Betſamie) whereof *Potipharah*, whoſe daughter *Aſsineta* was by *Pharaoh* giuen in marriage to *Ioſeph*, who was prince of it. This was heretofore the reſidencie of their Prieſts, and as *Strabo* calls it, the ſeate where they learned Aſtronomie and Philoſophie. *Memphis* heretofore *Arſinöe*, or the Citty of *Crocodils*, to which Beaſts the Cittizens attributed divine honour. Nigh unto this Cittie were the *Piramides*. Here the *Nile* divideth himſelfe firſt for the forming of his *Delta*. It is called at this day *Cairo*, or *Alcairo*, lying in a triangular forme, being aboue eight miles in circuit: The Inhabitants thereof are *Turkes*, *Egyptians*, *Arabians* & *Ievves* with others. *Babylon* ſtandeth a litle aboue *Memphis*, as *Bellonius* writeth, where are ſeene the ruines of the mighty, and magnificent ancient buildings. It is now but a village inhabited by the Chriſtians. *Alexandria* built by *Alexander the great*, now called by the Turkes *Scandria*, a famous and a noble Citty, ſeated in a very ſweete, and a pleaſant place. It is a towne of great marchandiſe. *Peluſium* now called *Damiata*, beſeiged by *Iohn de Brenne* the titulary King of *Ieruſalem*. The ſiege continued 18 months, during which time the plague and want of ſuſtenance ſo raged together, that the towne was in a manner diſpeopled. Of thoſe extremities the Beſiegers knew nothing, till it fortuned that two venturous ſouldiers, admiring the ſilence and ſolitude of the people, in a *bravado*, ſcaled the walls, but ſaw no man to make reſiſtance. This being certified to the Commaundours, the next day the whole army entred the towne, where they found in every houſe, and every corner of the ſtreetes whole heapes of dead bodies; ſome ſlaine by famine, others by the peſtilence: a lamentable and ruthfull ſpectacle; beſides theſe, there is Roſetta and diverſe other Cities and townes, which for brevitie wee will paſſe ouer.

Siene. *Thebes.* *Tentyra.* *Heliopolis.* *Memphis.* *Alexandria.* *Peluſium.*

The famous river of Nile.

Through this Countrie runneth the *Nile*, the moſt famous river of the world, in one continuall Channell: Some ſay it hath his head, either in the Mountaines of the Moone, or the Lake *Zembre*. But king *Iuba* affirmeth that his head begins in a mountaine of *Mauritania inferior*, not farre from the *Ocean*, out of a lake, which turneth it ſelfe into a pond, called *Nilida*: Running out of this lake paſſeth a longe courſe 3000 miles in length through diverſe Countries full of ſand. In the place where this Egypt, and Habuſſia meet is the laſt *Cataract* of *Niles*, which is a fall of the waters, after much ſtrugling with the Rocks for paſſage, an incredible way downe into the lower vallies: The hideouſneſſe of the noize, which it maketh, not onely deafeth all the By-dwellers; but the hils alſo are torne with the ſound: for as *Lucan* hath it,

The noiſe the mountaines ſhakes, vvho roare in ſpight,
To ſee the vanquiſhed vvaues cloath'd all in vvhite.

This *Nilus* from the 15 day of Iune ſwelleth aboue his bankes, the ſpace of 14 daies, and in as many more gathered his waters againe to their proper bounds. If it flowe not to the height of 15 Cubits, then the Earth is deficient in her abundance of encreaſe, for want of moiſture. And if the waters ſurmount the *ſuperficies* of the Earth more then 17 Cubits, then like a drun-

ken man it cannot produce its naturall operation. During this inundation the Beasts and Cattle liue on hils, & in the townes to which they are driuen before hand and there foddered. An other strange thing in this river is, that keeping its water together, it changeth the colour of the Sea further into the *Mediterranean*, then the sea can thence be discerned. Having traversed the *Midland* of Egypt, before its influx into the Sea, it devideth it selfe into seuen channells. A fourth miracle is, that not in fruits onely, but in producing also liue Creatures, as *Ovid* hath it.

For vvhen the seaven-mouth Nile the fields forsakes
And to his ancient channell him betakes;
The Tillers of the ground liue creatures finde,
Of sundry shapes, ith' mud that's left behinde.

Pyramids. Among the rest there liues the *Crocodile*. Famous is this Countrie also 1. for that raine is seldome seene amongst them, whose absence is supplyed by the *Nile*. Secondly, for the *Pyramides*, built nigh unto *Memphis*, whereof two are most famous, the first and greatest was built by *Cheops*: the Basis whereof contained in circuit 8 Acres of ground, and was in heigth 1000 foote, being made all of marble. The greatest was the chiefe of the worlds seuen wonders, being square at the bottome, every square being 300 single paces in length, the square at the top consisting of three stones onely: yet large enough for threescore men to stand upon: ascended by 250 stepps, each stepp aboue three feete high. The other Pyramide was almost equall to the first, as *Herodotus* writeth. It is supposed by many good Divines and recorded by *Iosephus*, that the Brickes, which the children of *Israell* did burne, were partly employed about such Pyramides, but now

Let Barbarous Memphis ceas to raise
Her vvondrous Pyramides vvith such praise.

Here also are the *Mummes* of Egypt lying in a place, *Mummes.* where many generations haue had their Sepulchres, there bodies having bene enbalm'd with Cassia, Myrrhe, and other Aromaticall odours with *Bitumen*, and the juyce of *Cedars*, which by the extreame bitternesse & siccatiue facultie, haue preserved them from corruption, the continuance of aboue three thousand yeares, being of Soveraigne vertue for Physike.

MAROCCO, AND OF FESSE.

THAT part of *Barbarie*, which formerly was called *Mauritania Tingitina*, comprehendeth at this day two Realmes, namely *Marocco* and *Fesse*, which wee will here describe in order. The Kingdome of *Marocco* taketh its denomination from the Metropolis Marocco it selfe. It lyeth betweene Mount Atlas, and the Atlanticke Sea, almost in the forme of a Triangle. It is a very pleasant Countrie, abounding in all kinde of Fruits, having also good store of Oyle, Honey, Sugar, Dates, Vines, Figgs, Apples and diverse sorts of Peares. There are also many Cattle and Sheepe, with an incredible number of Goates, whose skins are called Marror-skins: the haire whereof is excellent good to make fine Chamlots of. The Provinces thereof are these, as first Hea, shut in on the East-side with the River Essivala, on the South with the Atlanticke Sea, & on the West and North-side with the maine Ocean, being a craggie, a hillie, & a woodie Country, but rich & well inhabited. And though there growes not much Corne in it, but some Barly, Hirse and Buckwheate, and that the Inhabitants want diverse kinde of graine: yet this cannot be imputed to the barrennesse of the soile or the aire, but rather to the sloth and negligence of the people: howbeit they have abundance of Honey, where upon the Natives for the most part live. Here are few townes, but many Villages, Hamlets & strong Castles. The Province of Susa hath on the North-side of it Mount Atlas, and on the East the River of Sus. It is a fruitfull Countrie, rich and very pleasant. In the Hill of Ilalemo are gold-mines. The chiefest townes in this countrie is Taradent, built by the old Africans, is reasonable great, and is inhabited by diverse English and French Marchants, which barter & exchange, yron, lead and tinne for sugar. There is also Massa, a towne abounding in Amber, under which three small townes are comprehended, which lye not above a mile one from an other, built also by the ancient Africans upon the Sea-coast. The towne of *Teijent* was in times past also built by the Africans in a fair plaine, seated upon the side of the River, and was divided into three parts, which being joined together made a triangular forme. Tedsi is a great towne, founded by the Africans, & situate in a very fruitfull place. Tangovista is the greatest citty in this countrie. In this territoire lyeth the citty of Marocco, built by Aberamen once the Metropolis of Barbary, and thought to be Ptolomies *Bocanum Hemetum*, contained 100000 housholders, and accounted one of the greatest citties of the world, in the time of Prince Hali, the Sonne of Ioseph, but now is inferiour to Fesse for populousnesse, spaciousnesse & beauty. The chiefe buildings hereof are the church and the castle.: the church is bigger, though not so beautifull as that of Fesse, and hath a towre so high, that the hills of Azafi, being 130 miles distant, may be thence easely discerned. The castle is very large, & on a towre thereof stand three Globes, made of pure golde, weighing 130000 Barbary Duckats. Diverse Kings have gone about to take them downe, and convert them into money, but have all desisted by reason of some strange misfortune that hath bene afflicted on them, so that the common-people imagine they are kept by a guard of Spirits. Unto the Royalty of this citty belongs other townes, namely, Elgiumuha a small towne: Tenezza is a strong towne, seated on that side of Mount Atlas, which is called Ghedmina. Delgumuha is a new towne, lying upon a hill, with a strong Castle. Imizmizi is a great towne, situated upon a Rocke. Tesraft is a Bourrough, lying by the River Asifelmel: there abouts are also Agmet and Hanimmei. Guzzula is built upon a ridge of the Northside of Atlas, bordering on the East-side upon Hea. This country is exceeding fruitfull in Barly, having many heards of Cattle, copper and yron mines. The townes and castles here are unwalled, having many great and rich Villages in it: yea the whole Countrie is full of Inhabitants. The Province of Duccale beginneth on the West-side of the River of Tensisto, & in the North is environned with the maine Ocean, on the South it hath the River of Habiel, and on the East the River of Hammirabith: in this Countrie there are but few walled townes, among which Azaphi, lying upon the Seacoast is accounted the chiefest. *Conte* was built by the Gothes, and *Tit* by the Africans. *Elmedina* is the Court for this whole Province; *Centopozzi* is a small towne, the others are *Subeit*, *Temaracost*, *Terga*, *Bulativa*, *Azamur* and *Meramer*. The Province of *Hascora* is bounded on the North with Duccale, on the West with the River Tinsit, and on the East it is separated by the River *Quadelbabit* from the territoire of Tedeletes. In this Countrie there are many rich and populous townes, as namely, the Citty of Alemdim, seated in a Valley, and environned with 4 hills, where many of the Gentrie, Marchants & Handiecrafts-men dwell. *Tagodast* lyeth upon the top of a high hill, which is encompassed with 4 other hills. *Elgiumuha* lyeth also upon a very high hill, betweene two others of a reasonable heigth: the towne of *Bzo* is ancient, seated upon a steepe mountaine, lying about 20 miles Westward from Elgiumuha. The territoire of Tedles is not great, being bounded on the West with the River Servi and Ommirabih, on the South with mount Atlas, on that side which lyeth next unto the River Ommirabih. In this Province there are also some townes, the chiefest whereof is *Tessa*, built by the ancient Africans, and is reasonable well inhabited. The principall Rivers of this Kingdome are Tensist and Ommirabih, which have their heads out of Mount Atlas, and discharge themselves into the Ocean: but *Tensist* springeth out of the Moroccoish territoire, and is encreased by many other Rivers, amongst which the Sifelmel & the Nissis are the most famous. Here and there upon the sands they finde many burning stones, which are transporten from thence by the Portugals and other Forreiners. Here are also many Mountaines, but Nisipha, Semeda and Seusana are the chiefest.

Site and bounds. *Fertility.* *Provinces.* *Townes.*

The Inhabitants of these Kingdomes, are in some places very civill, but in others exceeding rude and Barbarous. And thus much for Marocco.

The Kingdome of FESSE.

FESSE was formerly called Ampelusia, in regard of the abundance of vines which grew there but at this day taketh its name from the Metropolis, or chiefe town thereof Fesse: it is a very mighty Kingdome. It is bounded on the West with the Atlanticke Ocean, on the North with the streight of Gibralter, on the East with the River of Mulvia, and on

Name. *Bounds.*

Penõn de Velez

Barbariæ Pars

C. de S. Vincent
Sacrum prom. Ptol.

OCEA

Cabo de Cantin

Idevacal mo.

Campo de Cuz

REGNU

C. de Guer

C. de Non
sive Nao al.

ZAHARA

ZANHAGA.

J. de Porto Santo

S. Cruz

Ste Fongu

J. de la Madera

J. deserto

Camera de lupi

Monchiro

ATLANTICUS

OCCIDENS

I. Salvages

INSULÆ FORTUNATÆ Ptolemæo,
at nunc CANARIÆ INSULÆ ob ingentes
canes, quorum ibi magna copia à Portugalensib⁹ inventa.

I. de la Palma

Tassacerda

S. Cruz

G. de Naves

Abdeca

S. Cruz

Posonero

Gran Canaria

Tamasit

Sumayla

I. de Forte ventura

S. Clara

Alegranca

Vachi marini

I. Sanfarotta

I. de Lobos

Tuttus niger

Tuttus albus

Sf. de Ferro

I. del Pico al: Teneriffa

I. de Gomera

I. de Gran Ca: naria

Scala
Hispanicarum Leucarum
Milliaria Germanica communia

C. Bojador
Asinarium prom.
Ptol. Mons Solis al.

Balcum
Bojador

Angila

Mont alto sive de Sabet

Aberne
Albene alijs

Offim

Anfoler al:
Anfuler

Montes Claros, olim Atlas Mons.

Tejur

Tesfigu

Tedsa

Guzula

Guz

Tagengost

Tenmel m

Serra d

Ilda mon

Tarudant em porium

Argenti fr

Rio Mora vel Sufus alijs

Hic ambra re peritur

Mossa quendam Temoft hic lotum ejectum à cete fabulan

Trijut hinc pelles Maro chinè adferuntur

Tuloza

Tenezzet al: Anfgim

Tesfeltin

Tenezza

Tenezza

Tenezza

HISPANIAE PARS

MARIS MEDITERRA

NEI PARS

C. de Gatte Charidemi prom. Pr.

C. de 3 forces Magnum prom. Trol.

I. Alboran quæ Trol. incognita videtur

Estrecho de Gibraltar olim Gaditanum & Herculeū fret.

C. Trafalgar

C. Effartel

Rio Lauz

Rio Gebu

Tarifa

Tarifquinate

Bothoiæ populi

Zafarinæ

Podeaza

Suahiri pop.

Temiesna

Tamechia

Fez

Garetum desertum

Gerselvin

Benihisseri

Zuga planities

Edecsena planities

Huscini pop.

Nussini populi

Tezerim

Beniniaraz Gens.

SEGELMESSE

Humeladez

Tegda

Segelmesse

Tenegent

Tububasan

Ummelhesen

Benisabiha

Sugaihul

Guachde

Abulhuseini populi.

Tebelbelt

Dara

DARA REG.

Guada

Gondafe.

Serra de Haha.

Musinudæ

Guzula Regio

Tedmest

Tesegdelt

Aecha

Auzichi

Atlas Major mons.

FESSÆ et MAROCCHI REGNA.

Asgeni populi.

Ruchi populi.

Serra Verde

Darra Reg.

Marruecos

REGNUM

ORIENS

the South with the Kingdome of Marocco. The aire in ſome parts of it is very temperate and milde: in others intemperate and groſſe, as likewiſe the Countrie it ſelfe in ſome places is rough & barren, having colde hills and Mountaines, and here and there ſome deſarts and wilderneſſes, but to take it in generall, it is very happy and fruitfull, for they have excellent corne, and many fruitfull fieldes. This country aboundeth alſo in all kinde of Cattle: the Provinces in this Kingdome are 7 in number. *Timeſna* on the Weſt ſide beginneth at the River Omirabih, and reacheth Eaſtward to the River *Buragragum:* on the Southſide lyes Mount Atlas, and on the North the Ocean. This Kingdome was allwayes held for the Court of Africa, in which there were heretofore 40 townes and 300 Caſtles: but now all theſe townes and Bourroughs are by the warres deſtroyed. In our age this Country beginnes to breath againe, to build up their ruined townes, and to putt up their heads againe, among the which *Rabato* is the greateſt, built upon the Sea-coaſt, the others are called *Thagia, Salla,* &c. The Royaltie of Feſſe beginneth at the River of *Buragragum*, and reacheth Eaſtward to the River of Inavum. On the North it boundeth upon the River of Subu, and on the South upon the foote of Atlas. Within this royaltie and juriſdiction of Feſſe, there are ſome townes, whereof Feſſe is the Capitall of all Mauritania, ſo called from Feſſe, where abundance of gold was found, in digging the foundation, & was built by Idre a Mahumetan Prince anno 786, and ſeated in the very midſt of this Kingdome. It is divided by the River Subu into 3 parts, all of which containe 82000 houſholds, and 700 Moſchees or Saracenicall temples, the chiefe whereof is *Carne* or *Carnven*, being a mile and a halfe in compaſſe. The Marchants have there a court, or exchange encloſſed with a ſtrong wall with 12 gates & 15 ſtreetes. There is alſo a Colledge called Amarodoc, a moſt curious and delicate ſtructure. It hath three Cloiſters of admirable beauty, ſupported with 8 ſquare pillars of diverſe colours: the Roofe curiouſly carved, and the Arches of Moſaique, Gold and Azure: the Gates are of braſſe, faire wrought, and the doores of the private chambers of inlayed worke: this Colledge did coſt the founder King Abuchenen 480000 Crownes. The River of Feſſe running through the Citty, divideth himſelfe into an infinite number of ſmall channels, and runne almoſt by every Houſe, Church, Colledge, Inne & Hoſpitall, yea into private mens houſes, ſo that they carry away all the dirt and filth with them in the Citty. And this is ſaid to be called old Feſſe, having ſince alſo built new Feſſe, which is girt about & fortifyed with a high and a ſtrong wall. The Province of Aſcara hath on the North the maine Ocean, on the Weſt it reacheth to the River *Buragragum*: the Eaſt-ſide is ſhut in with the Mountaines of *Gumara, Zarony*, and the foote of mount *Zalaga*, and on the South with the River of *Bunaza*. It is a plaine Country, and hath a temperate aire. There are ſuch abundance of Horſe and Cattaile in it, that it doth not onely furniſh richly all Feſſe, but alſo the Inhabitants upon the hills of Gumaræ. Few woods there are, but in the fields and Mountaines are many Goates & Hares. Heretofore there were many townes & Caſtles in this Province, but moſt of them were ruined by the warres. The chiefeſt townes now remaining, are *Lariſſa* and *Caſar Elcabir*. The Province of *Habat* is bounded on the North with the Mediterranean Sea, on the Weſt with the Moore and Marſhes of Algara, on the South with the River of *Suarga*, and on the Eaſt with the Hills, over againſt the ſtreight of Gibralter. It is a fruitfull Countrie, and rich in all kinde of encreaſe, having bene heretofore more famous, and flouriſhed better, in regard of the ancient townes, which the Romans & Gothes built in it. The chiefeſt townes which are now at this day, are Arzilla or Arzella, being a reaſonable great towne, & lying ſome 70 miles from the ſtreight of Gibralter. Tingis or Tanger is an ancient Citty lying upon the Sea-coaſt, nigh unto which *Hercules* kild *Anteus*, about 30 miles frō the ſaid ſtreight. Septa or Seuta is a very great towne, ſeated upon the ſtreight of Gibralter, having bene in former ages the Metropolis of all *Mauritania*. Alcazer Guer was the towne, nigh unto which the three Kings Sebaſtian of Portugal, Mahomet and Abdelmelech competitours for this Kingdome were ſlaine in one day, in which battaile alſo was ſlaine the great Engliſh rebell Stuckley, who fled out of Ireland to Rome anno 1570, though he had great proffers made him by the Pope, as a dutifull Sonne to the Church. The Province Errita beginneth about the ſtreight of Gibralter, and reacheth Eaſtward to the River Nicor or Hoccore: on the North as Leo witneſſeth, ſhooteth out to the Mediterranean Sea, & on the South-ſide reacheth to the rough Mountaines of Feſſe. This Country is craggie, & full of cold hills, producing litle Corne, but abundance of Vines, Figgs, Olives and Almones: there are but few Cattle, but on the Mountaines and hills are great ſtore of Goates, Aſſes and Apes. The Province of Garetum beginneth on the Weſt-ſide from the River of Medulus, and reacheth Eaſtward to the River of Mulvia, on the South it bordereth upon the Deſarts of Numidia, and on the North ſtretcheth out to the Mediterranean Sea. This countrie is mooriſh, barren and until'd, of the ſame nature as the Deſarts of Numidia are. Since the 2 principall townes thereof Medela & Cheſulæ, were taken in by the Spaniards, this Countrie hath had but few Inhabitants in it. *Chaus* is the laſt Province of Feſſe, and taketh up almoſt the third part of the Kingdome, for it extendeth 190 miles in length, to wit, from the Eaſt part and the River Zha, to the River Gurguigara weſtward, & 170 miles in breadth: for that whole part of Mount Atlas, which runneth through *Mauritania*, containeth the breadth of this countrie. The chiefeſt townes in theſe confines are Dubdu, and Teza, a great and a rich citty, which in regard of the multitude of her Inhabitants, and the riches thereof, may well be accounted the third citty of this Kingdome. This Kingdome is watered with many Rivers, whereof ſome of them are navigable: the chiefeſt of them are Subu and *Luccus*: the Subu hath his head in a hideous wood, nigh unto the hill Seligi in the Province of *Chaus*: it runneth a long courſe, and carrying many brookes along with him, at laſt with a large and a deepe mouth, diſburdeneth himſelfe into the Ocean. The *Luccus* ſpringeth out of mount *Gumara*, and diſchargeth himſelfe into the Maine Sea. Upon the mouth of it lyeth the towne of *Iſaraidos* which is a very dangerous haven to come into. In this country there are many mountaines and hills, among which the hill Zarbon is the chiefeſt, this beginneth from the plaine of *Eſaù*, and runneth weſtward 30 miles in length, and ſome ten in beadth. A farre of it ſeemes to be a great and a vaſt wood, whoſe trees are all Olive-trees: the other hills are called *Zalaga, Selelgo, Azgan, Centopezzi*, &c.

And thus much in briefe, touching the Kingdomes of *Marocco* and *Feſſe*.

The Description of the Kingdomes of the ABASSINES and CONGO, otherwise called ÆTHIOPIA SVPERIOR.

Name.

THE mightie Kingdome of the *Abassines* is called by Ptolomie *Æthiopia sub Egypto*. This countrie is named *Abasine*, either from *Abai* a prime river hereof, or from an Egyptian word signifying scattered Nations. The princes thereof are called by the Moores *Aficlabassi*, and in Æthiopick *Ioannes Belul*, that is, *high & precious*: but vulgarly *Prester Iohn*: with the *prænomen* as some will of *Presbiter*, affirming, that he executeth aswell the Ministeriall, as the Kingly office, *Idem hominum rex, divinumque Sacerdos*. The title of this great and mightie Emperour runneth thus. N.N. *Supreame of his Kingdomes, and the beloued of God, the Pillar of Faith, sprung from the stocke of Iudah, the Son of David, the Sonn of Solomon, the Sonne of the Columne of Sion, the Sonne of the seede of Iacob, the Sonne of the hand of Mary, the Sonne of Nahu after the flesh, the sonne of Saint Peter and Paul after the spirit: Emperour of the higher and lesser Æthiopia, and of the most mighty Kingdomes, Dominions and Countries of Goa, Cassares, Fatigar, Angola, Barne, Balignazo, Adea, Vangue, Goyami, where are the fountaines of Nile, Amara, Banguamedron, Ambea, Vanguum, Tigremahon, Sabaim, the birth place of the Queene of Saba, Bernagassum, and Lord of all the Regions unto the Confines of Egypt.* Doubtlesse he ought to be ranked among the greatest Monarchs of our age, whose Dominions reach from the one to the other Tropick; from the *Red-Sea* unto the *Æthiopicke Ocean*. Now to describe a litle more exactly the limits of his Empire: on the North it bordereth upon *Egypt* with the neigbouring Countrie of *Nubia*, on the East upon the Red Sea, and part of the *Indian Ocean*, and upon the Barbarick *Gulfe* unto the Countrie of *Melinda*: on the South nature hath bulwarked it on that side with the Mountanies *of the Moone*, on the West with the river *Niger*, or *Senega*, with the Kingdomes of *Congo*, & *Nubia* & with the river *Nile* which watereth it. These bounds it seemes old *Æthiopia* gaue it, surnamed *Æthiopia under Egypt*, *Troglolitica*, and *Cinnamomifera*, and part of *Lybia interior*. Those who haue last travelled through these Countries assure us, that it is very fruitfull; that they haue two Summers in a yeare which last almost continually: in such sort, that in one, and the same season in one place they sowe their seeds, and in an other reape their harvest. In some quarters likewise they sow their newe graine every month, especially pease, beanes and pulse, with other graine with stalkes. This Countrie yeeldeth but litle wheate, but in steed thereof it beareth great store of Barly, Millet or Buck-weate, Dry-pease, Beanes and graine unknowne to us. Here is also plentie of Persick Eborne, Gith, or Bishops-wort, Pepper, Cynnamon, Ginger and other spices. It produceth also abundance of Sugar, but the Abassines knowe not howe to bake, and refine it. They haue also good store of Vines. Here growes also an infinite number of Orenge, Citron, and Limmon-trees. More ouer, they haue abundance of Honey, and so much Waxe, that they make great store of Candels with it, without using any tallowe. The Countrie also yeeldeth much flaxe, but the Inhabitants knowe not howe to make linnen cloath therewith, which causes them oftentimes to make Cotton of it, whereof they haue abundance. There are in this Countrie also many mines of Gould, Silver, Yron and Brasse, but the Inhabitants are so blockish, that they knowne not howe to digg them out, and refine those mettals. Moreouer this Countrie hath almost all kinde of foure footed Beasts, and also all sorts of foule and birds, which are seene in Europe and other remote Countries, as Elephants, Lyons, Tygers, wilde Horses, Onces, Rhinocerots, Bagers, Apes, Monkies, Harts, (contrary to the opinion of the Ancients, who affirmed that Africa bred no such Beasts) Oxen, Muttons, Sheepe, Goates, Asses, Horses, & Camels.

Prester Iohn his title.

Bounds.

Fertility.

Mines.

Animals.

The ancient Princes and Government.

This Countrie was heretofore governed by Queenes. Hence it came to passe, that wee reade in the old Testament, that the Queene of *Saba* came out of the South to *Salomon* to heare his marveillous wisedome, about the yeare of the world 2954. Her name was *Maqueda*. The Æthiopian kings beleeue, that they are sprung from the race of *David*, and descended from the familly of *Salomon*: and therefore ought to be called the sonnes of *David*, and *Salomon*, because they issued from them. For they feigne that Queene *Maqueda* had a Sonne by *Salomon*, who was called by his Mother *Melilech* and by *Salomon David*. They report (but ye must not take it for Gospell) that when he came to be twentie yeares of age, his mother sent him to *Salomon* his father, and Master; that he might be instructed by him in the doctrine of Salvation. Whereunto being attayned by the permission of his Father, he was accompained into his Country aswell with Levites, as with some of the Nobility of euery one of the twelue Tribes, as Associates in his journey, and being returned into the Kingdome of Æthiopia, tooke upon him the government, and established in it the Lawe, and Circumcision.

There are in this Empire of Æthiopia Superior 70 tributarie Kingdomes, the chiefe whereof are 1. *Bernagassum*, 2. *Tigremaon*, 3. *Angote*, 4. *Amara*, 5. *Guagere*, or *Meroe*, 6. *Fatigar*, 7. *Dancali*, 8. *Goyami*, 9. *Bagamedran*, and 10. *Xoa*.

Tributaria Kingdomes.

Bernagassum is shutt in with the river *Abanhi*, and the red-Sea. The chiefe citty thereof is *Beroe*, or *Bearne* a colonie of *Ptolomies* in the opinion of *Sanutus*. The *Pro-rex* resideth here, who payeth every yeare as a tribute to the King of the *Abassines* 150 Horses, with some peeces of Velvet, and other Marchandize. And to the Turkes Basshaw 1000 crownes yearely.

TIGREMAON famous for her mines of golde lyeth neere unto the river *Marabo*, the Red Sea and the gallant citty of *Caxumo*, or *Cassumo*, the ancient residencie (as their Annals record) of the Queene of *Saba*, and afterward of the Queene of *Candace* and giveth the King yearely 200 Arabian horses. The Kingdome of ANGOTE is an inland Province, seated betweene *Tigremaon*, and *Amara*: they haue no money, but in stead thereof the people use salt, pepper, and yron. They feed on rawe fishe. This custome of using Salt, & Pepper, and the like in stead of money was in former times amongst most people in those parts and the onely bartery or way of exchange.

AMARA is situated in the middle of the Countrie, in this there is a hill from whence it is so called, being in circuit 90 miles, and a dayes journey high: on the toppe thereof are 34 palaces, in which the jonger sonnes of the Emperour are continually enclosed to avoyd sedition. They enioy there whatsoeuer is fitt for delight, or princely education, & from hence some one of them, who is most hopefull, or best liked, is againe brought out, if the Emperour die Sonneless to be Successour. This Mountaine hath but one ascent up, which is impregnably fortifyed, and was destinate to this use Anno 470, or thereabouts, by the Emperour *Abraham Philip*: advised hereunto as he gaue out by a heavenly vision.

GAUERE of old *Meroe* is an Iland in the river *Nilus*, being 175 miles long & 125 broad. The chiefe citty was *Meroe*, so named of *Meroe*, mother to *Cambises*, in whose memorie her sonne built this Citty, 6. Fatagar, 7. Dancali, 8. Goyami, 9. Bagamedran and 10. Xoa, litle famous, of the lake *Zembre* in *Goyami* Ovide singeth thus:

Who doth not knowe the Æthiopian Lake,
Whose waters he that drinckes his thirst to slake,
Either groweth mad, or doth his soule oppresse,
With an unheard of heavie drowsinesse.

The chiefe cities (as Mr. *Heylin* noteth) are first *Saba*, built by Queene *Maqueda*, or rather by her repaired & beautified. It hath foure gates made of *Alabaster*, and *Iaspis* Stone wrought with antique workes, and the dootes thereof curiously carved. It hath 5000 houses great and sumptuous, the streets spacious, and so shaded with Penthouses, that men maye walke safe from the violence of the Sunne or raine. 2. *Aruma* built by King *Arus*. 3. *Cossomum*. 4 *Zameta*. 5 *Erocco*, & *Syracben*, the onely hauens of this Empire are now under the Turkes. 6. The Kings court, which is as a wandering cittie: for which his tents, and Pavilions belonging to him, and his retinue covereth no lesse then ten miles. 7. *Tanape* of old the residencie of the Æthiopian Emperours, sacked, and ruined by *Petronius* President of Egypt, 8. *Zemebra*. &c.

Cities.

Saba.

There are two famous rivers, which runne through *Æthiopia*. *Abanhi* called by Ptol. *Astabas*, and *Toccasis*, named by him also *Astoborus*, into which many lesser rivers fall. *Abai* or *Abastus* springeth from the lake of *Barenna*, a very spacious lake lying under the Equinoctiall line, in which there are many small Iles. 3. *Nilus* whose spring unknowne to ancient writers, is by some supposed to arise out of the lake of *Zemire*. Thence this famous river taketh his course towards *Egypt*, and diverse times meeting with lower vallies falleth downe head long with such a force & fury, that the continuance of the noise deafeth all the neighbouring Inhabitants. In this Countrie are many sluces, ditches, and by channels to curbe the otherwise uncontrolable power of the river, which else would ouerflow all Egypt.

Rivers. Astaboras. Toccasis. Nilus.

The Christian faith was first preached here by the *Eunuch* of Queene *Candice*, who was baptized by *Philip* the Deacon, but not totally propagated ouer the whole Empire, till the raigne of the Emperour *Abraham*, anno 470, who in his life time intituled himselfe

Sub Tropico Cancri.

GAOGA.

AGADES REGNVM.

BORNO.

GVANGARA REGNVM.

NVBIA REGNVM,

GORHANI.

Desertum Zeu.

BIAFARA REGNVM.

MEDRA.

Agoas populi.

Ambiancantiva.

Bagamidri.

Tigrai.

Vangue

Ambian.

Agag.

Nova.

Fungi.

Gavi.

Malemba.

Bagamidri populi

Matama.

Zembre lacus

Zet.

Bagametro.

Lunæ montes.

Sub Circulo Æquinoctiali.

AETHIOPIA OCCIDENTALIS.

CONGO.

REGNVM.

PARS INFERIORIS

Milliaria Germanica communia

Sub Tropico Cancri.

MARE RVBRVM Olim SINVS ARABICVS.

ARABIA

PERSIA

OCEANVS

ORIENS

AFRICA

Linea Æquinoctialis.

Bello.

Ganfila.

Amamir.

Dafila.

Barnagasso.

Gueguere.

Lacca.

Dangali.

Adel

Dobas.

Tigre.

Balli.

Doara.

Magadoxo.

Angote.

Fatigar.

Olabi regn.

Baru.

Barbaricus.

Sinus

Melin.

Gemen.

Zaflan

Gorga.

Quiloa.

Sibit.

Tirut.

Mozambique

ÆTHIOPIA
SVPERIOR vel INTERIOR;
vulgo
ABISSINORVM
sive
PRESBITERI IOANNIS
IMPERIVM.

himselfe *Defender and propagator of the Religion of Christ*: and vvas after his death Canonized a Saint. The particulars of their opinions vvherevvith they haue infected the true purity is registred in Mr. *Brerevvoods* Enquiries. Hovvsoever, the subjects of *Prester Iohn* hold to this day the greatest part of the Christian Religion, and hold these articles of faith assuredly. They beleeue in one God onely, Creator of Heauen & of Earth distinguished into three persons, God the *Father*; God the *Sonne* begotten of his Father from all Eternitie, vvhich tooke humaine flesh upon him for our sakes, dyed and rose againe; & God the *Holy Ghost*, proceeding from the Father and the Sonne. And this is the Summaire of their beliefe, to vvhich vvee vvill add here some particulars, touching their practize. They ioyne the old Testament vvith the nevv in such sort, that they mixe some Iudaicall, and Christian Ceremonies together. They doe not onely circumcise the Male, but also the Female children on the eight day: and yet ascribes no salvation to circumcision, vvhich they place onely by their faith in Iesus Christ. They Baptize the Males 40, the Females 80 daies after their circumcision, if some accident of sickness happen not in the meane time. They rebaptize themselues every yeare, asvvell the aged as the yonge children, upon every *Epiphany* day in lakes, & ponds, pronouncing these vvords, *I baptize thee in the name of the Father, of the Sonne, and of the Holy Ghost*; because that day they suppose Christ to haue bene baptized by Iohn in Iordan. This custome they haue observed religiously from their Ancestors, not for to diminish or vveaken their first Baptizme, but to putt every man in minde of the remission of their sinnes. They obserue the administration of the Lords supper under both species, asvvell the Clergie as Laymen. They doe not hold confirmation & Extreame Vnction for a Sacrament, neither doe they practize them. They celebrate asvvell the Sabbath, & the Sunday after the fashion of the ancient Christians. And this they account the greatest use of the Lavve, that it shevveth us our sinnes: & beleeue verely, that no man can keepe it, but onely Iesus Christ, vvho hath fulfilled it for us? They loue vvell the Saints, and reverence them, but never pray unto them. They haue the Virgin Mary in great honour: nevertheless they doe not vvorship her, or require her ayd or helpe. Marriage is permitted asvvell to the clergie and Priests, as to Lay-men. They punish severely all fornication and vvhoredome. They haue a *Patriarch* President of their Churches, a man of an approved vertue, grave, excellently learned & vvell stricken in age. Whose function is to keepe, and conserue the Church and Ecclesiasticks in union, to maintaine the Church discipline, and to excommunicate the rebellious. The Election of Bishops, & other Churchmen is onely in the povver of the King.

CONGO.

Name. THe Kingdome of *Congo*, or *Main Congo* is rich and mighty. It reacheth from S. Katherins Cape, vvhich is vvithin tvvo degrees and a halfe of the Equinoctiall, and shooting tovvards the *Bounds.* South as farre as *Cape Ledo*. It is bounded on the West vvith the *Aethiopick Ocean*, on the South vvith the hils called *Lvne Montes* and the *Caffres*, on the East vvith the Mountaine from vvhence the rivers spring, vvhich run into the Fountaines of *Nilus*: and on the North vvith the Kingdome of *Beninus*. These Countrys vvere discouvered by *Diego Can*, a Portugal, Anno 1486. and are populous. *Temperature.* The aire there is very milde and temperate, having never noe winters. Neither is the Summer ouer heate or offensiue to the *Fertility.* Inhabitats. The soile aboundeth in all sorts of graine, as Wheate, Turcky Hirse, Barly, & fruitfull trees. In the fields there grovves many kind of *Palme* trees, some of them bearing Dates, others Indian Nutts. There are an other kind of *Palmes*, from vvhich they make oyle, vvine, bread & viniger. They make oyle of them like our Butter, vvhich they use in their meates, Vnctions, and lamps. The vvine they extract by percing the topps of the trees, out of vvhich there runns a vvhite kinde of liquour, deare & freshe: at the first it is svveet, and aftervvard becomes sharpe, so that in stead of Viniger they use it among their Whit-meates, and vvith the Nutts of these Trees they make bread. These Nutts are like Almands, but somevvhat harder. Your *Cassia* or Aromaticall vvood, and Cedars grovv there in abundance. Their Gardens, & Orchards are full of all kind of herbes and fruits, as *Pompions*, Muske Melons, Cucumbers, and the like vvith diverse others, vvhich grovv not under the climates of Europe. They haue in some places a tree called *Ensada*, out of the braunches vvhereof their shoots some scions, vvhich having touched the Earth, shoot and grovve up in trees vvith a great desire of multiplication. All this countrie is rich in mines of mettals: especially of Silver, neere unto the Ile of *Loanda*. They haue a great number of vvilde Beasts, *Vvilde Beasts.* chiefly of Elephants. They haue a Beast there, which the Natiues call *Zebre*, very like a *Mule*, saving in the act of generation, he hath strange haire, for from the topp of his back dovvne to his belly, he hath as it vvere laces of three colours, that is, vvhite, black, and yellovv, being of a just proportion & distance one from an other, & either of them being three fingers broad. They are very vvide, and can by no meanes be tamed, nor made ready for the use of man. They are exceeding svvift, in so much that the Portugals haue a proverbe amonge them, *he is as svvift footed as a Zebre*. There are also Lyons, Tygers, Buffles, vvilde Asses, Wolues, Foxes, Staggs, Hares, Connies, Apes, Chamælions vvith diverse kind of Serpents & Snakes. Also Oxen, Svvine, Sheepe, and Goates, but they haue neither Horses, nor Mares for the use of man: but in stead of them as *Maphes* vvitnesseth, they haue vvodden-horses made after this manner: they couver them vvith an Oxe hide, or vvith a Goathes made in the fashion of a sadell nine ynches thick, & eight foote long: Travellers ride upon this Sadell, having tvvo Porters, vvhich carries it upon their shoulders and if it be a long journey they relieue one an other vvith fresh men. They have a great many *Civets*, like our Carts: but are lesser, frō vvhich they take *Zivet*. Moreover, they haue abundance of foule, & birds of all kind, especially Greene, Gray, and Ash-coloured Parrats: Austruches, Peacocks, Turckie Cocks, Phesant, Partriges, Ducks, Pigions, Ringdoues, Turtledoues, and an infinite number of small birds, called *Becca Fichi*. *Foule & birds.*

This Kingdome is divided unto sixe famous Provinces, name- *Division.* ly *Bamba*, *Songo*, *Sundi*, *Pango*, *Batta* and *Pemba*. The Province of *Bamba.* Bamba reacheth to the Sea Coast, from the river *Ambriza*, to the river *Coanza*. It is governed by diverse Lords called *Manni*. The *Townes.* prime Cittie is *Bamba*, seated in a plaine, betvveene the rivers of *Loza*, and *Ambriza*. The Governour of this Province keepes his residencie in it, being a hundred miles distant from the sea. The secōd Province of the Kingdome of *Congo*, is *Songo*, lying betvveene *Congo.* the rivers of *Zaira* & *Loango*. The Capitall citty is also called *Songo*, vvhere the Governour dvvelleth. The Province of *Sundi*, rea- *Sundi.* cheth from the citty of *Congo*, vvhich the Portugals novv call *Saint Saviour* unto the river *Zaira*. This Province aboundeth in diverse kinde of Mettals. The Natiues preferre yron aboue all others, because of that they can make svvords, knives, and armes. There are also Sables, Martines and other Animals asvvell as in other Countries. The chiefe tovvne of this Province is *Sunda*. The Pro- vince of *Pango* bordereth Northvvard upon *Sundi*, on the South *Pango.* upon *Batta*, on the West upon *Congo*, & on the East upon *Montes Solis*. *Pango* is the principall Citty, vvhere the Governour keepes his abode. The Province of *Batta* boundeth on the North upon *Batta.* *Pango*, on the East upon the river of *Barbola*, and extendeth to *Montes Solis*, and to the foote of the Mountaines *Aphroniles*; and on the Southside of these Mountaines, it bordereth upon the river of *Barola* even to the burning Mountaine. The chiefe tovvne is also called *Batta*, vvhere the Prince keepes his residencie. The sixth Province is *Pemba*, lying in the midst of the Kingdome, in *Pemba.* vvhich stands the prime and royall Cittie of *Congo*, novv called *Saint Saviour*, but heretofore *Banza*, vvhich signifieth a pallace, in *Saint Sa-* vvhich the King or Governour for the most part kept his Court. *viour.* It is situated upon a hill, being about 150 Italian miles distant frō the Sea. This Countrie is vvatered vvith many rivers, the chiefest *Rivers.* vvhereof is *Zaira*, springing out of the Lake of *Zembre*, being in some places 5 miles broad, carrying vvith him a great many lesser rivers and brookes, vvhich fall into him & retaines his fresh vvater some times ten, at other times, vvhen he svvells, 16 miles into the sea. Their boates, and shipping are made there vvith a kind of vvood called *Licondo* capable to hold 200 men. In this river they take *Crocodiles*, Sea-horses, and a kind of a great fish called *Ambiza Angulo*, vvhich vveighs 500 pound vveight, of an excellent tast, assoone as the fishers haue taken it they must presently bring it to the King upon paine of death. There are besides other rivers as *Le Canda* (upon vvhich the Royall Cittie of *Congo* is built) *Ambriza*, *Onzo*, *Lemba*, *Danda*, *Bengo*, and *Coanzo*. The last flovving out the *Danda*, makes the Ile of *Loanda*, vvhich is plaine vvithout hils. In this Iland if ye digg into the ground, vvhen the river flovves, you shall finde fresh-vvater, but if vvhen it ebbs salt vvater. They fishe *Abundance of fishe.* out of this vvater shells, vvhich goes as currant Money through *Ser.* the vvhole Kingdome. The rivers are very full of fishe. The Sea makes there many large Bayes, Roades, and Gulfes. They take there abundance of small fishe, vvhich the Inhabitants call *Sardinaes*, vvee *Anchioves*. Tovvards vvinter the Sea Coast is couered vvith these kinde of fishe, vvhich comes thither in vvhole shooles. They haue also other delicate fishe, as Sturgions, Barbils, and the like, and Crabbs in such abundance, that the Inhabitants vvhich dvvell upon the Sea Coast make them their ordinary foode. For *Mountaines* the Mountaines, the highest are called by the Portugals *Sierra Complida*, that is, the *Longe Mountaine*, the Christall Mountaine, *Sierra de Sol*, The Sunnes-Mountaine, *Sierra de Salnitre*, The Salt-peter Mountaine or Mount *Cabamba*. The natiues, especially those of *Bamba* are very tall, and as strong and nimble as Fencers, *The Constitution of bodies & Manners.* they are vvell limmed vvith great Muscles, & vveare longe tvvo-handed svvores like the Svviffers, vvhich they buy of the Portugals. They haue a delight to cutt off a mans body in the midst, and likevvise to chopp of the head of an oxe. Some of them are so strong, that they are able to carry a vessell of vvine, vvhich vveighs 325 pound upon their armes. *Angola* is of most esteeme, vvhich not long since revolted from their subjection, and allegiance to the King of *Congo*: and it is certainly a most populous Province: For in the battaile betvvixt the King of this Countrie, and *Paulus Diazius* a famous Leader of the Portugals, the King had in his Army 1200000 souldiers: yet a fevv of his Ennemies vvisely, and politiquely governed, gaue him a dismall, and a fatale overthrovv Anno 1582. as Mr. Heylin relateth.

The deſcription of

GVINEA,

VVith the Iles of

S. Thomas, the Prince, & of Anbon.

Name. GUINEA lyeth in that quarter, in which the *Etheopian Gangines* inhabit. The Inhabitants are called *Ghinnies*, being one of the countries of the *Negroes*. The *Negroes* are the Inhabitants about the River *Niger*, which runneth through the midſt of this countrie, which after the manner of the *Nile* fattens, and makes the fieldes thereof fruitfull. It ſwelleth & overfloweth as the Nile doth in the beginning of Iune for the ſpace of 40 dayes, during which time they goe in boates, & wherries to viſite their neighbouring countries, The grounds being couvered with ſlime makes it exceeding fatt: and fertill for the bearing of corne, graſſe, and all kinde of fruits. Nigh unto this River there is a great Plaine, no Mountaines nor hills, but an number of Woods & Forreſts, which ſerve as paſtures to Elephants. There are many Lakes made by the inundation of the Niger. The aire is very healthfull, ſo that if any man that had the French poxe did goe thither, he would be ſurely cured. They ſpeake diverſe languages, according to their ſeverall climes & countries: they are alſo of ſundry religions: in the midland countries there are Chriſtians, Mahumetans and Gentils. In the maritimate parts they worſhip Idoles: the Nigroes have three Kings, the King of Tombutum, the King of Bornum, & the King of Gaoga. The *Gualates* have a King alſo of their owne, being exceeding black, which they count faireneſſe. The Kingdome of *Guinea* lyeth betweene *Gualata*, *Tombutum* & *Melli*, and from the River Niger to the Æthiopicke Ocean. The aire of Guinea is contrarie to the nature of our bodies. aſwell by reaſon of the diſtemper, as for the raine which engendreth putrifaction & vermine. Yet this country aboundeth in Barly, Rice, Cotton, Yvory, Golde, Ghinnie Hennes and Sheepe, and a kinde of ſpice, which taſtes like Pepper, called by the Portugals *Melegnete*, and an other kinde of ſpice they have, which bites twiſe as ſtrong as the Pepper of *Calicute*, which the Portugals name *Pinnenta del Rabo*, & is forbidden to be ſould, leaſt it ſhould bring down the priſe of the ordinary Pepper. This countrie affordeth noe other fruits but Dates, the reſt they fetch from *Gualata* or *Numidia*. They have abundance of foure footed beaſts, eſpecially of Elephants, Apes, Monkies, Foule and Birds in abundance, principally Peacocks and aſh-coloured Parrets. The Guinois have neither townes nor Caſtles, but onely a great Village, where their Princes, Prieſts, Phyſicians and Marchants dwell: the others live here and there in woods, & other places in troopes. Neere unto the Cape of *Lupus Gonzalvo*, the Natives adore the Sunne, the Moone and the Earth, thinking it is a great ſinne to ſpitt upon it. They cutt their skin rather then ſacrifice it, then they beſmeare and paint themſelves with a coloured oyntment, as they imagine a fine and a pleaſing ſpectacle to themſelves, but to us an ugly and a gaſtly ſight. The people here alſo account the principall part of beauty to conſiſt in a flat-noſe, and therefore they preſſe them down in their Infancie. They ſalute their Princes upon their knees with their hands foulded, crying one to an other *Fuio, Fuio, Fuio.* They live long though given to gluttonie and ryot, in ſo much, that ſome of them live with alacrity, & ſtrength unto the age of a hundred yeares. They drinke not at their meales, but having dined they drinke either water or palme-wine, which is not that palme-tree that beareth Dates, or Indian Nuts, but an other kinde, which diſtilleth in ſappe and juyce at all ſeaſons in the yeare. They pierce the body of this tree, and ſuck the liquor out of it, till they be drunke, letting the liquor of it alſo droppe into a Veſſell, which they have prepared for that purpoſe: for this liquor is more noble & ſtronger then any wine one can drinke, being of an aſhcolour, and called *Mignolum*: this tree diſtilling forth ordinarily every day 2 or three quarts or meaſures full. It beareth beſides 3 ſorts of Olives, an oyle alſo which ſmells like a Violet, and an other oyle, which taſts like an Olive, it ſelfe that growes yellow like Saffran, where with they eate their meate. The moſt of their men and women goe bareheaded: ſome of them covers them with a Cap, made of the barke of a tree, or with the ſhell of an Indian Nut. Some of them have holes bord through their upper lippes and Noſtrils, hanging peeces of yvorie or ſhells at them, thinking thereby that this ornament makes them very fine: ſome after they have made a great hole through their upper lippe puts their tongue through it as a fine tricke to ſalute one. They couver their nakedneſſe and privities with the rindes of trees, they weare not onely for uſe, but alſo as an ornament and for gay clothes the skinnes of Apes, Alpine Mice, or Mountaine Ratts, tyed together with knots of the ſame, with a bell. They paint one of their eyes with a red, and the other with a blew colour: the richer ſort of women weare about their leggs a ring of yron, ſome of copper, others of lead and tinne. Finally, they delight wonderfully in theſe ill favored, ſottiſh & Barbarous faſhions. Their Money is gold without any ſtampe picture or inſcription upon it. In buying of trifles or petty things, they uſe to give litle peeces of yron.

Site. Temperature. Fertility.

Fruits.

Beaſts,

When the Portugalls firſt ſailed into theſe Coaſts, the people hereof tooke their ſhips for great birdes with white wings: and after upon better acquaintance, they could not be brought to beleeve, but that the eyes, which were caſually painted on the beakes of their ſhips, were the eyes by which they ſaw how to direct themſelves in their courſe. Gunnes ſeemed to them for their hideous noiſe, to be the workes of the Devill, and for Bag-pipes they tooke them to be living Creatures: neither when they had bene permitted to feele them would they be perſwaded otherwiſe but that they were the worke of the Gods owne hands, ſo voyd were they of the uſe of reaſon. The very Nobles are ſo ſtupid, that when they are in preſence of their King, they never looke him in the face, but ſit flatt on their buttocks with their elbowes on their knees, & their hands on their faces: and for their greater gallantry they annoint their haire with the fatt of fiſhes, which makes them ſtinke abhominably.

The Countrie is abundantly ſtored with Gold and Silver, very fine and pure.

10 15 20

AFRICA

Palma Seca GENEHOA
Rio Senega Genehoa
CARAGOLI
Tocror
Tombotu
Niger fluvius
Tambi
GANBIA
Cantoxy
MANDINGA
Mandinga
Melli
Rio Gambea
CARAGOLES
MELLI
SOUCOS
Sierra Liona
Cacers
Anguines
Uxoo
MALAGVETA
GVINE
Labore
Famba
R. dos Alinquins
R. das Palmas
Baixos de S. Anna
C. das Palmas
LINEA
5

I. S. THOMÆ

GVIN
NOV
DESCRIP

10 20

25 30 35

Æ

Lago Sigisma guarda al

PARS

Niger fluvius

Salusc

Tuspa

Zegzeg

LYBIA INTERIOR

ANGANA

LUDAYAS

ZEGZEG

Acanes grande

Acanes pe: quenos

Dauma

Ozum ASSAS Aboraas

Casa de mei: Pinho

Budis

Benin

BENIN REGNU

C. de 3. Pontas

I. de Principes

OCEANUS AETHIOPICUS

ÆQVINOCTIALIS

I. S. Thome

Cabo de Lop Gonsalves

NEAE
VA
RIPTIO

ANUS

Hispanicæ Leucæ	17½	35	52½	70
German. Milliar.	25	30	45	60

25 30 35

The Ile of S. THOMAS.

Name. THIS Iland was ſo named, becauſe that the Portugals found it upon S. *Thomas* day. It is of a round Figure, and lyeth directly under the Æquinoctiall line. The Diamiter of it is 40 miles, & 180 miles in compaſſe. When it was firſt diſcovered it ſeemes to be nothing, but a huge wood, full of trees with great boughes and high branches. The aire is hott: few Chriſtians live in it till they be above 50 yeares of age. And it were a ſtrange thing among the Portugals to ſee them live there till they had a white beard. But the Natives & Negroes live there, till they be a hundred yeares old. The dayes & nights are there of an equall length. In March and September there falls oftentimes huge ſhowers of raine, which moiſtens the Earth, and in the other Monthes it is refreſhed with Deawes. The Earth being ſlimie, ſoft, & of a reddiſh colour, will beare no Wheate, Vines, or any fruit that hath a ſtone in it: yet it produceth Pompions, Coucumbers, Citrons, Figgs, Ginger, and is ſo fruitfull in Sugar, that the Portugals load 40 ſhips with it every yeare: in ſtead whereof they exchange Wine, Cheeſe, Wheate, Leather and other neceſſarie things, but this trade is much decreaſed, becauſe there are certaine wormes, which doe breede and eate up the rootes of their Canes: ſo that now they bring not above 6 Veſſells loaden with Sugar from it. It beareth alſo Millel, Hirſe, Rice and Barly, Lettice, Coleworts, Turneps, Beetes, Perſley, and diverſe Pot-herbes. And beſides theſe a luxurious roote, which groweth in the Eaſt-Indies in the Ile *Hiſpagniola*, called *Patata*; which the Negroes of S. Thomas Ile name *Ignama*, and ſets it as a ſingular herbe, very neceſſarie for humaine life: the peele of it is blacke, the inſide white, and is like a long turnep, having many ſmall rootes ſhooting out of it. It taſts like a Cheſt-nut, but is ſweeter & more delicate. The Spaynards which inhabite there, have brought thether ſome Olive-plants, Peaches, Almands and other fine Fruits: but they never tooke, nor came to any good. This Ile breedeth a certaine kinde of ſtrange Crabbs, which live in the Earth like Moles, of a blew and azure colour, which rootes up the Earth, gnawes and ſpoyles all where they come. It breedeth alſo a great number of Foule and Birds, as Partriges, Turtledoves, Starlings, Black-birds, Greene-ſparrows, which chirpe and ſinge, and many Parrets.

Temperature.

Fertility.

Foule and Birdes.

The Portugals have here a Citty called *Pavoaſan*, built by a River ſide, in which they have 700 Familles, beſides their Biſhop and his Clergie men. It hath a good haven, and is ſeated upon a fine & a wholeſome River. The Sea round about it yeelds abundance of fiſh, which invites them to fiſhing. It is a wonder to ſee what an infinite number of Whales are upon the coaſt, as alſo upon all the coaſt of *Africa*. There is in the midſt of this Ile a Mountaine full of trees, ordinarily ſo couvered with clouds, that there comes ſhowres of raine enough from thence, to water the Sugar-canes, & the higher the Sunne is, the more cloudes encreaſe and are about this Mountaine. The Inhabitants of this Ile are partly blacks, & partly whites, but it is a ſtrang thing, which they report, that the Negroes are troubled with Lice and Flees, but the whites have not ſo much as a Louſe or a Flea in their beds, or about them.

The Princes Iland.

THIS Iland lyeth within three degrees of the Æquinoctiall line, and is called the *Ile del Principe*, becauſe when the Portugals had conquered it, the revenues hereof was allotted to the Portugal-Prince. It is reaſonable well manured, and there growes in it abundance of Sugar, which is tranſported out of it. There is alſo a kinde of a Palme-tree, out of which the Inhabitants drawe a liquor which ſerveth them for drinke, and which if they drinke too much of it the ſtrength thereof doth diſtemper them.

The Ile of ANBON.

THIS Ile was ſo called, becauſe it was diſcovered upon New yeares day, and therefore taken as a preſage of a good yeare, it is ſituated beyond the Æquator, under the ſame Southerne diſtance, as the former is towards the North. It is unhabited: but there is excellent fiſhing upon the coaſt thereof, here are alſo flying fiſhes: there are a great many of Crocodils, and other venomous Creatures. The Crocodile is in ſhape like a Lizard, & ſome of them of an incredible greatneſſe: ſo great from ſo ſmall a beginning, is more then wonderfull; ſome of them being above 30 foote long; hatched of Eggs no bigger then thoſe that are layd by a Turkie. His taile is equall to his body in length, wherewith he enfoldeth his prey, and drawes it into the River. His feete are armed with clawes, and his backe and ſides with ſcales ſcarce penetrable, his belly tender, ſoft and eaſely pierced; his teeth indented within on an other, having no tongue, but moving his upper jaw onely: his mouth ſo wide when extended, as ſome of them are able to ſwallow an entire Heiffer. The Female layes a hundred Eggs, as many dayes they are in hatching, & as many yeares they live, that doe live the longeſt: they will devoure and teare in peeces both man and beaſt, which makes the countrie-people to fence thoſe places, where they fetch their water. By day for the moſt part he lyeth on the land, when betweene ſleeping and wakeing, they write that a litle bird, called *Trochilus*, doth feede herſefe by the picking of his teeth: wherewith delighted, and gaping wider, the *Ichnumon* his mortall Ennemy, ſpying his advantage, whips into his mouth, and gliding downe his throate like an Arrow, gnaweth away through his belly, & deſtroyes him: for which the Egyptians themſelves gave divine honour nnto the *Ichnumon*, for the benifite he did them in the deſtroying of that Serpent. And thus much aſwell for *Guinea* and theſe Iles, as for *Africa*, now let us come to *America*, or the new found World.

Crocodils.

OF AMERICA.

Name.



Hriſtopher Columbus having diſcovered to our Predeceſſours theſe unknowne Countries called it *India*, others for the greatneſſe thereof *The Newv VVorld*: for it is exceeding large, & almoſt as great as our world: reſſembling theſe three parts, *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*, as may eaſilie bee ſeene by the Generall Mapp, which wee haue publiſhed of it: It is called *America*, from *Americus Veſpuſius* a *Florentine*, who was the firſt after *Columbus* which diſcovered that part of it, which lyeth beyond the *Æquator* towards the Eaſt, in which are the Region of *Paria* & *Braſilia*: It is not knowne when it was firſt of all Inhabited. But certaine it is, it was before many ages unknowne: for that which ſome imagine of the Romains, may rather be ſaid, then proved, which opinion by *Gaſpar Varrerius* is well refuted: ſome againe perſwade themſelues, that *Seneca* being tranſported with a rapture, with a Poetical furie and Divination ſung ſomething of it in his Medea.

—Venient annis
Secula Seris, quibus Oceanus
Vincula rerum laxet & ingens
Pateat tellus, nec ſit terris
Vltima Thule.— That is,
In after age the time ſhall come,
In vvhich the all devouring ſoame
Shall looſe its proper bound and ſhevv
An other continent to vievv:
Nor frozen Thule ſhall vve ſee
The Vtmoſt parts of th' Earth to be.

But it is follie to thinke, that theſe Countries were then knowne, either to him, or any others in his time. After many ages then unknowne, *Chriſtopher Columbus* of *Genua*, a man of an acute & a divine Spirit, firſt of all found out this part of the World, Anno 1492. under the authoritie, charge & commande of the King of *Caſtill*, inſtructed herein (as ſome will ſaye, to deminiſh the glorie of ſo high a worke) by a Spaniſh Navigator called *Buxola*, returning from his long, & troubleſome voyages made upon the *Atlantick* Sea, affirme that he being toſſed up and downe by ſtormes, wandred here and there out of his courſe, and at laſt was caſt upon theſe Countries, and returning from thence, arrived in the Iland of *Madera*, then under the Iuriſdiction of *Portugals*, and ſeated himſelfe in *Africa*: In which Ile newly found dwelt then this *Chriſtopher Columbus*. This *Mariner* being kindely entertained by *Columbus*, related all that had befalne him in his voyage. *Columbus* being on fire with the newes thereof, under *Ferdinando* King of *Caſtile*; & of *Iſabella* his Wife, with three ſhipps undertooke this voyage, An. 1429. & being the firſt of September, upon the Ocean made ſaile & diſcovered firſt the Iles *Hiſpaniola*, *Cuba* and *Iamaica*. Amõg the other memorable things which happned in this voyage, after they arrived in the Ile *Iamaica*, he & his men were brought into greate extremity & danger of their lives, for want of victualls. The *Barbarians* hoping by this means to overthrowe this ſmall Chriſtian Armie, from which danger nevertheleſſe, by a notable *Stratagem*, he preſerved himſelfe and his men: & to this end making uſe of his witt, by the opportunitie of an *Eccliplſe* in the Moone, which approched nigh, being very expert in the *Aſtronomicks*, he knew well, that ſhee would ſoone be Eccliplſed: upon this he advertized the *Iamaick* Captaines, that unleſſe they did ſend him all proviſions neceſſarie, that ſhortly they ſhould be afflicted with many great evills, and for the confirmation of his ſaying, that the night following, he would cauſe the Moone to become darke. Theſe Barbarians hearing this, deſpiſed his threatnings, but ſeing afterward that it fell out ſo, even at the very houre in which he had ſore tould thim that the Moone began by little, and little to darken, being frighted & ſeized upon with feare, rann to him and caſting themſelues downe at one of the Captaines feetes gaue him abundance of victualls, and withall promiſed willingly to ſupply them with whatſoeuer they wanted. *Americus Veſpaſius a Florentine* undertooke the very ſame diſcoverie after him, at the charge and ſetting forth of *Emanuell* King of *Portugall*; ſo that in acknowledgement of his honour & deſert, it beareth to this daye the name of *America*.

Now all this new World, reacheth from the South, towards the North, in the forme of two great *Penn-Inſuls*, joyned together a litle *Iſthmus*, or a narrow Strait of land. Tho one is called *Northerne America*, the other the *Southerne*. The longitude thereof extendeth betweene the Meridian of 190. to 67. degrees.

Bounds. The bounds of the largeneſſe thereof to the Southward is the Strait of *Magellan*, that lies under the 52. degree: but to the Northward from the 67. degree, many Countries lying beyond that, are yet unknowne to us. It hath then on the Eaſt ſide the *Atlanticke* Sea, commonly called *Del Noort*, on the South ſide, the Southerne *Magellanick*, ſeparated by a Strait, which runneth betweene them: on the Weſt, the *Mare Pacifcum*, or *Del Sur*: on the North ſide it is yet uncertaine, whether there be land or Sea. All the circuit of the Navigation about it is 32000. miles, according to the opinion of many ſkilfull men; for all the coaſt thereof haue bin diſcovered, ſaue the Northerne. In Generall, this Region is full of diverſities & varieties.

Fertility. At the firſt it yeeldeth neither Wine, nor Wheate, but in ſtead thereof, they uſed a certaine kinde of Pulſe, or a Graine vvith a Reed or Stalke, vvhich they called *Maiz*, as alſo the Wine *Chichia*. They had little boats named *Canovvi*, & Petty-Kings called *Caciks*. They neither ſovve nor plough the earth: but in their ditches & holes, vvhich they digge reaſonable deepe, put three or foure of theſe graines into them, and then caſt earth upon them, everie ſtalke being covered vvith three or foure Skins, grovves up by little & little yeeldi.g, aboue a hundred graines.

Their ſeverall ſorts of bread. The blade of this *Maiz* it aboue a mans height, and is gathered tvviſe a yeare in diverſe Countries. They haue another kinde of bread, vvhich they uſually call *Cezabi* made of *Iucca* rootes, vvhich is of the bigneſſe of a Turnep. It beareth no ſeede, but ſtif canes, and ſtalkes full of knotts, having greene leaves like hempe. In harveſt time they cleave theſe Canes in peeces, ſome 2. paulmes bredth long, theſe they ſett in hillocks, vvhich they call *Chonuchos*, & cover them vvith earth, and vvhen they make this kinde of bread they take out as many of theſe rootes as they liſt, though but a fevv at a time, becauſe they are ſoone rotten. There are alſo tvvo ſorts of rootes, called *Pattates* & *Haies*, almoſt of a like forme, ſaving that the *Haies* are leſſe and more ſavourie: theſe they plant alſo, and in 6. Months eate of the fruits of them: ſome of them haue a ſvveete relliſh, but they are quicklie glutted, and grovv vvearie of them, and ſeeing they haue but little juyce in them, they cauſe vvindineſſe. They haue alſo many trees vvhich beare a fruit like vvilde grapes, their kernills are covered vvith a blacke ſkin like Bullaces or Sloes, vvhich grovv in hedges, but becauſe there is a greate kernel, and litle juyce, the natives of the Countrey make no Wine of them. They haue Trees alſo vvhich beare Olives: but haue an unſavourie ſmell, and a vvorſer taſt. They haue great varietie and abundance of fruites, as the *Hovis*, *Platains*, *Pines*, *Guaiares*, *Mamei* & *Guanavas*. The *Hovi* are fruits of the bigneſſe of a middle ſized plumme, vvith a thick ſtone, and is ſmall vvithin, and vvaxeth yellovve vvhen they are ripe, and haue a ſovvre taſt. The tree that beareth them is great & tall, & the leaues of them lide. The *Platains* are more longe then thick, & the leſſer much better then the greater: this tree beareth broad leaves a Palme in breadth and foure in length, in the midſt vvhereof a branch ſprouteth out, from vvhence a hundred leſſer *Platains* grovv: but if greater, then 15. or a fevv more. This tree is tender and beareth but once a yeare ripe fruite, and from the ſame roote ſpringeth other ſpriggs: vvhen this fruite is ripe they gather it, but never greene, & having hevven dovvne the tree, they lay it in a hott place: There theſe Platains grovv ripe quicklie, & become yellovv. They are covred vvith a peele, the thickneſſe of the backſide of a knife, all the reſt is a Coare, or a kernell, vvhich is good to eate, delicate, vvholeſome and good for nourithment. The *Pines* grovv from litle ſhrubs of a yellovv colour, vvhen they begin to be ripe they haue a ſvveete odour and an excellent taſt: Theſe they hold for great dainties, and according to *Benzo*

Severall Indian fruits.

AME

RICA

SEPTENTRIONALIS

Tropicus Cancri

MAR

DEL

CIRCULUS ÆQUINOCTIALIS

OCEANUS

ZUR

Tropicus Capricorni

PERUVIANUS

MARE PACIFI

CUM

TERRA INCOGNITA

Tontonteac

Capaschi

Calamas

Nova Gra

Mexica

Islandia

Groen-land

TERRA AUSTRALIS INCOGNITA

MAR DI INDIA

AMERICÆ PARS


EUROPÆ
HISPANIA
PARS
OCEANUS
ATLANTICUS
MARE
DEL NORT
AFRICÆ PARS
Acores Insulæ
Flandricæ
I.Canariæ el.
Fortunatæ
I. de C. Verde
NOVA
FRAN
CIA
Frisiant
BRASILIA
AMERICA
noviter delineata
Auct: Henrico Hondio.
1631.

his opinion, there is not a fruite upon earth more louely or of a more delicious and ſvveete taſt, then this. The ſkin being taken avvay the Coare is full of juyce, and hath a moſt pleaſant ſmack tempered vvith a litle tartneſſe. *Guavvas* is a tree like a peach, or an apricock tree, vvith leaves like bay-trees, but are thicker & longer, they grovv rotten quicklie, the fruite is like a medler, but much greater and hanging upon the tree grovveth ripe, but being not gathered, rotteth & engendreth vvorms: theſe fruites haue many kernells and cloſe graines, thoſe of a purple colour are accounted the beſt and haue the ſvveeteſt taſt. There are alſo the *Mamei* of the biggneſſe of a nut-tree, having a leafe more long then broad, the fruite thereof is round: theſe grovv in the Ile *Hiſpaniola*, in *Terra Firma*; ſome of them are longer and greater, others of a better reliſh. They haue alſo *Guanavans*, a ſmall ſlender and thinne tree, and the fruite thereof like a heart. It hath a greene thinne ſkinne, like unto the ſkale of a fiſhe, the inſide is vvhite: It beareth alſo an other kinde, vvhich are round, & yellovv, theſe laſt are accounted much better then the others, and all of them in generall haue in them certaine litle kernells of a cheſt-nut coulour. This continent beareth alſo Sugars, Cotton, Flaxe, and ſuch like commodities, vvith many other trees, good plants & hearbes, Speceries, Pearle, pretious Stones, vvith an incredible quantitie of Gould and Silver, vvith other Metalls, & other Mineralls. But before, it had neither Oxen, Kine, Horſe, Mules, Aſſes, Sheepe, Goats, nor Dogs in it: and therefore it is no marvaile, though the natives of thoſe Countries vvere amazed at the firſt ſight of a horſe: Myce and Ratts, they had none, afore they vvere brought thither by Ship of *Antvverpe*, vvhich vvas caſt avvay by the Streight of *Magellan*, vvith an intét to haue gone further; ſince vvhich time they are ſtrangely multiplied, vvhether it be by the nature of the Countrie, or the naturall encreaſe of theſe Creatures, vvhich gnavving of the tender graſſe, hearbs & fruites, from the ground oftentimes haue cutt of the Inhabitants from all hope of reaping and having a good harveſt. It breedeth all kinde of Beaſts knovvne to us, and ſome unknovvne to forrayners, one more ſtrang then all the reſt, under the bellie vvhereof nature hath placed a bagge, fitt to vvhip up and encloſſe her younglings, vvhen ſhe removeth from a place, ſhe hath a bodie and a ſnout like a foxe, hands and feete like an Ape, & ears like a Batt. There is another beaſt called by the natives *Caſcay*, like a black hogge, full of Briſſells, vvith a very tough ſkin, ſmall eyes, great eares, cloven hoved, vvith a very little ſnout like an Eliphant, & roareth ſoe hydeouſlie, that it amazeth men to heare it, the fleth vvhereof is good to eate. There are upon the Mountaines a great many vvilde Boares, and moſt cruell fierce Tygers, and Lyons, yet are they ſo fearefull of a man, that they flye avvay aſſoone as they perceiue him. There are Peacocks, Pheaſants, Patridges and other kinde of fovvles and birds, but much differing from ours: of them vvee vvill ſpeake in our particular deſcription more at large. All *America* (as is ſaid) is devided into tvvo very great *Peninſuls*, vvhereof the one is called Septentrionall *America*, vvhich lieth all under the lyne, and to the Northvvard; the other Meridionall, becauſe it extendeth it ſelfe for the moſt part, on the other ſide of the *Æquator* to the Southvvard, though ſome of the Countries thereof lie alſo under the *Æquator*. The Northerne is devided into divers Provinces, as *Quiviria*, *Nova Hiſpania*, *Nicaragua*, *Iucatan*, *Florida*, *Apalchen*, *Norumbega*, *Nova Francia*, *Nova Anglia*, *Terra Laboratoris*, & *Eſtotilandia*. The Southerne parts are many, but the chiefeſt and thoſe vvhich are novv vanquiſhed by the Spaniard, and taken in by force from the Indians are *Golden Caſtile*, *Popaiana*, *Peru*, *Chile* and *Braſill*. They gloried much in tvvo Cities, in *Cuſco* and *Mexico*. *Cuſco* is the Capitall, or Metropolitan of the Southerne *America*. It is of ſuch a largeneſſe, might & magnificencie, that it may truely contend vvith the faireſt Cities of *France* or of *Spaine*, & that for the Fortreſſe vvhich is impregnable; the multitude of people, eſpecially of Gentlmen, the faire forme of buildings, and the beautie of its ſituation. No common people are admitted to dvvell in it, but is held the reſidence, and retreate of the Nobles, Lords & Princes, vvhereof ſome of them dvvell in the Cittie & others haue their houſes in the fields next adjoyning unto it. Among the reſt there are foure ſtately Palaces for the greateſt Lords, vvhich haue the Gouvernment, & of managing publick affaires, built very ſumptuouſly, raiſed vvith Marble free Stones, and rich pictures, vvhich coſt an infinite charge. Their Streetes goe right out, by reaſon that in ſome places they meete croſſe vviſe, yet there is not ſo much as one of them, but hath a little channell or a vvater running through the midſt of them, vvith a ſtone vvall on both ſides. It is built in a quadrant forme, & lieth finely compact together, & is pleaſantly ſeated upon the ſide of a hill, vvhich beareth it up. In the bottome or valley, vvhere is a hard coming up to this hill there lies a ſtrong & a very faire Caſtle, vvhich maketh this Cittie admirable and pleaſant, if one conſiders either the beautie, or the raritie of the buildings: in ſo much that thoſe vvhich haue travelled through many parts of the World, ſay, they haue not ſeene the like in all *Europe*. *Mexico* or *Temiſtan* lying in the *Mexican* Province of *Nevv Spaine*, is a moſt rich and a very famous Cittie, vvhereof vve vvill ſpeake here after in the deſcription of *Nevv Spaine*, vve vvill proceede forvvard. This part of the World is vvatered vvith many faire, great, and excellent running Rivers, vvhereof many of them haue Gold in their ſands, beſides this continent is full of many Lakes, and freſh ſprings. The Lakes & Rivers abounding in fiſh. Among the reſt there is one ſort of fiſh called in Hiſpagnola *Manati*. It is almoſt like an Otter 25. foote long, & 12. thick, having a head & a tayle like an Oxe, ſmall eyes, a hard Skinne, hairie & Skye-coloured, having tvvo feete like an Eliphant. The females of their kinde Calve like a Covve, and giues her young ones milke vvith tvvo teates. There are alſo many Mountaines, among vvhich as *Benzo* reporteth, there is a Mount vomiting out fyerie flames, and caſting out ſuch greate flaſhes and flakes, that the light of them is ſeene more then 100000. paces in the night. Some haue beleeved, that there is great ſtore of moulten Gould in it, vvhich miniſtreth perpetuall fuell to this fire and flaming. To make a triall thereof, there vvas a Monke of *S. Dominicus* Order, vvho made a great Caldron or kettle, vvith a chaine of yron faſtned to it: aftervvard he vvent up to the topp of it vvith 4. Spaniards, and let dovvne his chaine, and kettle into the bottome of this furnace, but the Caldron vvith part of the chaine vvas molten by the heate and violence of the fire. The Monck being vexed hereat, vvent to Legion, charging the Smith, that had made the chaine a great deale leſſe, then he had commaunded him: upon this the Smith made another, a greate deale bigger, the Monke to trie an other concluſion, came once againe to the Mountaine, vvith his kettle, & a greater chaine, but vvas ſerved in the very ſame manner, as he vvas before: for his Caldron did not onely melt avvay; but alſo on a ſudden brake out ſuch a violent flame, out of this Abiſſe, that it had almoſt ſvvallovved up this Monke and his Companions, and putt them into ſuch a pittyfull feare, that they ran backe againe into the Tovvne, and durſt never attempt any ſuch triall againe. I vvill paſſe by ſome other ſtrange things. The Cities and their Streetes are of a ſuperbe building, having in them many magnificent houſes. They ſay, there vvas a Kings Garden, in vvhich the herbes, the trees, the ſtocks, the branches & fruites, vvere of pure Gold, and haue alſo maintayned firmely, that the very Coares in the Apples & other fruits, vvere ſoe. There vvas likevviſe a Kings Chamber, vvhere there vvas the pictures of all kindes of Beaſt, ſet out in precious Stones, and drayvne out partly vvith Moſaicke vvorke, & partly engraven, and ſome of them adorned vvith diverſitie of rare feathers. That vvhich is reported of tvvo high vvayes is very remarkeable, the one is paved through craggie hills, hanging dovvne from the Mountaines, the other over the plaines and fields from *Guito* a Cittie of *Peru*, unto *Caſco* the lenght of 500. miles. The honour and merrit of this vvorkemanſhippe is the more by reaſon of the ſtrangeneſſe of the great heapes of Stones and flints, vvhich men rouled thither vvith their hands, vvithout the helpe of Oxen, or of horſes, vvhich they had not. The high vvay over the fields is cloſed on both ſides vvith vvalls fiue & tvventie foote thick, betvveene vvhich runn many riveletts, flouriſhing vvith diverſe Shrubbs, on the one, & the other ſide, vvhich they call *Molli*: the other of a like bredth being hevven through Stones & rocks, paſſeth through the midſt of the mountains, and over the lovv groues and unplayned valleys, fenced in vvith heapes of Stones, as vvell as the nature of the place vvould permit. King *Guaimacapa* (vvho lived in the dayes of our Grand-Sirs) repaired theſe vvayes, raiſed & ſtrengthned the vvalls of them. It vvas a moſt ancient and a publike vvorke, vvhich vvas not finiſhed in a mans age: upon theſe vvayes vvere ſpacious, Inns, pleaſant & faire, called *Tambos*, vvherein the King & his vvhole trayne might lodge, theſe things vvitneſſing manifeſtly, that *America* hath bin inhabited of old times, and not a few ages agoe. To conclude (as *M. Heylin* noteth) they are vvithout queſtion the Progenie of the *Tartars*, vvhich may be proved by many arguments. Some negative, other alſo affirmative. The negative Arguments are theſe: firſt they haue no reliſh, or reſemblance at all, of the Arts, Learning and Civilitie of *Europe*: Secondly, there colour ſheweth them, not to haue deſcended from the *Africans*, here being no black men in all this Countrie, but ſome few vvhich inhabite the Sea Coaſt over againſt *Guinea* in *Africke*, from vvhence they are ſuppoſed by ſome tempeſt to haue bene brought hither. Thirdly, they haue not the leaſt token or ſhevv of the Arts or Induſtrie of *China*, *Eaſt-India*, or any civill Region on this ſide of *Aſia*. The affirmative argumens proue firſt, they came from Aſia next in particular from Tartarie. That they came out of Aſia, is more then manifeſt, in that the Weſt ſide of the Countrie towards Aſia is farre more Populous, then the Eaſt towards Europe: of vvhich there can be no other reaſon aſſigned, then that theſe parts vvere firſt inhabited, & that from hence the reſt vvas peopled. Now for the next, the Idolatrie of this people, and the particularities thereof, their incivility and barbarous properties; tell us that they are moſt like the Tartars of any. Secondly, the Weſt ſide of *America*, if it be not cõtinẽt with Tartarie, is yet diſioyned by a very ſmall ſtraight, as may be perceived in our Mappes & Cardes, as alſo in the deſcriptiõ of theſe Countries: ſo that there is into theſe Countries a very quick and eaſie paſſage. And thirdly, the people of *Quiviria*, vvhich of all the Provinces of *America* is the neareſt unto Tartarie, are ſaid to follovv in the vvhole courſe of their life, the ſeaſons and beſt paſturing of their Oxen; juſt like the *Scythian*, *Nomades* or *Tartarian* Hordes: an evident argument of their offſpring & originall; an thus much of *America* or the nevv World in generall.

Rich Mines of Gold & Silver.

Varietie of Cattel and Beaſts.

Strange vvild Beaſts unknovvne to us.

Diverſitie of Fovvles & Birds.

Deviſion.

Cities. Cuſco.

Mexico.

Rivers & Lakes.

A ſtrang fiſh.

Mountaines.

Arguments and conjectures of the Originall & offspring of the Weſt-Indians.

THE DESCRIPTION OF VIRGINIA.

Name. VIrginia, as ſome write, tooke this name from a petty King of theirs called *Viguimus*. But ſure it is, that it was diſcouvered by the Engliſh at the direction, & charges of *S. Walter Rawleigh* Anno 1584. And in honour of our Virgin queene *Elizabeth* of bleſſed memorie, was called *Virginia*. The Natiues name this

Bounds. Countrie *Wingandacoa*, & *Apalchen*. It is bounded on the Eaſt with *Mare del Nort*; on the Weſt, we yet know not what limit; on the North with *Norumbega*, & on the South with *Florida*.

Fertility. It is ſo fruitfull that two acres of land wil returne 400 buſhells of Corne. There is ſaid to be rich veines of Alum, Pitch, Tar, Rozen, Terpentine, ſtore of Cedar, plentie of ſweete Gummes, Dies, Timber trees, mines of Yron, and Copper, abundance of Fruits, both for neceſſity, and delight, as Wine, Oyle, Beanes, called by the Inhabitants *Ohingere*, Peaſe, named by them *Wickanzeur*, Melons, Pompions, called *Macoeque*, and diverſe others, as Cheſtnutts, Walnutts, Strawberries, and other delicate fruits; likewiſe Silke, Hempe, Flaxe and ſome precious Stones, and amongſt the reſt, that Indian graine called by the Natiues *Pagotour*, or *Maize*, whereof there is ſuch ſtore, that it is admirable to behold: for they take noe great paines in manuring or ſowing the Lands with it; but onely keepe the upper part of their grounds cleane by weeding it, neuer uſing either plough or harrow, for they knowe not what they meane, neither knowes what belongs to the dunging, and fatting of the ſoile, which we commonly doe in *Europe*, but onely take a woodden ſpade, and digg holes in the ground, and putts in a ſtick into it, and ſetts the ſeed and cornes thereof in the ſame manner as wee doe our Turkie Beanes, & then cover them with Earth, which afterward ſhootes up and growes very finely.

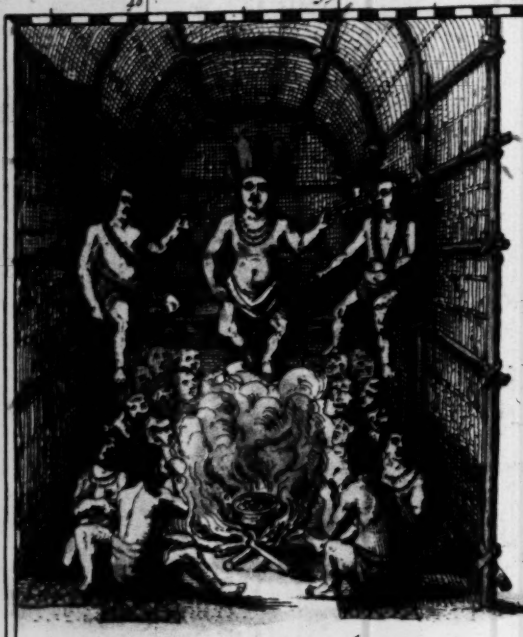
Wilde Beaſts In ſome parts of this Countrie, they haue diverſe wild beaſts, as Beares, Lyons, Wolues, Deere, Connies, and other ſtrange beaſts, called by the Inhabitants, *Saguenuchet*, *Maguowoc*, and *Squiret*. There are alſo abundance of Indian Turckie Cocks and Henns, Doues, Partriges, wilde Swanns, Geeſe, Parrets, diverſe kinde of Hawkes, and an infinite number of ſmall birds. *Foule.*

They haue but two townes or villages, wherein there are not aboue ten or twelue houſes, built upon piles of Timber, and empaled round about, having but one narrow entrance into them. Theſe houſes are built uniforme, round about their temple, their Princes court, and the Markett place. The names of the *Indian* townes upon this Coaſt are *The Indian townes.* 1. *Pyſhopannock* that is, *the womens towne*, 2. *Chipanum*, 3. *Weoponnok*, 4. *Muſcamungo*, 5. *Mattaguen*, 6. *Oanoke* called by the Engliſh *the blinde towne*, 7. *Penieoke*, 8. *Shycaoke* a very great towne, 9. *Chowanaoke*, and 10. *Sequotan*, and others. The chiefe townes of the Engliſh are 1. *Kequoughton*, 2. *Iames-Towne*, and 3. *Daleſgift*.

There is but one entrãce into this Countrie by Sea: which is at the mouth of a very goodly Bay, called Trinity Harbour: the Capes on both ſides, being called *Cape Henry*, and *Cape Charles*, as likewiſe an other called *Cheſepiock ſinus*, or gulfe. This Countrie is watered with *Riuers.* the rivers called *Quibequeſſon*, *Apanawapeske*, *Occam*, *Cipo*, *Nemopano*, *Neus*, and diverſe others. In the months of February, March, Aprill, and May, they take abundance of Sturgeon, and Hearings: beſides, for freſh water fiſh, they haue delicate Roches, Daces, Perches, and Sea-place, with diverſe of other kinds.

There are alſo many Woods full of Deare, *Woods* Hares, Conneys and fowle. The hils, mountaines and wilderneſſe are not there bare and barren as in *Bohemia*, *Muſcouia*, and *Hyrcania*, but there growes in them as faire & goodly Cedars, as in any countrie in the World, as alſo many Pine-trees, Cypreſſe-trees, Maſtick-trees, and ſuch like ſweete-ſmelling-trees.

The people of this Countrie are of a mid- *The habit, diſpoſition & manners of the Natiues.* del ſtature, they uſe to paint their bodies with the pictures of ſerpents, & other ugly beaſts, and goe cloathed in a looſe mantle made of Deeres ſkinne, and weare an apron of the ſame before their nakedneſſe. They worſhip all things, and them onely which are able to



Status Regis Powhatan
quando præfectus Smith Captivus illi daretur.

NOVA VIRGI

MONACANS.

MANNAHOACK

Powhatan

POWHATAN

MANGOAGS.

CHAWONS.

Chesapeack Bay.

Cape Henry

Cape Charles

MARE VIRGINICVM

Meridies

Occiden

Orient

Occidens 39 20 40 40 20 40 41

IRGINIÆ TABVLA

Massawomecks.

Notar. explicatio.

- Domus Regum
- Ordinariæ Domus
- Lucubrationes Anglorum

HONI SOIT QVI MAL Y PENSE

Habitus fœminarum in Provincia Sasquesahanougs.

Septentrio

OACKS.

SASQVESAHA NOVGH.

FONGITIMA

TOCKWOGHS.

SKARAWAOKS.

ATQVANAC HVKES.

Milliaria Germanica communia

Amstelodami, ex officina Henrici Hondii.

Oriens 39 20 40 40 20 40 41

hurt them, as fire, water, lightning, thunder &c. Notwithstanding they are upright and just in their dealings, loving righteousnesse. They beleeue the immortality of the soule, which they haue in Common with other *Americans*. They spend the most part of their time in excesse, ryoting, and dancing; yet are they haters of eating mans flesh, as other Indian *Canibals* doe. They delight greatly in hunting, and catching of deere & wilde beastes. Their armes are bowes and arrowes.

They beleeue also that there are many Gods, whome they call *Mantoack*, but make a difference of degrees among them, holding one onely for the high and mighty God, who is from eternitie, who (as they say) before he decreed to create the World, created first some principal Gods, whose helpe he was to use in the creation and Government of the World. Afterward, he created the Sunne, the Moone, and the Starrs, as petty or lesser Gods, to serue as Instruments to the Chiefest order. They say moreover, that first the waters were created, out of which, by the helpe and operation of the Gods, all visible and invisible creatures had their Original & beginning.

Concerning Mankind, they say a woman was first created, and that by the helpe of the Gods, she should conceiue, and bare children, and that from her came the offspring of mankind. But if any man be desirous to informe himselfe better of the property, nature, and quality of this Countrie, and the manners & qualities of the Inhabitants, may be pleased to reade the Description of *Virginia*, written by *M. Iohn Wingte*, and the relation of *M. Thomas Hariot*, who will satisfie him upon that subject.



The deſcription of the

BARMVDAS.

Temperature. Fertility.

THERE are freſh water wells and pits, digged but 4 or 5 foote from the Sea. The aire is cleare, milde, moiſt and reaſonable warme. The Soile yeelding much encreaſe, and produceth all things in abundance, that are brought thither from other Countries and parts, & becauſe the heate is not overmuch, many fruits growe not ripe: the trees are allwayes greene though ſome of the leaves fall of. They have a certaine kinde of graine called Maize, of which they make their bread of throughout all the Weſt-India. It nouriſheth and feedeth thoſe that are uſed to it better then our graine doth, and is much more fruitfull then ours: for one graine of it yeelds ſometimes a pound weight. They ſow it there twiſe a yeare (as they doe other graine) once in March, which they reape in Iuly, and againe in Auguſt, which they cutt in December. One canſcarcely ſee there any ſignes of ſnow & yce; neither is there any great heate, ſeing the winde bloweth with coole gales, cõming out of the Sea the whole yeare through, which purges & cooles the ayre greatly. Thunder and lightning happens there more often then with us in *Europe*, with more fearefull claps, but doth not ſo much harme as in theſe parts. There is noe venemous beaſts, not ſo much as a ſpider, but onely a plant, which growes like beanes, or peaſe having leaves like a Vine, which hath a venemous quality, but is very weake. When the Engliſh came firſt to inhabite there, this Iland was all decked with greene trees and plants, ſome knowne, others unknowne, of diverſe ſorts, & now it abounds in all fruitfull trees, which are planted in it. The Sea and waters in and about it, abounds with delicate fiſh, whereof ſome of them are not knowne in Europe. There are alſo great ſtore of Foule and Birds. In the beginning of the yeare, they take there a great many Torteiſes, which is a great nouriſhment to the Inhabitants. The Engliſh report, that they finde there a plant which grows in the Weſt-India, called *Nuchly* and *Tunam*, from which they gather Couchenille as in *Nova Hiſpania* and other places, though they bring noe Couchenille out of this Iland, but a certaine fruit called by the Engliſh *ſpeckle peare*, which they finde in ſuch places, where noe other fruit can grow, to wit, among ſtones by the Sea-ſhore, as if it tooke delight in growing by the Sea-water.

Mr. Henry May, an Engliſh man deſcribeth this Iland in this manner: The Iland of the *Barmudas* are divided into many ſmall Ilands, whereof the greateſt is not above 4 or 5 miles long, and two miles & a halfe broad, planted with trees and fruits of all kindes: eſpecially Cedars and others. In the Southerne part there are ſome wilde Swyne, but are found to be leane, and not fit to be eaten, the reaſon is, becauſe this Soile is ſo hard & drye, but for other proviſions they have abundance of fiſh, Torteiſes and Foule. On the Eaſtſide are commodious Bayes and havens, where ſhips may come in and ride of 400 tonne. There is likewiſe good fiſhing for pearle. Theſe parts are very ſubject to fearefull thundrings & lightning, ſaving in the Monthes of Aprill & May, when the aire is exceeding milde, temperate and pleaſant. There is not much freſh water, but it is verely thought, that if they digg their pits deeper into the Earth, as experience hath taught them, that they ſhould finde good ſtore.

There is an other diſcription made by *Sir Thomas Summers*, who likewiſe ſuffred ſhipwrack here, which was the occaſion, that the Engliſh diſcovered & found out this Illand. His diſcription is this: the ſhape of this Iland (ſaith he) with the circumjacent, lyes in the forme of a halfe Moone, but ſome what rounder, being divided into many litle Iles. It hath diverſe Havens & Creekes: yet we found but one, that had a ſafe comming in & going out. At our firſt entrance into it, wee found but three fadome of water, but within it 6, 7, yea 8 fadome, being a very good harbour, & commodious for ſhips to ride in. Wee bound our ſhips with our Cables faſt to the bodies of trees: the entrance is ſo narrow, that it may eaſely be defended with Canon. There are plentie of daintie fiſh and many Swine, and birds as bigg as pigions, which lay their eggs by thouſands upon the Sea-ſhore. Ye find alſo there a kinde of Foule which dives to the bottome of the water, whoſe eggs differs litle from Henns eggs. There are abundance of Herons, and many Torteiſes of a wonderfull bigneſſe, and yeeldeth ſpeckled peares, which hang greene all the yeare long upon the trees, with white and red Mulberies: there are alſo upon them ſilke-wormes, which ſpinne white and yellow ſilke, and a kinde of Palme-tree, that beares acornes, which taſt very well, there alſo they finde orientall Pearle, good & round, as likewiſe Amber, which is much commended. Along the Coaſt, and upon the ſands, ye ſhall often ſee Sea-Monſters and huge Whales, which might eaſely be taken here (as in Greeneland) for from Ianuarij till May they play round about this Coaſt. Here alſo growes reaſonable good Tobacco.

I will conclude with a ſtrange accident, which hapned here in the yeare 1616, of five men, that put from hence to Sea in a ſmall open boate, which held not above 6 tons, and by the admirable providence of God, paſſed over, the raging Ocean with great danger in the ſpace of ſeven weekes: & arrived ſafe & ſound in Ireland. whereof noe man ever living heard the like.

Name. This Iland tooke its denomination from the firſt Diſcoverer *Iohn Barmudas*, being alſo called Summer-Iland, becauſe Sir Thomas Summers gave a more exact relation of them then before had bene: this Iland was likewiſe named *La Garca*, from the name of the firſt Engliſh ſhippe that arived in it. *Height &c.* It lyeth (as the Mexican Gulfe doth) under the heigth of 32 degrees, and 25 minutes, and of 270 degrees of longitude, from London about 3300 Engliſh miles, and from Roanack to the South Eaſtward of Virginia 500 miles. This Iland hath 400 ſmall Iles about it, & lyeth in the forme of a halfe Moone. The King of Spaine was once councelled to ſend thether a Colonie under the conduct of *Hernando Camelo* a Portugall, anno 1527,, becauſe the ſhipping which came from the *Havana* to *Spaine*, might ſtrike ſaile there, and take in freſh water, by the Strait of *Barbaham*. *Mr. Barbotiere* a French man, by reaſon of his careleſſe ſayling ſuffred ſhipwracke there anno 1593, and ſo did likewiſe Sir Thomas Summers an Engliſh man in the yeare 1609, his ſhip ſtricking, and beating upon the Sands, and his men eſcaping, diſcovered, and vewed this Iland. Here upon it was reſolved, to ſend thither an Engliſh Colonie, who inhabite here ſtill, and manure the land ſo that in the yeare 1612, 60 Engliſh were brought thither under the conduct of Captaine Richard Moore, háving bene ever ſince from time to time encreaſed. This Governour had three yeares time given him to fortifye diverſe places, & to furniſh them with ordinance, men and amunition. But it ſo fell out, that at the firſt they were troubled with a

Scala Milliarium ad intervallum metiendum inter Insulas et Virginiam, Novum Anglium et Hispaniolam, omnes simul celatura boni, subtilis, simplicis, et delineatas.

300 English miles. 300 Milliar. Anglicana.

Milliaria Germanica Comm. Common Dutch Miles.

VIR:

GINIA.

Flori:

da.

Ca. Charles

Ca. Henry

Mappa ÆSTI
alias BARMVDA
Mexicani æstuarij
dinum 32 Minutorum
Scilicet versus Lib
Anglicanis, et a Ro
in Virginia) versus
accura

Dutch Hand

Chambers

SOMERSETI INSVLA

SOMERSET ILAND

HIBERNIA LAND

IRE

Cotes Island

Hogs Island

Flemish wreck

LATVM

Hog bay

Sandys

Hogs narrow

FRETVM

Pearle Island

Spanish point

Abbotts bay

Bermudas

The Great Sound

Elizabeth Island

Agar

Pembroke

Tribe

South

Brothers Islands

Richey Ile

Darrell Island

White bay

Paget

Devonshire

amp

ton

Tribe

Warwick

Tribe

Pagets

Tribe

Port Royal

Great Turtle bay

Hispaniola.

Nomina fortunæ bona submittentium in quæstus Virginiani alea Ao. 1622. quam fieri potuit accuratissime, expressa numeris, eorum portiones quam proxi

Hammilton alias Harrington Tribe.

	Shares
1 Ia. Lord Mary Nammilton	6
2 Sr. Edward Norwood	6
3 M. Iohn Dollridge	3
4 M. Iohn Duke	3
5 M. Cl. Roberts	2
6 M. Rob. Peppys	2
7 M. Ralph King	2
8 M. Pooles heires, or assignes	2
9 M. William Canning	4
10 M. Will. Canning	2
11 M. Will Webbe	1
12 M. Iohn Barnard	2
13 Sr. Tho. Haggin	1
14 M. Iohn Gearing	2
15 M. Cleoph. Smith	2
16 Robert, Earle of Warwick	4
17 M. Tho. Cranll	3
18 M. Greenwich heires, or assig	1
19 M. Cley	1
20 M. Peasley	2
21 M. Iohn Duke	15
22 Common ground	15 acres
23 M. Iohn Duke	15
24 M. Geo. Thorpe, Esquire	2

Smiths Tribe.

	Shares
1 Sr. Dudley Diggs, Since M. Geo. Sandys, or his assig	4
2 M. Rich. Edwards	2
3 M. Will. Pepys	4
4 M. Rob. Smith	2
5 M. Geo. Barkleys assigns	5
6 Sr. Sam. Sandys	1
7 M. Anabo. Pennyfeather	4
8 Sr. Edwin Sandys	1
9 Sr. Tho. Smith	5
10 M. Rich. Morer	4
11 M. Nicho. Tinderly	4
12 Rob. Johnson, Alderman	5
13 M. Iohn Wrath	3
14 M. George Smith	4

Devonshire Tribe.

	Shares
1 M. Anabo. Pennyfeather	2
2 M. Iohn Duke	2
3 M. Iohn Duke	2
4 M. Iohn Barnard	2
5 Rob. Earle of Warwick	2
6 M. Francis West	2
7 Will. Lord Cavendish	3
8 The said M. Lord Cavendish	2
9 Will. Earle of Devonshire	3
10 M. Edward Lakin	2
11 M. Edw. Dutchfield	2
12 M. Edw. Dutchfield	5
13 M. Will. Nichols	2
14 M. Edw. Dutchfield	2
15 M. Iohn Fletcher	2
16 M. Gideon Delaune	2
17 M. Anabo. Pennyfeather	2
18 M. Ward	2
19 M. Bayly	2
20 M. Edw. Lakin	2
21 M. Rich. Rogers	2
22 M. Will. Palmer	4

Pembroke Tribe.

	Shares
1 M. George Smith	4
2 Glasbrook	2
3 M. Nicholas Rich. Esquire	2
4 Sr. Lawrence Nich	2
5 M. Thomas Iohnson	2
6 William, Earle of Pembroke	10
7 M. Richard Edwards	4
8 M. Harding	4
9 M. Richard Edwards	4
10 M. Ward	4
11 M. Richard Edwards	2
12 M. Tomkyns, or his assigns	2
13 M. Iohn Farrar	2
14 M. Iohn Farrar	2
15 M. Nichol. Farrar	4
16 M. William Canning	2
17 M. Richard Morton, Esq	2
18 M. Morris Abot	4
19 M. Rich. Caswell	4
20 M. Rich. Caswell	2
21 M. Rich. Caswell	2
22 M. Rich. Edwards	2
23 M. Rich. Edwards	2
24 M. Rich. Caswell	2
25 M. Rich. Edwards	4
26 M. Geo. Sandys, or his Esq	4
27 M. William Pepys	4

Pagets Tribe.

	Shares
1 M. Iohn Chamberlain Esq	5
2 M. Thomas Ayres and	4
3 M. Richard Wyseman	4

Mappa ÆSTIVARVM Insularum,
ias BARMVDAS dictarum, ad Ostia
icami æstuarij jacentium in latitudine Gra
n 32 Minutorum 25. Ab Anglia Londino
cet versus Libonotum 3300 Miliaribus
licanis, et a Roanoack (qui locus est
Virginia) versus Euronotum 500 Mill.
accurate descripta.

Circa solstitium æstivum Anno 1616 solvere ex his Insulis
quinque viri, in Schapha superne aperta, trium dierum
majorum capacitatis, et post septem hebdomadarum
navigationem omnes incolumes in Hiberniam appulerunt,
quale ab hominum memoria vix accidisse creditur.

Scala trium Miliarum vel viginti quatuor Stadiorum.

Nova Ax: New

England.

Hammilton

Haring toni Fretum.

Smiths Tribe

Tribe

Part of the Generall land

Southampton Harbour.

Iland.

Curnets head

promont

Sandys Tribe.

Warwick Tribe.

Southampton Tribe.

Captains Tucker — 3
Glasse-land — 2
Sandys Tribe — 2

multitude of land-Mice and Ratts, which ate up and ſpoiled the fruits of the Earth, the Inhabitants knowing not how to remedie it; but as they multiplyed & encreaſed on a ſudden, ſo to the encouragemeut of the new Inhabitants, they quickly were conſumed & dyed. After Maiſter Moore, ſucceeded Maiſter Tucker as Governour, he was very diligent & laborious in planting of trees, which he brought and got out of the circumjacent Ilands in the Weſt-Indies, & alſo tilled the grounds well, reaping from them a good encreaſe, and diverſe fruits, for the maintenance of the Inhabitants and the profit of the Owners. This Iland was divided into three parts, ſo that every man had his ſhare, and might ſow or plant whatſoever he thought beſt, as ye may ſee every mans part deſcribed by number in this Map. Afterward, in the yeare 1619 Maiſter Butter was ſent Governor thither with 4 ſhips, which brought a Colonie into it of 500 Engliſh, and ſo the number of the Inhabitants were augmented. This Map alſo demonſtrates the circumjacent Ilands, with their names, as they are called by the Engliſh.

The names of the circumjacent Iles, points, Bayes, Forts and Havens.

On the Eaſt-ſide, there is a long Iland preſents it ſelfe firſt of all to your view, where the habitation is of Warcwick-fort, as alſo Sandis and Davers Forts. The weſterne part is called Burne-point, where it is very narrow, by a Bay called Worſenholm-Bay. It is called Saint Georges Iland. Cloſſe unto it lyeth a ſmall Iland with two Forts, the one called Cavendiſh Fort: the other Pagets Fort, & hard by it is a greater Iland, called S. Davids, & another named Smiths-Iland with diverſe others. Not farre from thence lyeth Coopers Iland, and Pembrocks Fort, next theſe are the ſmall Iles Nonſuch and Moores, and the Forts called Charles Fort, and Kings Caſtle, which Iles with their circumference make a great Gulfe, called Southamptons harbour. Then have ye Long-birds Iland, & an other in Burnt-haven called Cony-Iland. The others are Walſinghams-Bay and Stockes-Bay.

The Eaſt part of the great Iland is environned with a Lake, called Haringtō-Sound, which hath a very narrow entrance into it, called the Flats. Betweene which and the point of the Northerne Iland called the Spaniſh point, lyes Brackiſh point with a Village cloſſe unto it, and not farre from this point is Abbots Bay. Now the Spaniſh point, or Cape lyeth 4 Engliſh miles from the boſome of the Flats, where the Iland is broadeſt, to wit, an Engliſh mile and a halfe over. A litle more inward from the point, is a great Gulfe called Pagets Port, at the entrance into which lyes many litle Iles. More weſtward, where this Iland turnes in the forme of the point of a halfe Moone, there ye meete with an other point called the Flemiſh Wreck, and then the Ile of Sommerſet, round about which are many ſmall Ilands. Then ye ſhall ſe Walforts-Iland, Gates-Iland, and laſtly, Ireland, betweene the two ut nookes, & the aboveſaid Spaniſh point, there lyes a great Gulfe called the great Sound, in which there are ſome ſmall Iles, as *Pearle-Iand*, *Elizabeth-Iland*, *Dorrell-Iland*, *Brothers Iland*, having alſo two Bayes called *White-hearne Bay*, and *Georges Bay*. Now on the South part of the great Iland, next unto *Charles-Fort* lyes *Harriſons-Bay*, with houſes joyning to it. Three Engliſh miles from thence is *Elbow-Bay*: the two others Port Royall, where the Iland is narroweſt, betweene the Ocean, and the great Sound.

The nature of theſe Ilands.

Theſe Ilands are environned with Rocks, Clifts, Shelves and foule ſtonie ground, which makes the entrance into them very difficult and hard, and ſo conſequently are very ſtrong and invincible. There are but two ſafe havens without danger to come into, which are well knowne to the Engliſh, and ſtrongly fortifyed. The rocks are ſeene every low water, & when it is high water, they are not all overflowne, becauſe the Sea flowes there but five foote. The ſhoare is ſtonie and broken, and is made ſo hard by the heate of the Sunne, that the billowes of the Sea makes them not once to move: ſo that one can not call it clay or ſand, but rather of a nature betwixt them both, that which is red, is the worſt, the whitiſh is good, and the browneſt clay better, but that which is commixt with both colours is beſt of all. If one diggs into the ground three foote deepe, he ſhall finde a kinde of whitiſh Earth of a ſolid and a hard ſubſtance, into which the trees ſhoots their rootes: it is not ſo hard as a ſtone, but as dry chaulke, is ſpungie and full of chaps, ſucking in moiſture eaſely, and retaines it long.

Soile.

THE DESCRIPTION OF NEW ENGLAND.

The Name. NEw *England*, by the Kings Majesties grant of his gracious Letter patents to the English colonies and plantations, is of late yeares (since Captaine Smith first descovered it anno 1608) much encreased. The place whereon the English haue built their Colonies, is judged by those, who haue best skill in discoverie, either to be an Iland, surrounded on the North-side with the spacious river *Canada*, and on the South with *Hudsons* river, or else a *Peninsula*, ouerlapping one an other having their rise from the great lakes, which are not farre from each other, as the Indians say. On the West it hath certaine high mountaines: and on the East *Mar del Nourt*, or the *Virginian* Sea. It is situate betweene fortie one and fortie five degrees of Northerne latitude, neere the Bay of *Massachusets*, which lieth under 42, and 43. bearing North-East from the land; at the bottome whereof are situated most of the English plantations, having the Indians called *Connecticuts & Morrhacks* on the West-side of them. The *Tarrentens* on the East. The *Pequants*, and *Narragansets* on the South, and the *Aberginian* on the North. The English habitations are certainely upon the best ground, and sweetest climate in those parts, agreeing well with the temper of our English bodies, being high land, a wholesome and a sharpe aire: and though most of our English townes border upon the Sea Coast, yet are they not often troubled with mists, unwholesome foggs, or cold weather from the sea; for the situations upon the sea Coast, which in other Countries are unwholesome and cold, are otherwise here, because in the extremitie of winter, the North-East, and South winds comming from te sea, produce warme weather, and bringing the warme working of the sea, looseth the frozen Bayes, carrying away their yce with the tides, melting the Snow, and thawing the ground. And though there comes many sharpe Frosts, yet the extremity of this cold weather lasteth not aboue two months, or ten weeckes, beginning in *December*, and breaking up the tenth day of *Februarie*, which hath beene a passage very remarkeable, that for ten or a dozen yeeres the weather hath held himselfe to this day, unlocking his ycie Bayes, and rivers, which are never frozen againe the same yeare. To arme themselues against this, they haue abundance of wood, and timber to make braue fiers wherewith our English maye warme and heate themselues. And for the heate of Summer, it is not so overhott, but that the Inhabitants are refreshed with the coole gales, which commonly blowes out of the sea, and the many spreading trees, which with their great leaues ouershades them. The times of most Raine are in the beginning of Aprill, and at Michelmas. The early Springs, and long Summers make but short Autumnes, and Winters. And the daies in Summer be two howers shorter, and the nights two howres longer then in England.

The Bovvnds.

The Seasons of the yeare.

The Soile. The Soile is for the generall a warme kinde of Earth, having litle cold, no Spungie land, no moorish fenns, no quagmires, the lowest grounds being marshes, ouer which every full & change the Sea flowes. These marshes being rich grounds bring plenty of hay, as also the broad meddows for the feeding of Cattell. Besides, the abundance of Indian *Maize*, there growes as good English corne as can be desired: especially Rye Oates, barly, and wheate: moreouer, there are Turneps Parsnips, Carrots, Radishes, Pompions, Muskmilions, Concombers, Onyons, and whatsoeuer growes in England growes aswel there. Also many pot hearbes, without either the art, or the helpe of man, as svveete Marioran, Purselane Sorrell, Peneriall, Yarrovv, Mirthe, Saxiferilla, Bayes, &c. and abundance of great stravv-berries, some being two ynches about, vvhereof one may gather a bushell in a fore-noone: Likevvise at other times Gooseberries, Bilberies, Rasberries, Treacle-betries, and Currents, Hempe, flax, and rapes. It is certainely reported, that there is yron, stone, black-lead, and Sea-coale. It is also verely thought, that the Spaniards blisse may lie hidden in the bovvells of the mountaines. There are overgrovvne vvoods, forests & mountaines, goodly trees, both upon hills, and plaines, as huge Oakes, vvhich they use for timber, & building: of these there be three kinds, the red, the vvhite, and the black Oake; as these are different in kind, so are they chossen for such use, as they are fit for, one kind being more fit for clappboard, others for savvne board, some fither for shipping, others for houses. These trees affords much mast for hoggs. The other are Cypresse trees, Cedars, tall Pines, Firrs, Chestnutts, Walnutt trees, Ash, Elme, Mapple, and Cherrie trees, Rezin, and Terpentine trees, and divers others. The English haue there aboue tvvo thousand head of Cattle, and abundance of Swine, vvhich breeds, feeds, and prospers there, asvvell as in England; by reason of their rich and fat pasture grounds, and meddovves; and for the bettet encrease of them they onely kill the males & keepe the female for breede: for vvilde beasts both in the plaines, and vvoods, I referre yovv to *M. William Wood* his verses in Nevv Englands Prospect, vvhich are these:

The Temperature.

Hearbs.

Woods. Mountaines. Trees.

Wilde beasts.

> *The Kingly Lyon, and the strongh arm'd Beare,*
> *The large lim'd Mooses, vvith the tripping Deare,*
> *Quill-darting Porcupines, and Rackcoones bee,*
> *Castell'd in the hollovv of an aged tree,*
> *The skippingh Squirrill, Rabbat, pur blinde Hare,*
> *Immured in the selfe same Castle are;*
> *Least red-eyd Ferrets, vvily Foxes should*
> *Them undermine, if rampird but vvith mould.*
> *The Grimsac't Ounce, and ravenous horrling VVolfe,*
> *VVhose meagre paunch sucks like a svvallovving gulfe.*
> *Black glistering Otters, and rich coated Bever*
> *The Civet scented* Musquash *smelling ever.*

The beast called a Mouse is not much unlike a red Deare, this beast is as bigg as an Oxe, slovv of foote, headed like a Bucke, their flesh is as good as Beefe, & their hides good for cloathing. There is good hopes that the English vvill make them tame. Abundance of them are devoured by the ravenous vvolues. The ordinarie Deare, be much bigger then the Deare of Old England, of a brighter colour, more inclyning to redd, vvith spotted bellies: vvhen the snovv is hard frozen, the Deare being heavie sinkes into the snovv, the grey hounds and doggs being light, run upon the top, overtake them and pull them dovvne: so that some, by this meanes haue gotten tvventy fatt Buckes, and Does in a vvinter. The *Ounce*, or the vvilde Catt, is as bigg as a Mungrill dogg. This creature is by Nature fierce, and more dangerous to be met vvith all, then any other Creature, not fearing either dogg, or man. The vvolues in some respect are different from them of other Countries, being greater and much like a mungrill, big-boned, lange-paunched, deep-breasted, having a thick necke and head, prick eares, a long snoute vvith dangerous teeth, long staring haire; and a great bushe tayle: and yet it vvas never knovvne, that a vvolfe ever sett upon a man, or a vvoman. In the beginning of the Springe, these devouring Rangers doe most frequent our English habitations, follovving the Deare, vvhich come doune at that time to those parts. Also they pray upon svvinne, goates, & red calues, vvhich they take for Deare. The most of them be black, vvhose skinne and furre is vvorth five, or six pounds sterling. There are also abundance of Birds, and of land, and vvater Fovvles: As Eagles of tvvo sorts, one like the Eagles in *Europe*, the other somevvhat bigger vvith a great vvhite head. There be also diverse kinde of Havvkes, vvhich pray upon and make havouck of Henns, Partridges, Heathcocks, and Ducks, often hindering the Fovvler of his long look't for shoote. The *Humbird* is one of the vvonders of the Countrie, being no bigger then a Hornet; yet hath all the dimensions of a bird, as bill, and vvings vvith quills, spider-like leggs, small clavves: for colour shee is as glorious as the raine bouvv; as shee flies, she makes a litle humming noise like a *Humble-bee*, vvherefore she is called the *Humbird*. The Pigeons of this Countrie are some thing differing from our Doue-house-pigeons in England; being more like Turtles, of the same colour, but haue long tailes like a Magpye. These come into the Countrie to goe to the North parts in the beginning of our spring, and fly in such multitudes for foure, of five houres together, as if the airy regiment had ben pigeons, seing neither beginningh nor end, length, or bredth of these millions of millions. At *Michelmas* they returne back to the Southvvard. And in the Summer they build among the Pine-trees, thirtie miles to the North-East of the English plantations, joyning nest to nest, and tree to tree

Foule & Birds.

The Humbird.

NOVA ANGLIA
NOVVM BELGIVM
et
VIRGINIA

Grand Lac

Lac. des Yroquois

Maquaas

Mahicans

Fort Orangen

Noordt Rivier

Nuvaas Sequins

Senecaas

NIEUW NEDER

Gachoos

Tappaans

Wecke

Capitanasses

LAND

N. Amsterdam

Manhattes

Minquaas

Conneed. Bay

Sasquesahanough

Minquaas

Zuyds Rivier

Bolus

Tockawoghs

R. Quirinoqh

Nanticoas

Eyer haven

Mannahoak

R. Tapanahoc

Kuskarawaoke

R. Sapphanagh

R. Pamunkey

Monacans

Wighcocomoco

Accohanock

R. Pawhatan

C. Henry

VIRGI

Ramushowog

Chanoock

Catokinge

Weape meoc

Meratuc

Chepanu

Paskanas

Moquapn

Trinite Harbor

NIA Secotan

Pasquiwock

Pomaviac

Cotan

Canamoc

C. of Feare

MA

NOVÆ FRANCIÆ PARS

MAR DEL NORT

Norembegua

CADIE

N. SCOTIA

NIEUW ENGELAND

La Bermude

Miliaria Germania Communia

0 10 20 30 40 50 60

Amstelodami
Johannes Janßonius
excudit

by their nests; so that the Sunne never sees the ground in that place, from vvhence the Indians, fetch vvhole laods of them.

The Indian Country. The Indis Turky is a very large bird, of a black colour, yet vvhite in flesh, much bigger then our English Turkie. He hath the use of his long leggs so ready, that he can run as fast as a Dogge, and fly as vvell as a goose; of these they kill good store, for some times there vvil be 40.60. and a hundred in a flock. They liue upon acornes, haues, and berries; and in vvinter, vvhen the snovv covers the ground, they resort to the Sea shoare, to looke for shrimps, and smal fishe at a lovv tide. Such as loue Turkie hunting, must follovv it in vvinter after a nevv falne snovv: by their tracts some haue killed ten, or a dozen in halfe a day: If they can be found tovvards euening, and vvatched vvhere they peitch: if one come about ten, or eleuen a clock in the moone shine, he may shoote as often as he list, for they vvill sit, unlesse they be slenderly hurt. The Partridges be bigger then they be in England, the flesh of the Heathcock is red, and the flesh of the partridge vvhite. Pheasants be very rare, but Heathcocks and partridges be common. Besides, there are abundance of vvild Geese, Ducks, Teale, Cormorants, Herons and Cranes, almost as tall as a litle man, vvith an infinite number of other foule, and brids. The rivers abound in all manner of fresh vvater, and sea fishe. I vvil onely for brevities sake name them out of Nevv Englands prospect, as they are sett dovvne by the authour in verse.

The King of vvaters, the sea shouldering VVhale.
The snuffing Grampus, vvith the oyly Seale,
The storme prasaging Porpus, Herring-Hogge,
Line shearing Sharke, the Catfish, and sea Dogge,
The scale-sent'd Sturgeon, vvry-mouth Hollibut
The flounsing Sammon, Codfish, Greedi-gut.
Cole, Haddocke, Hage, the Thorneback, and the Scate,
VVhose slimie outside makes him selde in date,
The stately Basse old Neptuns fleeting post
That tides it out, and in, from sea to coast.
Consorting Herrings, and the bonie shad.
Bigg bellyed Alevviues, Mackrills richly clad,
VVith Raine-bovv colours. Th-Frost fish & the Smelt
As good as ever lady Gustus felt.
The spotted Lamprons, Eeles, the Lamperies,
That seekes fresh vvater brookes vvith Argus eyes.
These vvatrie Villagers vvith thousands more
Doe passe and repasse neare the verdant Shore.

Kinds of all Shel-Fish.

The Luscious Lobster, vvith the Crabfish vavv.
The Brinish Oyster, Muscle Perivvigge
And Tortoise Sought for by the Indian Squavv
VVhich to the flats dance many a vvinters ligge,
To diue for Cocles, and to digge for Clammes,
VVhereby her Lazie Husbands guttes shee crammes.

The English plantations. Having described the Situation of the Countrie in generall, vvith all his Commodities, arising from Land and Sea, vve vvill novv come to every severall Plantation, to giue satisfaction to the Reader, as briefly as possibly vvee may. The first plantation then to the Soutvvard is called *VVessagusus*, an Indian name.

VVessagusus. This is but a small village, yet very pleasant, and healthfull, having very good ground, and timber about it. Three miles to the Northvvard of this is *Mount vvallaston*, a very fertill soile. This place is called *Massachusits* fields vvhere the greatest *Sagamore* (or king) in the Countrie liued, before the great plague, vvho caused it to be cleared for himselfe. Six miles further to the North lieth *Dorchester* vvhich is the greatest tovvne in *nevv England*, vvell vvooded and vvatered, very good arable grounds, and Hay-ground, cornefields, and pleasant gardens. In this plantation is a great many Cattle, as Kine, Goates and Svvine. And hath a reasonable Harbour for ships. A mile from this tovvne lieth *Roxberrie*, a faire and a hansome Countrie tovvne, the Inhabitants being all very rich. This tovvne lieth upon the Maine, having a brooke running through it, vvhere there are great store of smelts, and therefore it is called *smelt brooke Boston*, is tvvo miles North-East from *Roxberrie*: his situation is very pleasant, being a *Peninsula* hem'd in on the South vvith the Bay of *Roxberie*, and on the North vvith *Charls-river*. On the North side of *Charles river* is *Charles Tovvne*: so called from King Charles, standing upon the neck of the Land, on vvhose North-side runneth *Mistick* river. Here may ride 40 ships at a time, up higher is a broad Bay, being aboue tvvo miles betvveene the tvvo shores, into vvhich runns *Stonie river* and *Mudeie river*. Tovvards the south-vvest in the middle of this bay is a great *Oyster banke*. Tovvards the North-vvest of this bay is a great Creeke, upon vvhose shore is situate the village of *Medford*, a very fertile, & a pleasant place; and upon the river in the bottome of the Bay lies *Nevv tovvne*. *VVater tovvne* is nothing inferiour for land, vvood, Meddovvs and vvater, to the others. A mile and a halfe from this tovvne is a fall of fresh vvaters, vvhich convey themselues into the Ocean through *Charles river*. A litle belovv this fall of vvaters, the Inhabitants of *vvater Tovvne* haue built a *VVayre*, to catch fish, vvhere in they take great store of shads and Alevviues. In tvvo tides they haue gotten one hundred thovvsand of those fishes: this is noe smal benefit to the plantation: for in diverse rivers, there are great store of Alevviues, of vvhich they make good red Herrings, in so much that they haue bene at charges to make vvayres, and Herring-houses, to dry these Alevviues in, vvhich being a staple commoditie in other Countries brings them in great profite. *Mistick* is three miles from *Charles tovvne* by land, and stands very pleasantly, by a rivers side. At the head of this river are great and spacious ponds, vvhither the Alevviues prease to spavvne. The last tovvne in the still Bay is *VVinnosimet*, a very svveete place for Situation, and stands very commodiously. In the North parts lie these plantations, as *Saugus*, *Nahant*, *Plimouth*, *Salem*, *Agovvamme*, and *Merrimack*, vvhich for brevities sake vvee vvill passe over.

Mistick.

VVinnosimet.

The Chiefe Ilands are *Deare Iland*, vvhich lies vvithin a flight shott of *Pullin-point*. This Iland is so called, because of the Deare, vvhich often svvime thither from the Maine, vvhen they are chased by the vvolues: some haue killed sixeteene Deare in a day upon this Ile. The others are *Long-Iland*, *Nodles Ile*, and *Round Isle*, the Governours garden, vvhere is planted an orchard, and a vineyard vvith many other Conveniences, *State Iland*, *Glasse Iland*, and *Bird Iland*.

Ilet.

The chiefe Bayes and rivers are *Massachusetts Bay*, *Nevv Plimouth Bay*. The great Bay, Narraganscts Bay, vvith others. *Charles River*, *Narraganscts river*, *Merimock river*, *&c.* The Capes, are *Cape Charles*, *Cape Anne*, and *Cape Codd*.

Bayes & rivers.

Capes.

For the Governement of these Indians Kings: It is the custome of their King to inherite; the Sonne allvvaies taking the kingdome after his fathers death. If there be no Sonne then the Queene rules, if no Queene the next to the blood royall, vvho comes in othervvise is counted but an usurping Intruder.

The Princes & Gouvernement.

The Kings haue noe lavves to commaund by, nor haue they any annuall revenevves; yet commonly are so either feared, or beloued, that halfe their subjects estate is at their service, and their persons at their commaund, by vvhich commaund he is better knovvne then by any thing else. These Indians vvorship tvvo Gods: *Kesan*, vvho is their *good God*, to vvhome they Sacrifice after their garners be full, and invocate this God for faire vveather, raine in time of drought, & for the recovery of their sicke. The other is the Devill, least he should doe them harme. They haue Conjurers, and Nigromancers among them, vvhich they call *Pou-vvovvs*, betaking themselues to their exorcismes, and Negromantick charmes by vvhich they bring to passe strãge things, if vve may beleeue the Indians, vvho report of one *Pissacannavva*, that he kan make the vvater burne, the rocks moue, the trees dance and metamorphize himselfe into a flaming man, all vvhich is but *deceptio visus*. But since the English frequented those parts, they daylie fall from his colours, relinquiching their former fopperies, & Idolatrie, and acknovvledg our God to be supreame. They acknovvledge the Englishmans God, because they could never yet haue povver by their conjurations, to damnifie the English, either in body or goods, because (say they) he is a good God, that sends them so many good things, so much good corne, so many Cattle, temperate raines, and faire seasons, vvhich they likevvise are the better for, since the arrivall of the English, the times and seasons being much altered in seuen, or eight yeares, freer from lightningh, and thunder, long Droughts, suddain and tempestuous, dashes of raine, and lamentable cold vvinters. They tooke te first ship they savv for a vvalking Iland, the mast to be a tree, the saile vvhite clouds, and the discharging of Ordnance, for lightning and thunder. They doe much extoll and vvonder at the English for their strange inventions, especially for a *vvinds mill*, vvhich in their esteeme vvas litle lesse, then the vvorlds vvonder, for the strangnesse of his vvhisking motion, and the sharpe teeth, biting the corne (as they terme it) into such small peeces: they vvhere loath at the first to come neere his long Armes: though novv they dare goe anyvvhere, so farre as they haue an English guide. They are very kind and loving to the English, and loue just and upright dealing. The English are in these tovvnes, and plantations betvveene fiue and sixe thousand Inhabitants, vvhereof they haue some tvvo thovvsand trained men, vvith good armes and some forts vvell provided vvith ordinance, and Munition, having bredd there great store of English Cattle, vvhich they preserue, and keepe for more encrease, returning many commodities from those parts into England to the enriching and benefite of the Planters & Ovvners. And thus much briefly of this Countrie, collected for the benefite of the Reader out of Nevv Englands prospect.

Their Gods.

Nigromancers.

THE DESCRIPTION OF FLORIDA.

Florida was first discovered by the English, under the conduct of *Sebastian Cabot* Anno 1467. But afterward was possessed by *Iohn Ponce* a Spanjard 1527. who called it *Florida*, either because he came first to it on Easter day, which the Spanjards call *Pascha Florida:* or else (as Mr Heylin saith) *Quia Florida erat Regio*, because it was a flourishing Countrie, and as it were ouer-decked with greene trees, and flowers. The Inhabitants call this land *Iaquasa*. It is a very great, and a large province, & is bounded on the East with *Mar del North*, *Bahama*, and the Isles *Lucayas*: on the West with *Mexico*, on the North with *Nova Francia*, & on the South with *Cuba*, *Iucatan*, and *Virginia*: and by *Iucatan* shooteth out in the forme of an *Isthmus*, a hundred thousand paces, and where it is smallest, and narrowest, there it is not aboue 30 miles broad. To the Northward of *Florida* lie the Countries of *Canada Virgina*, *New England*, *New Netherland*, *Arvanares* and *Nova Francia*.

Name.

Bounds.

This is a very pleasant, and a fruitfull Countrie, abounding with goodly fruits, and all manner of provisions, and hath good quantity of gold and silver: *Emeraulds* are also found here, and here are *Turqueyses* and *Pearles*. In the months of March & Iune, they sett their *Maize*, which in three months growes ripe, and is carryed into Barnes. There growes also diverse other fruits, as Mulberries, Cherries, Chestnutts, Grapes, Medlars, and diverse plummes which haue a sowrish tast. They haue alsoo a kinde of roote there called *Harle*, whereof in time of dearth they make bread off.

Fertility.

There are here also abundance of wilde Beast, as Staggs, Hindes, Goates, Beares, Leopards, Wolues, wilde Doggs, Hares, and Connies. There are also great store of foule, and birds, as Peacocks, Turkie Cocks, Partriges, Pigeons, Stock-doues, Turtle-doues, Blackbirds, Crowes, and such like. Besides there are diverse kinde of Serpents, and a certaine Beast, which is not much unlike an *African Lyon*, & an other strange *Animall* of the shape of a Foxe, which hath a bagh, or a pouche hanging under her belly, which opens and shutts, into which shee whips her younge ones in the time of neede, and so scudds away with them.

Wilde Beasts.

Foule.

This Region was for a time unhabited when *Iohn Ponce* left it, noe man daring to abide in it, by reason of the savageness, and cruelty of the Natiues, till that *Ferdinandus Sotus*, obtained the Government thereof from *Charles* the fifth, who gott togheter a good number of old souldiers, and sayled thither Anno 1534: but being too greedie and Covetuous in searching out of the gold mines, and neglecting to plant a Colonie in it, to manure the soile after he had travelled up and downe this Countrie to noe effect, dyed for very griefe: and his Associates, and souldiers were consumed, and brought to their ends by the savadges.

After this *Iohn Ribaulte* and his French in the raigne of *Charles* the nineth 1562 made a voyage into *Florida*, wherein they had noe good successe, nor likewise their Captaine *Laudomere*, who went thither in a second voyage, which tooke as litle effect: for the Spanjards envying to let the French be eye-witnesse of their rich booty, wayed warre with them so long, that they tooke their new built Castle of *Carolina* from them; this warre lasting so longe, that there was not a man left on either side, to maintaine the Quarrell: & *Florida* was againe abandonned Anno 1567.

Two yeares after *Dominicus Conqueſius* undertooke this voyage a third time, and sayled thither with 3. ships, 150 souldiers and 80. saylours, to revenge the overthrow of his nation, tooke in againe the Castle of *Carolina*, and slighted it, since which time the French quitted the Countrie, leaving *Florida* in the possession of the Spanjard, though unhabited.

The Provinces.

The manners of the Natiues.

The Chiefest Province of *Florida*, which the Spanjards discovered is *Panuco*, bordering upon *Nova Hispania*. The Inhabitants whereof are fierce, and cruell in warre: for they kill their prisoners and offer them up in sacrifice to their Gods. The men pull out the haire out of their beards, that they seeme the finer and yonger: they bore holes through their nostrills, and eares, and marry not till they be

VIRGINIAE Item et FLORIDAE Americæ Provinciarum, nova DESCRIPTIO.

Civitatum Floridæ imitatio.

Civitatum Virginiæ forma.

AMERICÆ PARS.

FLORIDÆ PARS

Apalatcy Montes, auriferi

In hoc lacu indigenæ argenti grana inveniunt

Lacus aquæ dulcis adeo magnus ut ex una ripa conspici altera non possit.

Regis & reginæ habitus in Florida provincia, Plebei non multum ab his differunt.

Apalatcy montes in quibus es aurum & argentum invenitur.

Lacus & insula Sarrope, abundat optimis fructibus.

Floridæ limites latius extenduntur, ita ut ab occidente habeat Mexicanam provinciam, à Meridie Cubam Insulam respiciat, excurrens in modum Isthmi ad centum passuum millia. Verum nos eam solummodo Floridæ partem hic apposuimus, cujus plenioremque notitiam habemus ex ipso autographo illius qui hanc nomine regis Galliæ accuratissime descripsit. Reliqua ex universali nostra descriptione apparent.

Matiqua
Houstaqua
Anatequa dives rex ad Apalatcy montes
Omitaqua
Aquera
Encaque
Eclanou
Cadecha
Potano rex dives
Edelano Rex. est hujus insulæ adm: grande amicitiæ.
Utina
Patiqua
Chilily
Coya
Mayrra
Mocoßo
Enccaque
Mathiaca
Allicamani
Apallon
Sarrenata
Tacuta: courou
Emolona
Mollowa
Cuhacani
Marracou
Sarenals
Salinacali
Saturia
Owatchaqua
Olotacara
Athore
Seloy
Halinacanir
Anacaran cou
S. Petro, Hispanis.
Molano
S. Augustino
Meya
Stalame
Mayon
Stalanz
Chicola
Adusta
Onade
Macou
Hoc loco Galli Fortalitium construxerunt duc: Laudonnio anno 1562.
R. de May
R. Grande
R. Belle
R. de Gironde
R. de Gouvenni
R. de Charentz
R. de Leyre
R. de Somme
Hiocoja
Iracana
Helicopa
Tropiata et Manchina
Borne des François
R des Daufins
C. Francois
Narcula Floridarum ex tegmine unius arboris quæ crescit. In Virginia similes habet.

301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308

38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30

SKAWANOOCK

WEAPEMEOC

VIR

GINIA

MONGOCK.

SECOTAN

Comakee

Chesepiock Sinus

Skicoak

Apassus

Chesepioc

Ramushonong

Ohaunoock

Catokinge

Warasqu

Metocinum

Masoming

Chepanum

Pasquenoke

Moratuc

Tandaquenuck

Roanoke Insula

Mequapen

Tramasquenock

Dasamonquepeuc

Pomeiock

Aquascogoc

Cotan

Secota

Panauioiock

Secanok

Mangoacock

Weapemeoc

Croatoan

Wococon

Pagatuecck

Chicola

Fortalitium duz. 1562

Florida Fl.

R. Sicca

C. S. Romano Hispanis

C of saltr id est, Prom. tremendum.

Medius Meridianus est 300, reli: qui ad hunc inclinantur pro ratione 30. & 37. parallelorum.

40 yeares of age. The women when their husbands are dead, use to cutt off their haire closse to their eares, and strew it on his sepulchre,&cannot marry againe,till their haire be growne long enough to cover their shoulders. *Hermophrodites* are here also in great plenty, whome they use as Beasts, to carry their baggage, and to putt them to alle kinde of drudgerie. The Natiues are crafty, and very intelligent, as appeareth by the answere they gaue to *Ferdinando Soto* a Spainard, who was here among them Anno 1549. For when he went to persuade the people, that he was the sonne of God,&came to teach them the lawe; not so replyed a *Floridan*: for God never bad thee to kill, and slay us, and worke all kinde of mischiefe against us.

Next unto that lies the Province of *Avanares*, and *Albardaosia*, whereof the Natiues are subtill, and craftie, and excell diverse other *Indians* in manners and life. In *Florida* lieth also the Province of *Ioguasia*, the Inhabitants whereof are such swift footmen,that they can fetch up a stagg, and catch him,&never grow weary; though they runne a whole day together. There are other smaller Provinces in *Florida*, as *Apalchia*, *Authia*, *Somovia*, and other.

Townes & Forts. The principall Cities are 1. *Arx Carolina* built by the French. 2. *S. Helens*, 3. *S. Mathewes* founded by the Spanjards. Here are also three strong forts holden by the Spanjards,and well garnisoned, viz. *S. Iames*, *S. Philip*, and *S. Augustine* which was taken, and burnt by *S. Francis cus Drake* Anno 1586.

Rivers. This Countrie is watered everywhere with many fine rivers, which doe moisten it much. out of the Mountaines of *Apalchia* springs many great rivers, which carries litle peeces of gold and gild dust along with them, which the Inhabitants gathers up in litle channels that they cutt in these rivers, and from these rivers brings them to the Sea side.

Among these rivers *Port Real* or the *Kings hauen*, is accounted the chiefest. The mouth of this river is three miles broad, having also two Capes, the one turning Westward, and the other Northward.

The other rivers are, *Rio Secco*, *Rio Grande*, *Garonne*, *Charente*, *Loyre*, *Asonne*, *Seyne*, *Ay*, *Serravahi*, *Maio*, & others named so by the French. The Countrie for the most part is levell, and plaine; with few mountaines and hills, unlesse in *Apalchia*, where the chiefest are.

About *Port Real* growes many stately Ookes, & tall Cedars, in which haunts many Staggs, Deare, Indian Peacocks, and Turkies. And thus much briefly of *Florida*.

THE DESCRIPTION OF MEXICO, OR OF NEW SPAINE.

Name. MExico giving name to halfe *America* is now called *Nova Hiſpania*, whence the Kings of Spaine ſtile themſelues *Hiſpaniarum Reges*. This new Spaine is a region of a large extent, and is moſt inhabited, and mannured of any province in the new-world, being a pleasit Countrie, and populous. This Region reacheth very farre: namely, from *Tarasco* or the River *Grialus* Weſtward, to Saint *Michaels* Land, and *Culiacan*. *Bounds.* It is bounded on the North with *Nevv-Granada*, and other *Mexican* Countries: on the South with the ſhoate of *Mare Pacificum*. It lieth almoſt all of it betweene the Æquinoctiall line, and the Tropicke of *Cancer*: where there is litle difference betweene the length of the daies and the nights. which makes it ſeeme as a continuall ſpringe. In the months of Iune, Iuly, Auguſt, and September, it raines there almoſt continually, and the extremity of heate is by the Miſts, Dewes, and ſweete gales of winde, which comes from both the ſeas, cooled, to parallell the heate of the day.

Quodque die Solis violento excanduit æſtu;
Humida nox reficit, paribuſque refrigerat horis. That is:

VVhat is by day Sun-burnt, the night renevves,
And juſt as much doth coole vvith pearly devves.

Temperature. And this is the principall cauſe that *Tropicus Æſtivus* may be commodiouſly inhabited, againſt te opinion of the ancient Philoſophers, & that this Region hath a temperate aire though it lie under the *torrid Zone*.

Mines. It hath many rich mines of golde, ſilver, yron, and copper. There is alſo *Caſia Fiſtula*, and ſome fruits, which the Inhabitants call *Cacao*, being almoſt like Almands, whereof the Natiues make a kinde of drinke much deſired of them. There is *Fertility.* alſo abundance of Cottons, and all manner of Fruits, which grow in Europe, as Wheate, Batlie, and pot herbes in abundance, which they pull up with their handes, having alſo Lettice, Cabidges, Turneps, Garlicke, Onions, Parſley, Radiſhes, Parſnips, Carrots, Beetes, Spinage, Peaſe, Beanes, Pulſe. And for fruits Orēges, Limmons, Citrons, Peaches, ſome Apples, and Peares, a few Damſons, abundance of figgs, and great ſtore of Quince, and Pomgranate-trees, but cherrie trees vvil not grow there. There are alſo Vines which beare grapes, but they make no wine of them. They haue alſo Oliues, Sugar, and Mulberies. In this Countrie is that excellent tree (noted by Mr. Heylin) called *Metl*, which they plant, and dreſſe, as wee doe our Vines. It hath 40 kinde of leaues, which ſerue for many uſes: for when they be tender, they make of them Conſerues, Paper, Flaxe, Mantles, Mats, Shooes, Girdles and Cor- *A tree of admirable uſe.* dage. On theſe leaues growes certaine prickles, ſo ſtrong and ſharpe, that they uſe them in ſtead of Sawes. From the roote of this tree commeth a juyce like Sirrop which if jou ſeeth, it will become honey; if you purifie it, it will become ſugar: you maye alſo make wine and Vineger of it. The rinde roſted, healeth hurts & ſores, & from te top-boughes iſſueth a gumme, which is an excellēt *Antidote* againſt poiſon. There are alſo many other fruits, unknovvne to us, eſpecially *Maiza*, vvhich grovves there in abundance, and vvhereof they make their bread.

Cattle & Beaſts. This Countrie alſo breedeth many kindes of Cattle, and Beaſts: As Sheepe, Bullockes, Kine, Goates, Svvine, Horſes, Aſſes, Mules, Doggs, Catts, and the like; Alſo Lyons, Tigers, Beares, vvilde Hogges, Foxes, and other vvilde beaſts. Alſo, Staggs and other Deere, Hares, and Connies. There is alſo a kinde of a beaſt of the bigneſſe of a pigg, vvhich hath his navell upon his back-bone: theſe run up and dovvne the vvoods in vvhole heards. There are alſo abundance of all kinde of fovvle, and birds, as Geeſe, Duckes, Indian Turkies, Henns, Quailes, and diverſe others, vvhich for brevitie I vvill paſſe ouer.

This Countrie vvas conquered by the Spainards anno 1518. under the conduct of *Ferdinando Cortez*; but not vvithout the loſſe, & ovverthrovve of a great many men. He had giuen him as a revvard for his ſervice from the Emperour *Charles*, the fifth, the Territoire of *Tecmantepec*, lying in *nevv Spaine*: The *Mexicans* firſt vvere the Inhabitants of *Nova Gallicia*, vvhence they made a violent irruption, as is conjectured anno 720. They lingred in diverſe places, till the yeare 902. when under the leading of *Mexi* their Captaine they built the Citty of *Mexico*, and called it after the name of their Generall. They vvere in all ſeuen Tribes, vvhich ruled long in an *Ariſtocraticall* ſtate, till the moſt puiſſant of the tribes called *Navatalcas*, elected a king, to vvhom they ſubmitted themſelues, and ſo had nine kinges, vvhich raigned ouer them in *Mexico*, namely. 1. *Vithzilovith.* 2. *Acamopitzly.* 3. *Chimalpapoca.* 4. *Izchoalt.* 5. *Motecuma* the firſt. 6. *Acacis.* 7. *Axiaca.* 8. *Antzol.* & 9. *Motecuma* the ſecond. Theſe raigned 130 yeares, to vvit, 619 yeares ere the kingdome of *Mexico* vvas firſt ſubdued, and taken in by the *Chichimecy*. The moſt unfortunate of theſe kings vvas *Motecuma*, vvho in an uproare vvas brought to his end, and ſo the royall ſtemme of theſe kings failed: for he vvas vanquiſhed by *Ferdinando Cortez*, and *Mexico* made ſubject to the king of Spaine 1521. The Armie vvhich *Cortez* led vvith him, to conquer this ſo puiſſant and flouriſhing eſtate, conſiſted of a hundred thovvſand Indians, or Americans, 900 Spaniards onely, 80 horſe, 17 peeces of ſmal ordinance, 13 brigandines, and 6000 vvherry boates, vvhich he employed in infeſting *Mexico* from the Lake. Moſt of theſe 100000 Indians vvere of the Citty and territory of *Tlaſcalan*, vvho never held good ſide vvith the *Mexicans*: for vvhich cauſe, that citie enjoyeth many immunities to this day. *The ancient Kings & conqueſt of Mexico by the Spaniards.*

Spaniſh Colonies. The Spaniards dvvell ſtrong in theſe parts, having ſetled there many colonies & plantations, as that of *Compoſtella*, *Colina*, *Puriſication*, *Guadalajara*, *Mechoaca*, *Cacatula*, *Mexico* and diverſe others. Nevv Spaine is divided into foure famous Provinces *Deviſion.* viz. 1. *Nova Gallicia*. 2. *Mechuacan*. 3. *Guaſtachan* or *Guaſteran*, 4. *Mexico* or *Tremiſtan*.

Nova Gallicia vvas heretofore called by the Inhabitants *Xaliſco* vvhich vvas diſcouvered & taken by *Nonnio Guſmano* 1530. It is vvatred vvith the rivers of *Piaſtle*, and *S. Sebaſtian*. The ptincipall Cities and tovvnes are 1. *Xaliſco*. 2. *Guadalajara*. 3. *Capala*, novv *nevv Mexico*. 4. *Coanum*, vvhere the men are content vvith one vvife, vvich is a miracle. 5. *Compoſtella*, vvhich is an Epiſcopall ſeate, & the reſidencie of the Kings Councill. 6. *S. Eſprit.* *S. Conceptionis*: all vvhich vvere built by *Nonnio Guſman* after the taking of Xaliſco. The people hereof, that liue upon the ſhoare feede moſt on fiſhe, thoſe of the Inland parts on fleſh, vvhich they take in hunting. They goe for the moſt part naked, and before the coming of the Spaniards acknovvledged no Lord, but liued in a Common libertie. That countrie vvhich lieth betvveene the tvvo rivers of Piaſtle, and *S. Sebaſtian* abouementioned is by a peculiar name called *Couliacan*. This Countrie is ſtonie & rough, as the reſt of *Nova Gallicia*; yet yeelding mines of golde in good plentie. The chiefe tovvne is *Saint Michael*, vvhere is a Colonie of Spaniards. *1. Nova Gallicia Cities.*

Mechuachan containeth in Circuit fortie Leagues. It is one of the beſt, and fruitfulleſt Countries of *Nevv Spaine*, for there is *Maiza*, vvhich grovves ripe three times in a yeare. Beſides, it aboundeth in *Mulberry-trees*, *Silke*, *Hony*, *VVaxe*, *Blacke-amber*, and ſuch ſtore of fiſhe, that from thence it tooke its name *Mechuacan*, ſignifying a place of fiſhing. The men are tall, ſtrong, and actiue: They ſpeake a moſt elegant, and copious language, and ſeeme to be of a very good vvit. The chiefe tovvnes are. *Tovvnes.* 1. *Sinſonſe*, the reſidence of the old kings of this Countrie. 2. *Paſcuar*. 3. *Colima*. 4. *Valedolit* a Biſhops Seate. The chiefe hauens are *Saint Anthonies*, and *S. Iames* or *S. Iago*. *2. Mechoacan.*

Guaſtacan, is moſt poore in the naturall commodities of the Soile: but rich in the more civill life of the Inhabitants: it lyeth upon *Mare del Nort*, vvhere the Spaniards haue tvvo Colonies, *Patinco* & in *S. Iames Valley*. The *Metropolis* is *Tlaſcalan* the chiefe cittie of al theſe parts next unto *Mexico*, (unto vvhom onely it yeeldeth precedencie) are ſeated in the pleaſanteſt place of all the Countrie: rich it is, populous, and governed after the forme of a Common-vvealth, under the protection of the King of *3. Guaſtacan.*


267
268
269
270 SEPTENTI
OCCIDENS
207
208
269
270 MERIDI
23
22
21
20
19
18
Tepecuanes
Guachuchules, gentes
Terra magnita, et montibus asperrima
Coringa
Xurute provincia
Cuanos
Tarasci
Chiapoli provincia
Tecoali
um provincia
gentes indomitæ
Guaxacateca
provincia
montosa
Compostella
Tecomorum
provincia
Tecaxqui
nes popu
li
Arcta et aeris
frigidæ
CHAPALICUM MARE
MINCEA
Portus S
Antony
Portus
Natiuitatis
Portus S
Jacobi
SINUS
MEXI
CANUS
1. Tecomatlan
2. Tampuchi
3. Xenacatlan
4. Aguacayan
5. Sinacantepec
6. Tigrmachan
7. Conala
8. Tecostitlan
9. Cequimatlan
a. Coxamatlalt
b. Epatlan
c. Alimaringo
d. Marocon
e. Guatlayco
f. Cuytlan

NOVA HISPANIA, ET NOVA GALICIA.

Deserta regio et gens squalidis animalium carnes putrefactas et sole semivectas in deliciis habens. Bella inter se ob messem et fructuum collectionem sepius gerunt

Chichimicas

Tecanquines qui

Panorum pli

Monasterium frat minorum

Magalia Hispanorum

Mexico

Coatalpanccas

Mexuacan siue Tarascorum pro

MECHO

CAN

SACATU LA

Notularum circa Mexico explanatio

a. Escalpanco.
b. Tuuba.
c. Ishpalapa.
d. Xamolcara.
e. Tezcuco.
f. Guyoacan.
g. Mexicalcingo.
h. Culiacan.
i. Cuitlauaca.
k. Nicotepique.
l. Cinantepec.
m. Xiquipilco.
n. Ocellotepec.
o. Otomitlapa.
p. Mimiqua.
q. Tenjocan.
r. Chalcoatengo.
s. Tepalcapan.
t. Tequiquiac.
u. Xilotzingo.
x. Chiconauhla.
y. Tehuisillan.
z. Cuitlaxca.

TENTRIO 271 272 273 274 275

ERIDIES 271 272 273 274

23 22 21 20 19 18

Villeriche. Spaine. 2. Villetiche a Port-tovvne very vvealthie, becauſe of all the trafficke betvvixt Old and Nevv Spaines, doth paſſe through it. The Spaniards haue in it tvvo Colonies viz. *Panico*, and *Saint Iames* in the valleyes.

4. Mexico. The Province *Mexico*, or *Themiſtitan* is not onely the greateſt, and nobleſt of *Nevv Spaine*, but alſo of all *America*. It taketh its denomination from *Mexico*, vvhich is the Capitall Citty of this province, the Seate of an Archbiſhop, and of the Spaniſh *Vice-Roy*, vvhoſe povver is to make lavves, and Ordinanees, to giue directions, and determine controverſies; unleſſe it be in ſuch great cauſes, vvhich are thoughs fit to be referred to the Councill of Spaine. This Cittie ſtood in times paſt in the midſt of a lake, or morras before *Cortez* tooke it in, but is ſince ſituate by the lake ſide, and in an Iland like *Venice*, every vvhere interla:ed vvith the pleaſant Currents of freſh and ſea vvaters, and carrying a face of more Civill government, then any of *America*; though nothing, if compared vvith *Europe*. It is very vvell built, containing ſix Italian miles in Compaſſe, being partly inhabited by Spaniards, and partly by the Natiues. *Mexico* ſignifieth a fountaine or a Spring: This Citty having bene ſo called from her firſt Founders, in regard of the manie fountaines and Springs that are about it. This vvas formely the braveſt and nobleſt Citty of all India: yea one of the greateſt in the vvorld. *Ferdinand Cortez* tooke it in Anno 1521. vvhen it vvas the *Metropolis* of the *Mexican* Empire, there vvas 70 thouſand houſes in it. The Kings Palace, and the noblemens houſes vvere faire, and large, and kept very cleanely: but the private houſes ſtood lovve, lay filthily and vvere kept ſlutiſhly.

The Citty of Mexico.

The plaine, vvherein the tovvne ſtandeth, (as *Mr. Heylin* relateth) is ſaid to be 70 leagues in compaſſe environned vvith high hils, on the toppes of vvhich ſnovv lieth continually. The lake on vvhoſe banke it ſtandeth, is 50 miles in compaſſe, all a long vvhoſe bankes ſtands 50 pleaſant tovvnes, and diverſe houſes: on vvhich lake alſo, 50000 vvherries are continually plying. *Mexico* hath novv in it 6000 houſes of *Spaniards*, and 60000 of *Indians*. It is a by-vvord, that at *Mexico*, there are foure faire things, viz. the Woman, the Apparell, the Horſes, & the Streetes. Here is alſo a printing houſe, an Vniverſity, and a Mint. The other chiefe Cities of this province are *Villarucca, Antuthero, Meccioca, Ottopan.* Alſo *Ieſcura* a gallant tovvne, ſeated alſo upon the ſide of the lake, being almoſt as great as *Mexico* it ſelfe. In this province alſo lieth the Citty *Angelorum*, firſt called *Vacipala*, that is: *the land of Serpents*. It is famous for its drapperie. The Circumjacent plaines, fieldes, and Valleys feede many Cattle, and beare good ſtore of corne, and other fruits.

The gulfe of Mexico. Nigh unto this Cittie is the Gulfe of *Mexico*, vvhoſe current is ſo ſvviſt and headie, that ſhips cannot paſſe directly to and fro; but are compelled to beare, either much North, or much South. It is 900 miles in compaſſe, and hath tvvo parts, one betvveene the fardeſt part of *Iucutan*, and the Ile of *Cuba*, at vvhich the tide vvith a violent ſtreame entreth: the other betvveene the ſaid *Cuba*, and the fardeſt point of *Florida*, at vvhich the tide vvith like violence goeth forth. The Sea is very tempeſtuous, and hath onely tvvo ſafe ports, viz. The *Havana* on the North ſide, and *S. Iohn de Lua* on the South, both ſtrongly fortifyed by the Spaniards.

The manners of the Mexicans. The people of *Mexico* or *Tremiſtitan*, are vvittie and induſtrious, full of courage and valour, good handiecraftsmen if they giue their mindes to it, & rich marchants. In their vvarres they uſed heretofore ſlings & arrovves, but ſince the comming of the Spaniards among them, the Harquebuſe.

Lakes. In *Nevv Spaine* are many Lakes, the vvaters vvhereof are ſo briniſh, that they make ſalt of them, the chiefeſt of them is called *Mare Chapalicum*, in regard of the greatneſſe thereof: next unto this is the lake of *Mexico*. It aboundeth vvith golden-Sandie rivers, and vvith fiſhe in vvhich are many *Crocodiles* (though not ſo bigg, as the Crocodils of Egypt) vvhich the Inhabitants eate.

Mountaines. This Countrie alſo is full of mountaines, rocks, and clifts. The mountaine of *Popochampeche* is of the ſame nature vvith *Aetna*, and *Veſuvius*, caſting out great flames of fire. In the Province of *Guaſtachan* there are tvvo fountaines: out of the one ſpringeth blacke pitch, & out of the other red ſeething pitch.

Woods. Moreouer, in this Region there are many Thickets, Woods and Foreſts, vvherein there grovves abundance of great bodied trees, out of the very bodie vvhereof they can make litle boates, and vvherries. There are alſo many ſoftie Cedars, ſo great and thicke, that they can hevv out of them foure ſquare timber 120 foote in length, and 12 foote in breath: Theſe Cedars grovves there in ſuch abundance, that they cover and overſhade vvhole Mountaines, even as our Oakes and Pine-trees doe in theſe partes.

Publike buildings. In theſe Confines vvere heretofore many ſtately, and magnificent Temples dedicated to Idoles, & Devils, vvhich the Spaniards formerly called *Ot.* Amongſt the reſt that vvhich vvas in the Cittie of *Mexico*, vvas a famous Temple conſecrated to an Idoll, called *Vitziliputzli*, vvhich vvas very large, and great, vvith a faire court vvithin it.

That vvhich vvas moſt to be vvondered at in this Countrie vvas the great care & diligence, vvhich the Mexicans being Infidels had for the bringing up of their children: vvhence one might perceiue and conclude firmely, that there is nothing in the vvorld, tends more to the common vveale, and particular vvelfare of every man, then the good education of their children.

In the knovvledge of all handiecrafts, they are vvonderfull expert and ſkilfull, eſpecially in the connexing and ſetting of Feathers, & the ordering of vvilde-beaſts furrs & ſkinns: vvith plumes and feathers they knevv hovv to ſovve and joyne together, vvith ſuch varietie of colours, that it is admirable to behold, and ſo induſtrious and laborious in taking this paines, that they vvould ſitt at it a vvhole day vvithout either eating or drinking, to joyne them together vvith the beſt luſtre & grace, ſome times in ſpending a good vvhile in looking onely upon one feather in the Sun-ſhine or ſide-vviſe, vvhere it and the glimps thereof might ſtand beſt. With theſe feathers they can make the Pictures and ſhapes of al kinde of Beaſts, of Flovvers, & Herbes, yea ſo cunningly, that they ſeeme rather to be living then dead.

Excellent Gold-ſmiths. The principaleſt, & excelleteſt of theſe *Artiſans* are the gold-ſmiths, vvho are ſo cunning and ingenious in this profeſſion, that vvhatſoeuer they ſee they can forge and counterfeyt it, as if it vvere living. Their moſt ſkill is in melting, vvhere by they can caſt the likeneſſe of any herbe, that you ſhall ſee vvith litle difference, betvveene the thing pourtracted, and the naturall. If one conſider vvel the Cittie of *Mexico*, there vvas found in it both good manners, civility, and policie: vvhich vvere in the vvhole land before it vvas ſubdued. And for as much as this Cittie, vvas the *Metropolis* of the *Mexican* Empire, all ſorts of people reſorted to it, either to dvvell there, or to uſe marchandize: yea, they had ſuch good orders amonge them, that every nation dvvelt in a place appointed for them, having a market every fifth day, vvherein they might buy abundance of all vvares and commodities. Beſides, every handiecraft and occupation had their ſeverall places ordained for them, & no man might dvvell vvithin them, but them ſelues: vvhence vve may eaſely marke, vvhat policie & government they had amonge them in times paſt. For as *Xenophon* vvitneſſeth, a Tovvne or a houſe cannot be better governed then vvhen every thing is ordered in its ovvne place appointed, vvhich rule vvas vvel obſerved by theſe Indians. The moſt part of this Citty of late yeares vvas drovvned & periſhed by an inundation of vvaters. This Countrie vvas exceeding populous before the arrivall of the Spaniards, vvho vvith their cruelty, and tyrannie, vvith unheardof torments, & tortures in the ſpace of 17 yeares ſlevv in this Region, and the other parts of *America*, ſix millions of them, roſting ſome, plucking out the eyes, cutting off the armes of others, and caſting them living to be devoured of vvilde beaſts, as a Spaniſh Biſhop, and their ovvne hiſtories relate.

The cruelty of the Spaniards in Mexicans.

THE DESCRIPTION OF TERRA FIRMA, or PERVANA.

vvith the Kingdome of NOVA GRANADA, and POPAIAN.

Name. THis part of South *America*, vvhich vvas at the first called *Castella del Oro*, and aftervvard *Terra Firma*, hath very narrovv limites; in regard the *Audience* or Court vvhich onely resideth there, for the maintenance and dispatch of the Spanish Fleetes, and for the administering of justice to the Marchants, vvhich goe and come from *Peru*, being from the East part to the West but ninetie Spanish miles in length, to vvit, from the Governement of *Cartagena* and *Popajan*, to *Castillo de Veragua*, and is in bredth from the Southerne to the Northerne Sea, vvhere it is broadest, but 60 miles, & in the narrovvest place betvveene *Nombre de Dios*, or *Puerto Belo*, and the tovvne of *Panama*, but 18 miles.

Largenesse.

The nature of the soile. This tract of Land is for the most part rough, barren and Mountainous, full of pooles, and moorish grounds, vvith a thick aire, often times having many foggs and Dampes, vvhich arises from them, vvhich infects the aire, and makes it moiste, hott, and sulfrie, and therefore exceeding unhealthfull, especially, from May to November. Neither is this Countrie very fruitfull; because it vvants many things, having none or litle *Maize* grovving in it. Notvvithstanding there are good pastures for Bullokes and Kine, vvhich feede there in great heardes. Vnder the obedience of this *Audience* is the Province of *Veragua*, and under that, as likevvise under the Province of *Panama*, are these Tovvnes follovving:

Panama. *Panama* it selfe, being one of their chiefest tovvnes lyeth upon the Coast of the Southerne Sea, and vvas seated in a very unhealthfull place, having about 600 Burgers or inhabitants in it, the most part being Marchants. Besides, there resides the Kings *Audientia*, as likevvise the Kings Receiuers of toles, and other incomes.

The court or Audience.

There is also a Cathedrall Church, vvhose Bishop is Suffragan to the Arch-bishop *de los Reyes*, or *Lima*. There are likevvise three Cloisters of Fryers, and Monkes, to vvit, the *Dominican*, the *Franciscan*, and that *de la Mercede*.

I should vvrong my Countrie (as Mr Heylin saith) in concealing the vvorth of her people, if I omitted the attempt of *Iohn Oxenham*, one of Sr Francis Drakes follovvers in this place: for through these tvvo tovvnes *Panama*, and *Nombre di Dios*, commeth all the trafficke, that is betvveene *Spaine* and *Peru*: and vvhatsoeuer commodity is brought out of *Peru*, is unladen at *Panama* carryed by land to *Nombre di Dios*, and there shipped for *Spaine*, and *Vice Versa*. This man arriving vvith 70 companions a litle aboue these tovvnes, drevv a land his shippe, covered it vvith boughes, and marched over the land vvith his Associates, guided by *Negros* untill he came to a river. There he cutt dovvne vvood, made him a pinnase, entred the South Sea, vvent to the Iles of Pearles, lay there ten dayes: intercepted in tvvo Spanish shipps sixtie thovvsand pount vveight of gold: and tvvo hundred thousand pound vveight in barres of silver, and returned safely againe to the Maine-land. And though through the mutinie of his Companie, he neither returned to his Countrie, nor to his hidden ship: yet is it not an adventure to be forgotten, in that it vvas never by any other attempted, & by the Spanish vvriter vvith much admiration recorded.

Nombre di Dios, nevv Puerto de Belo. The tovvne of *Nombre di Dios* vvas built *Anno* 1510 (as *Panama* likevvise) by *Didacus Niquesa*; for this *Niquesa*, having bene tossed vvith many dismall chances, and misadventures, vvhen he came hither, bad his men goe on shoare, *en nombre di Dios*, in the name of God, an so this tovvne vvas called *Nombre di Dios*. The aire in this place vvhere he built them, being very unhealthfull, the King of Spaine, *Anno* 1584, commanded that they should be plucked dovvne, and rebuilt in a more convenient place, vvhich vvas performed by *Peter Aria*, & *Nombre di dios* had a nevv name giuen it, and vvas called *Puerto Belo*, or *Puerto Buenaventura*, vvhich is more healthie, and a better place for the lading, and unlading of their shipping. Their Marchandize is brought tvvo vvaies from Puerto de Belo to Panama; the one over land eight miles, and the other by vvater up the riuer Chagre, vvhich lieth from *Puerto de Belo* 18 miles Westvvard, vvhere the river ends; there they loade their commodities upon *Karres*, and so brings them to *Panama*. *Nata* lieth about 30 miles Westvvard from *Panama* likevvise upon the Southerne Sea. The Province of *Veragua* lieth upon the height of ten degrees, and is bounded on the West vvith *Costarica*, being fifty miles in length from East to West, and some 25 in bredth. This Countrie is every vvhere hilly, full of vvoods, and trees, unprovided of Cattle, Corne and herbage, having nothing in it, but a litle *Maize*; othervvise it yeeldeth very rich mines of golde. The Indians here are vvell exercised and trained up in the Warres. In this Province more Westvvard, lieth the tovvne *De la conception*, in vvhich resides the Governour, and the Kings officiers, vvhich are sent thither from the Court of *Panama*: likevvise the tovvne of *Trinidad*, lying three miles from the Sea, one cannot come to this tovvne by Land (because there is never a vvay,) but onely by vvater.

Nata. *Veragua bounds.* *Mines.* *Trinidad.*

Santa Fe hath many houses in it, vvhere they melt their gold, having diverse overseers in it. The tovvne of *Carlos* is seated upon the Coast of the South-Sea. All the Indians in this *Audience*, goe into the Warres vvith the Spanjards, as vvell those of the Southerne, as of the Northerne part of this Audience. It hath never a good haven belonging to it: yet there are these riuers, Capes, and havens, in this province, namely, the Gulfe of *Crabaco*, or *Saint Iesomes*, the riuer of *Trinidad*, and *De la Conception*, the riuer of *Belon*. The Ile *Escudo*, the riuer *Chagre*, the *Portete*, vvhich vvas the furthest place that Christopher Colombe discovered: the Havens *Langostas*, *de Gallinas*, *Buenaventura*, and *Belo*. The Ilands *de las Miras*, and *de Bastimentos*, the riuer *Sardinia*, lying to the Westvvard of *Sardinia de Mayz*, *de Culebras*, *de Francisco*. The Gulfe *Vraba* vvithin vvhich lyeth the haven of *Nilcos*, upon the mouth of the riuer *Darien*. On the Southside lieth Saint *Maries Cape* and the point *Guierra*: the Gulfe of *Parita*, the river *Coquira*; the other called *de la Blasa*, or *Cogos*, aftervvard more Southerlie is Saint *Miguels gulfe*, the Cape, and *puerto di Pinas*, *Las Anegadesos*, *Puerto Quemado*, and *Capo di corientes* upon the height of ten degrees.

Santa Fe. *Carlos.* *Capes Rivers Havens and Ilands and Gulfes.*

The Kingdome of *Nova Granada*, reacheth 300 miles from East to West and litle lesse from the South to the North part; in vvhich lyeth the Province of *Granada*, the *Audience of S. Martha*, and *Cartagena*, with a part of the Countrie of *Popajan*. This Countrie is partly plaine, and partly hillie, vvhich for the goodnesse of the Pastures, and consequently for the abundance of Cattle of diverse kindes is much commended. It yeeldeth also in many places *Maize*, likevvise sound Corne, and other fruits of *Castile*. They haue there most pure gold, and copper. The Inhabitants are vvary and craftie in their trading, being cloathed in cloathes made of Cotton.

Nova Granada.

There are in this Province these tovvnes, viz. *Sante Fe de Bogota*, built at the foote of the hill *Bogota*, in vvhich the Generall *Gonzalvo Ximenes* planted a Colonie, the Inhabitants vvhereof being borne in *Granada* in Spaine called this Province & tovvne after their ovvne name. It hath in it about 600 Tovvnsmen. Here lieth the *Audience*, and the Receiuers of the Kings incomes. Here is a Treasurie and a Casting-house, a Cathedrall, and a Metropolitan Church, unto vvhome are Suffragans, the Bishops of *Popajan*, *Carthagena*, and *S. Martha*. They haue a Cloister of *Dominican*, and an other of gray-fryers. And besides fifty Thousand Indians tributaires. Here lies the lake of *Guaravita*, neere unto vvhich the Indians heretofore vvorshipped their Idoles, & offred them much golde.

Tovvnes. Sante Fe de Bogota.

Saint *Michels* tovvne vvas built to the end they might trade vvith the better accommodation vvith the Indians called *Panches*, vvho dvvelling in a hott climate vvere constrained to goe as farre as *Sante Fe* to trade in a colder climate, vvhich could not be done, but to the great impairing of their health.

Saint Miguel.

Tocayma. The tovvne of *Tocayma* vvas first peopled by *Ferdinand Vanegas*, it lyeth upon the faire riuer *Pate* vvhich falleth into the riuer of *Madalena*, & hath a Cloister of Iacobins. There is noe gould,

MAR DEL NORTE

DE COSTARICA

AUDIENCIA DE GUATIMALA

VERAGVA

TIERRA FIRMA

MAR DEL ZVR

DE GOLFO

Caravaro
Quemado
R. Veragua
Trinidad
La Conception
Cartago
S.ta Fee
Venta de Cruces
Limaret
Panama
Sierras de Cigiraa
Pocuroja
Comagre
Acla
Careta
Coyba
Darien
Armuzes
Carlos
Tabaraba
Sierras de Urraca
Perico
La Pacheque
Chame
Nata
Escoria
Parita
Tubrana
Golfo de Parita
Pta de Guera
Quicaco
Islas del Zebaco
Tatabe
Pop
Las Augadejas
Pto Quemado
Los Salinas
C. de Corrientes
Barba coas
Los Ilin
Copia pr.
Chancos pr.
Malpelo
I. de Palmas
B. de Bonaventura
Gorgona
I. del Gallo
R. de S. Juan
Barnba
Chapan chita
Los Pastos
Agreda
Los Masteles
Los Abades
C. de S. Fran.
B. de S. Mathee
Provincia delas Esmeraldas
Sierras de Quaque
Los Quixumies
Lamchoca
Guaca
Quillacingas
Occidens
Meri dies

TERRA FIRMA et. NOVUM REGNUM GRANATENSE et. POPAYAN

GOVERNACION DE SANCTA MARTHA

CARTAGENA

NVEVO REYNO DE GRANADA

Amstelodami
Joannes Janßonius
excudit

Leuca Hispanica

Miliaria Germanica communia

Cartagena
Tolu
Cenu
Tenerife
Tamalameque
Merida
Coro
Coquibacoa
La Rancheria
Pta das Piedras
Sierras de Sofara
Sierra Nevada
Barranca de Malumbe
Vad de upar
Ciudad delos Reyes
Alpuerto
Ocanna
R. Augustus
S. Christoval
Vtes
Caceres
Pamplona
Montes de opon
Velez
Tunia
Mulos
Trinidad
Tudela
Colymas
S. Miguel
Tocayma
La. de Guarguita es
S.ta Fe de Bogota
R. Pati
Onda
Villa delos Angeles
Neyva
Val de Neyva
Pixaos
Paezes
Vmbra
Paucura pr.
Picara pr.
Carrapa pr.
Arbr pr.
Quinbaya pr.
Cartago
Guanaca pr.
S. Vincente
S. Iuan delos Llanos
Linea Æquinoctialis
Rio Cauca, o Rio grande de S.ta Martha
Rio grande delo Madalena
Rio Lobar. Pompaton
Cabo del Agoja
Cabo de la Vela
Cabo de Gallinas
Golfo de
Orient

neither falls there any devves a nights, being the hotteſt countrie in all theſe partes: they ſpeake noe other language but that of the *Panches*, vvhich is moſt in uſe.

Trinidad. The tovvne of *Trinidad* vvas peopled by *Loys Lanchere* anno 1582, vvhen he vvarred againſt the Indians called *Moſcas*, a feareſull people it is, but very ſubtile: in this countrie is a mine of Emraulds.

De la Palma. The Tovvne *de la Palma* lying under a more hott, then a colder climate, vvas founded by *Gutiere de Ovalla*, anno 1572. and is built upon a very high mount, that it might ſerue as a Bulvvarke againſt the Indians. This Tovvne in time of vvarre muſt bring tvvo hundred horſemen into the field. This Countrie excells all other Countries in proviſions, foode, and other fruits neceſſarie for the ſuſtentation of humaine life. Beſide, here is more trading then in any other quarter of this Kingdome. There are alſo tvvo cloiſters, the one of the *Dominicans*, the other of the Gray-Friers.

Pamplona. The Tovvne of *Pamplona* lyeth 60 miles to the North-vveſt vvard of *Sante Fe*, built by the Commaund of *Michel Diaz de Armendariz*. There is great ſtore of gold and much Cattle.

Chriſtoval The tovvne of *Chriſtoval* vvas peopled by *Franciſco de Cacyres*. This is a good Countrie for the breeding, & feeding of Cattle, having not much gold in it.

Merida. Beler. The tovvne of *Merida* lyeth upon the confines, in a fruitfull ſoile, aſvvell for Cattle as gold. *Beler* lieth 13 miles Northvvard from *Sante Fe*, and 15 from *Tunica*, having a Convent of *Franciſcan* Monkes. *Gonzalvo de Ximenes* did firſt people this place: Here is a mountaine, vvhich burneth continually, caſting forth many *S. Sebaſtian.* Stones, and aſhes. The tovvne *Mariquita* othervviſe called *S. Sebaſtian del Oro*, lyeth 40 miles to the Northvveſt of *Sante Fe*, and vvas built, and peopled anno 1551, ſeated in a valley upon the *Ibagua.* ridge of a hill, under a very hott climate. The towne of *Ibagua* vvas the firſt Colony, vvhich vvas planted in this newe Kingdome, lying upon the Frontiers of *Popajan*. *Andre Loper* planted here a Colonie 1551, by command from the High Court, to hinder the inroads of the *Indians*, vvho quelled and troubled much the Burgers of *Tocayma*, and *Cartago*, and to keepe open the paſſage to the *Audience* of *Popajan*. The towne *de la victoria de los Remedios*, is exceeding rich in gold mines, called in the Mapp *Sennora de los Remedios.* The towne called *S. Iuan de Los Lanos* is *Sennora de los Remedios. S. Iuan de Los Lanos.* 50 miles from *Sant Fe* Southvvard, vvhere they digg aut abundance of gold. The Governour of *Vrſua* puld dovvne the towne of *Tudela*, vvhich lay in this parts, becauſe they uſed the Indians of theſe places vvith to much cruelty and rigor, calling the Indians *Moſches*. There are ſeuen places in it belonging to the *Audience* of *Popayan*, viz. *Sante Fe del Antiochia*, *Caramanta*, *Arma*, *Anzerma*, *Carthago*, *S. Sebaſtian de la Plata*, and *S. Vincent de Los Pazes*. Marchandizes are brought into this Countrie up the riuer of *La Madaleyne*, from *Malambo*, a towne lying in the mouth thereof. This riuer runneth with ſuch a violence into the ſea, that if the ſhipps tack not a good way about, they are in danger of being caſt away, by reaſon of the raging thereof. In the mouth of this riuer lieth an Ileland. It is navigable 150 miles into the maine land. It vvas called *Madaleyne*, becauſe it vvas found upon *Mary Magdalens* day.

The Audience and Province of S. Martha. S. *Martha's Audience* reacheth along the Coaſt of *Terra Firma*, betvveene *Cartagena*, and the riuer *de la Hache* ſome 20 miles. This tract yeeldeth much Gold, Copper and precious Stones. There are fiue places in this *Audience* inhabited, by the *Caſtillans*, vvhoſe Inhabitants are giuen much to vvarres. The tovvne of *Santa Martha* lying upon the Sea, vvas peopled by their chiefe *Baſtidas* Anno 1525. Here dvvells the Governour, and the Kings officers. This tovvne hath a Cathedrall Church, and a good hauen. This *Audience* containeth foure Provinces, *Portgua*, *Berona*, *Chimica*, & *Tayrona*, vvhich is as much to ſay as a *Furnace*, becauſe that in this Province they melt an infinite deale of mettals. Here *Tenerifa.* they finde alſo very precious Stones. *Tenerifa* lieth upon the riuer *Madalena*, in vvhich *Franciſco Henrico*, by the Commaund of *Tamalameque, de los Reyes.* *Gonzalvo Peres* planted here the firſt Inhabitants. *Tamalameque*, or *Cidade de las Palmas*, had Inhabitants put into it by *Bartholomeo D'Alve*, Anno 1561. The *Cividad de los Reyes* in the Valley of *Vpares*, lying 50 miles from *Santa Martha* is fruitfull in *Maize*, cattle, and all ſorts of Fruits, alſo in copper: here a colonie vvas placed by *Captaine Santana*; here lieth alſo the tovvne of *Ocania*, and the riuers of *Bubia*, *Piras*, and *Palamino*.

The Prouinces of Cartagena. The Province, and *Audience* of *Cartagena*, reacheth a long the Coaſt of *Terra Firma* in length, from the riuer *Madalena* to the riuer *Darien*: but from the South to the North part is 80 miles ouer. This Countrie is Montagnious, full of Rocks, and clifts, and hath many valleyes ouergrovvne vvith vvood & buſſches: It is a moiſt and a rainie Climate. The Fruits, vvhich comes from *Caſtile* vvill not grovv there, neither vvill the ſoile beare Corne, nor yeeld gold, but onely in ſome places. They gather there much pitch, and ſvveete ſmelling Gummes, and other odoriferous Sapps, vvhich drop from the trees. Alſo there is found *Dragons-blood*, and precious *Balſum*: The tovvne of *Carta-* *Cartagena.* *gena* hath aboue fiue hundred famillies in it, among vvhich there are tvvo thouſand vvomen. This is the Governours ſeate, and the Kings Receivers. There is likevviſe a Treaſurie, a Cathedrall Church, and a Convent of *Iacobins*. It lieth in a plaine field in a place almoſt encompaſſed on the North ſide vvith vvater. The Coaſt is broade, and ſtonie, ſhooting out in ſome places as it vvere vvith armes into the Sea. They goe out of the tovvne ouer a bridge 250 paces long into the maineland. The tovvne is vvell built, and hath fiue outright ſtreetes, vvhich goes dovvne to the Hauen, every ſtreete being 600 paces long. The hauen is accounted one of the beſt vvhich the Spanjards haue in the Weſt-Indie, though great ſhipps muſt tide a loafe from the tovvne. The firſt that diſcovered *Cartagena* (called before by the Natiues *Calamar*) vvas *Roderigo de Baſtidas* anno 1502, vvho made great vvarres upon the *Indians*, vvhoſe armes & vveapons vvere poyſoned. This *Cartagena* S^r. *Francis Drake* ſurpriſed 1585, and beſides ineſtimable Sommes of Money, tooke vvith him from thence 240 peeces of ordinance. There are other tovvnes beſides, as *S. Iago de Tolu*, *Maria*, *S. Cruz de Mopox* and on the other ſide of the riuer *La Barranca de Melambo*, A long this Coaſt lie the Iles of *Tortuga Fuerte de Baru*, and *Caramari*.

The Audience of Popayan. The *Audience* of *Popajan*, lieth under the *Æquinoctiall* Line, and reacheth Northvvard to *Cartagena*, & to *Novo Regno* Weſtvvard. The tovvne of *Popayan*, lieth Northvvard vvithin the heigth of tvvo Degrees and a halfe, of the *Æquinoctiall* line. The nature and diſpoſition of the Inhabitants differs much from thoſe of *Peru*, if you either conſider their Spirits, their manners, their civilitie, or their innate goodneſſe, vvherein they farre excell thoſe of *Peru*. They dvvell in a more colder aire, and therefore more healthfull. The tovvne of *Cali* lieth in a Valley by the ſide of *Cali.* the riuer *Cauca*, and is the reſidencie of the Governour, and the Kings officers, having alſo their Caſting-houſes, and a Treaſurie in it for the King. There are alſo tvvo Cloiſters, one for the *Auguſtines*, & an other for thoſe Monkes vvhich be of the order *de la Merced*. *Caramanta* is likevviſe ſeated upon the ſaid riuer, *Caramanta. Sante Fe del Antiochia.* *Sante Fe del Antiochia* is rich in gold mines, lying in a plaine field, the Inhabitants thereof are kind-hearted, ſtrong-bodied, vvhitiſh; the aire is there of ſuch a temper, that they may ſleepe freely in it vvithout feare. They haue abundance of Fruits and Cattle, and Lakes full of fiſhe. *Caſpar de Rodas* a Captayne planted a Colonie in it Anno 1541. The tovvne of *S. Iago de Arma*, *S. Iago de Arma.* hath many gould mines about it, it lies under the obedience of the *Audience* of *Nuevo Regno* as Antiochia is. The ſoile vvill beare noe corne, or Caſtilian fruits; but abundance of thoſe, vvhich nature yeeldeth there. The Cruelty and inhumanity of the Inhabitants hereof vvas ſo great in time paſt, that they ate their ovvne dead: yea they vvere ſuch *Canibals*, that the husband did not ſpare his ovvne vvife, the Sonne his Father, the Brother his Siſter. There vvas alſo in the tovvne of *Saint Ana de Ancerma* di- *S. Ana de Ancerma.* verſe Canibals, vvhich vvent ſtarcke-naked, having neither image nor Idoll to vvorſhip. This countrie hath neither Corne, nor Cattle, but is ſubject to fearefull Thunders, yet very happie in mines of gold. *Cartago* lieth in a temperate Province, vvhich affordeth not much gold. It hath many Mountaines, vvhere Lyons haunte, Tigers, vvilde Bulls, and Bagers. This Colonie vvas planted by George *Robbedo*, giving it this name of *Carthago*, *Cartago.* becauſe the moſt of them vvere borne at *Cartago*. The tovvne of *Timaine* lieth vvhere the Valley of *Neyva* beginneth. The Natiues *Timaine.* of this Countrie are ſo barbarous, that they ſell mans fleſh in their Shambles: in this Countrie there is a Hill, out of vvhich they digg Load-ſtones. *Saint Sebaſtian de la Plata* hath diverſe *S. Sebaſtian de la Plata.* mines of Gold, containing in circumference 24 Tribes of Indians. Here are alſo diverſe other tovvnes, as *Villa de los Angelos*, *Neyva*, *S. Vincent*, *Almaguer*, *Truxillo*, *Madrigal*, *Agreda*, and *Paſto* ſo named from the rich paſtures about it, vvith diverſe others. They haue alſo there gold mines, and 24000 Indians. When they vvere as yet gentiles, they had neither Image, nor Idoll, but imagined that after this life they ſhould come into a certaine pleaſant place, vvhere they ſhould liue in great delight and pleaſure, and that (as they ſaid) behinde ſome Mountaines, vvhich they ſhevved them.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE ILANDS of CVBA, HISPANIOLA, IAMAICA, S. IOHANNES, and MARGARITA.

Name. THE Iland of *Cuba* is so called by the Natiues, though the Spaniards gaue it the name of *Fernandina* and *Ioanna*; Also *Peter Martyr* witnesseth, it was named *Alpha & Omega*. On the West it is separated from *Iucatan* by the Sea: on the East with the Straight, which parts it from *Hispaniola*, and on the South side lies *Iamaica*. The length of it from East to West, is 300 Spanish miles, the bredth 15, and in some places also twentie miles. The *Tropicke of Cancer* cutteth it in two.

Bounds.

Forme. Those which haue seene this Iland, compares the forme of it to a Willow leafe; because it lieth much more in length then in bredth. It hath a temperate climate, but is some times coldish. The Soile is very fertile, producing brasse of excellent perfection, but gold somewhat drossie. There growes much *Rubia Tinctorum*, or Woad. It aboundeth also with Ginger, Cassia, Masticke, Aloes, Cinamon, Sugar, and hath of flesh, fishe and fowle no scarcity. The people here are prohibited the eating of Serpents, as a daintie reserued for the higher powers. In the woods are many wilde-swine, bullocks and kine. There are in this Iland sixe townes, whereof the chiefest are *Saint Iago*, named so from *Iames de Valasco*, who founded it, and is a Bishops Seate. And *Havana* the safest rode for ships in the whole Iland, and a staple of marchandize. Here rideth the King of Spaines Navie, till the time of the yeare, and the conveniency of the winde joine together, to waft them homeward to Spaine. Heere lie likewise some Gallies, to scowre the Coast from their Ennemies. This towne is seated upon the Northerne shoare. The lesser townes are *Saint Christopher*, and *S. Trinidad*.

Temperature. Fertility.

Townes.

Riuers. This Iland hath many *gold-yeelding* Rivers, with fresh and delicate waters, good to drinke. There are also many fresh and salt water lakes, of which they make good store of salt. It is a rough, a high and a mountainous Countrie, out of which much gold is digged.

In this Iland not farre from the Sea side, there is a hill, out of which there flowes pitch, which is usefull for the tarring of ships. *Gonzales d'Oviedo* writeth of an other straunge wonder in this Iland, which is, that there is a Dale, lying betweene two hills, being about two or three miles in length, which the Ancients (as those of *Languedoc* did) called *Stone-fielde*, where they finde stones as round as a ball, and are so circle-round by nature, that a Turner (if they were wood) cold not possibly make them rounder, being found here in such abundance, that they ballace ships with them.

The nature and disposition of the Inhabitants. The Natiues in this Iland before the Spaniards arrived here, were in times past contented with what nature afforded them, and liued like Tenants in common: money not being knowne amonge them, they neither quarrelled for it, nor vvere troubled with that covetous desire. They liued among themselues without lawes, and if any had transgressed or offended, they did justice, as they where tought by the law of Nature. They went for the most part naked, having seldome a garment of Cotton about them. They observed a strange custome at their marriages; for the Bridegrome lay not with his bride the first night, but if the Bridegrome was a Land-Lord, an other Landlord must lie with her that night, if a marchant, a marchant, if a pesant his Land-Lord should cornute him and doe him this service. Husbands for a trifle turn'd away their wiues, if they liked them not, but the wiues for no cause whatsoeuer must forsake their husbands. The men are much giuen here to lecherie, and luxurie. When *Christopher Columbus* & the Spaniards tooke in first this Iland, it was very populous, & well inhabited, but is now inhabited onely by the Spaniards: the most part of the Inhabitants being famished for hunger, dead with over labouring themselues, many of them consumed, with the Spanish poxe, and thousands of them made away by the Spaniards: The remnant were sent into *Newv Spaine*, after that *Cortez* became master off it: so that now there are scarce any of the ancient Natiues living in it. Not farre from *S. Trinidad*, were the *Lucaie*, aboue 400 in number, which glorie in the matchlesse beautie of their women, and mourne for the losse of a million of the Inhabitants, murdred by the Spaniards.

The Spaniards Tyrannie ouer these poore Ilanders.

Name. The Natiues called this Iland heretofore *Haitie*, & *Quisqueia*, after-wards it gott the name of *Cipangi*, but after being discouered by *Columbus*, it was in honour of the Spaniards named *Hispaniola*, lamenting now the losse of three millions of her Inhabitants, murdered by her new masters of *Spaine*. It was likewise called *S. Domingo*, in whose honour they built there a towne, which is the *Metropolis* ouer the others. It is in compasse 1400 miles, and 500 in length, the bredth being according to the *promontoires*, and *Capes* some times more and some times lesse. *Peter Martyr* calleth it, *The mother of all Ilands*. The middle of this Iland lyeth 30 degrees from the *Æquinoctiall* line. Towards the North it shoots out somewhat long, from whence it growes larger, and spreadeth out further from East to West. It hath a temperate aire, which makes the trees to be alwaies greene, and flourishing, very fruitfull and pleasant. The Sugar-Canes are greater, and fuller then in other places, for one sugar Cane hath filleth 20 & some times 30 measures, yea the fertility of the soile for tillage is such, that here one corne yeeldeth a hundred fold. Besides, this Iland produceth Cassia, Ginger, Masticke, Aloes, Cinamon, Sugar, Amber, and rich mines of gold, and silver, with diverse minerals, especially Azure, and abundance of salt.

Circuit length and bredth.

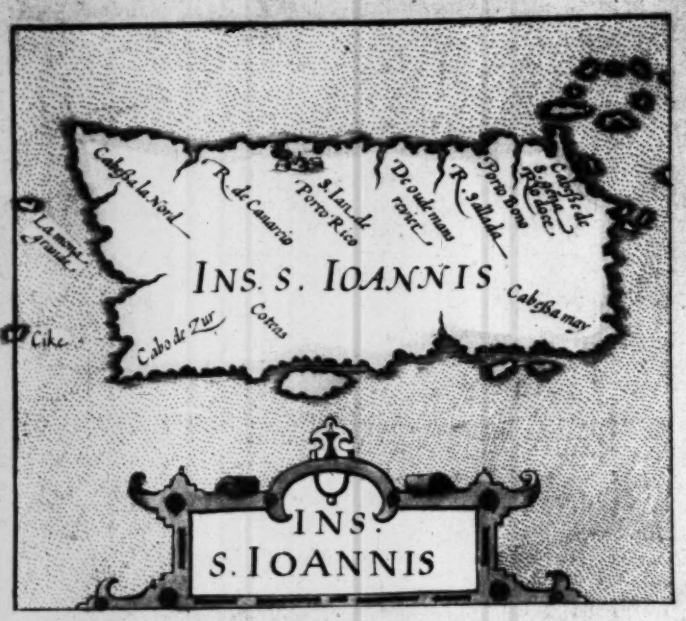
Temperature.

Fertility.

Before the arrivall of the Spaniards there were but three kind of foure footed-beasts in this Iland, since it is exceedingly stored with all kind of foure footed Beasts, brought hither from other Countries,

Cattle and other Beasts.


Isola de Lagarres
Negrilla
IA
MAI
CA
Aguaia
pro
Negrillo
Negrillo
Oriſtan
Lago
Manati
INSULA
IAMAICA


Cabo de la Nord
R. de Canario
S. Lan. de Porto Rico
De oude mans revier
R. s. Illade
Porto Bono
Cabo de Tiburon
La Mona grande
Cabo de Zur
Cotoa
Cabo Baxo
Cibe
INS. S. IOANNIS
INS.
S. IOANNIS


I.S. MARGARETA
Mackanao
Mampartur
P. Imaro vecro
Pable de mar
Cubana
Cotza
I. de Cardes
S. Ian
Porto Rq
Porto del Rey id est Portus Regius Salinis scatens spontaneis in valle unde solo laboris pretio petitur
Burbata
Cumana
I.S. MARGARETA
CUM CONFINIIS


295
296
297
298
299
CUBA
Havana
P. de S. Antonio
C. de S. Antonio
C. Lorenzo
C. de Corrientes
Beuclesa
Camores
IUCATA
NUS
SINUS
Milliaria Germanica
Leucæ Hiſpanicæ


CUBÆ INSULÆ
PARS
Baracoa
Port Abſconſus
Caſpius magnus
Caſmuto
Cabo Tiburon
Guacayarima
Chriſtoval
Cayo
Xamaica
Milliaria Germanica
Leucæ Hiſpanicæ
305
306
307

UBA INSULA

HAVANA
portus celeberrimus totius indiæ Occidentalis

PARS
HISPANIOLÆ

HISPANIOLA
INSULA

HISPANIOLA

HAITY:

Incolis:

QVISQVEIA dicta

Caiscimu

Tortuga

Vallis Paradisi

Por. Reale

Isabella

Leabda

S. Juan

S. Iago

Xaragua

Yaguana

Manabauba

Gamea

Hermanos

Mona

Saona

S. Catharina

Punt. de Negua

Alto Vela

Caymanes

Caiman magna

Zamana

S. Christo

Salinas

S. Trinitatis

Albatiana

S. Iacobus

Cuiba

Atuey

Mota

Barucoa

C. Cayris

C. del Enganno

Yaquesy

C. de Cigueq

Ysabella

Samana

P. Quisis

R. Iuna

Vega

Adrian

Valencia

Dagua

Blanco

Mona

so that now there are an incredible number of skins, and hides (for which they kill their cattle) transported from hence by shipping into *Spaine*.

Townes. There are many townes in this Iland, the chiefest whereof is *Saint Domingo* taken & ransackt by *S. Francis Drake*, that famous & braue Sea Captaine An. 1585. It is seated upon the mouth of the river *Ozama*. Here the Kings Gouvernour holdeth his residencie, being also a Bishops Seate. The other townes are *Isabella*. *S Thome* which was taken in & plundred by *S. VValter Ravvleigh*, *S. Iuan*, *Meguma*, *Porto di plata*, *Porto del Rey*, *Canana*, *Xaragua*, and diverse others.

There are also in this Iland, many rivers, Lakes, & Fountaines abounding in fishe: but the Principall rivers which yeelds the Inhabitants most profite and delight, fattens the soile, and enriches all the foure quarters of the Countrie: viz. 1. *Iuna*, the East. 2. *Artibinnacus*, the West. 3. *Iacchus*, the North; and 4. *Narhus*, the South: all foure springing from one Mountaine, which standeth in the very midst and Center of the Countrie.

Bainoa. There is also in *Bainoa* a huge lake, called by the Indians *Haguia gabon* and by us *Mare Caspium*, & though *A great lake.* it encreaceth much by the confluence of many rivers and waters which runns into it: yet hath it neuer an outlet; but is swallowed up through some secret whire pit under the Earth, and it is very probable, that there are some chaps, and holes through the Spungie Clifts and Rocks which lye about it, which drawes the sea water to it, the likelier because there are many sea-fishe taken in it, and that the waters thereof are brackish and saltish. There are besides this some other smaller salt lakes, and besides an other great river, having brackish water, notwithstanding the many fresh rivers which falls into it.

IAMAICA.

Name. Bounds. IAMAICA, or *Insula S. Iacobi*, lieth to the Eastward of *Hispaniola* about 25. miles, and some 16 degrees from the Line. On the North it shooteth out towards the Ile of *Cuba*, on the South towards the Ilands of *Saint Bernard*, and *Cartagena* on the West towards *Iucatan*, or the *Honduras*. This Iland is in *Circuit.* compas 600 miles, in length 280, and in bredth 70 miles. This Iland for the sweetnesse, and goodnesse of the aire, and the fertility of the soile maye compare with the best of them in al these parts. There are gold mines, and they make a great benefit of Sugar, and Cotton, as also of diverse kindes of beasts. *Fertility.* It was once very populous, but now almost destitute of Inhabitants: The Spaniards having slaine in this, & the Ile of *Boriguen* more then 60000 living Soules: inso much that women, as well here, as on the continent, did kill their children before they had giuen them life; that the Issues of their bodies, might not serue so cruell a nation. This Iland hath two townes of note: *Sivill* or *Hispalis* is the chiefest, and *Oristana* the second. *Sivill* hath a cathedrall Church in it, and an *Abbay*, the *Abbot* whereof was that famous Historiographer *Peter Martyr* of *Milan*. In this Iland are many rivers and lakes abounding in fishe. The Inhabitants of this Iland for their lawes, customes, and manner, differed not much from those of *Cuba*, and *Hispaniola*; but were more willy and craftie in their dealings.

Sivill & Oristana.

Rivers & lakes.

St. IOHANNES.

Saint Iohns Iland is commonly called *Puerto ricco*. It was named also heretofore *Boriquen*. It is bounded *Name. Bounds.* on the East with *S. Cruxes* and some lesser Ilands: on the West with *Saint Domingo's* Iland, and on the South with the Cape of *Paria*, from whence it lieth about 136 miles. It is in length about 50, in bredth 18 miles. *Circuit.* The North part is most plentifull of gold; the South *Fertility.* part of vitall provisions, as Birds, Cattle & Corne. The first that set foote in it was *John Ponce* a Spaniard, Anno 1527. The principal townes are 1. *S. Johns* with a *Townes.* good hauen. 2. *Port Ricco* ruined by *Henry* Earle of *Cumberland* Anno 1597. Some rivers here are, whereof the greatest is *Cairabonus* taking his course Northward, *Rivers.* and though this & the others carrie much corall and golden sands along with them, yet the Northerne part (as is said) is much richer in gold. The South part hath more commodious hauens, and is everywhere very fruitfull, and produceth *Maize*, and many other provisions needfull for the maintenance of mans life.

MARGARITA.

THe Iland of *Margarita* or *Pearle-Iland* is otherwise *Name.* called *Cubagna*, is situate neere unto *Castella Aurea*. *Circuit.* It is 10 leagues in circuit; and lieth ten degrees and a halfe from the *Æquinoctiall* line. It is deficient in Corne, grasse, trees, and water: in so much that if the People, by reason of the contrarinesse of the winde, cannot get fresh water from the continent of *Cumana*, they would gladly change for a bucket of water, a bucket of wine. The abundance of Precious *Precious stones.* stones, maketh some amends for these defects; from whence the name of *Margarita* is imposed upon it: in especiall it yeeldeth the gemmes, which the Latine writers call *Vniones*; becausse they alwaies grow in couples. *Nulli duo reperiuntur indiscreti* (saith Plinie:) *unde nomen Vnionum, scilicet Romanæ imposuere delicie.* There *Fertility.* are abundance of Connies, fishe and salt, and excellent fishing for pearles. The Inhabitants are of a swart colour, having litle haire, and the most of the men without beards: they are wilde, and savage. They eate the oysters out of which they take their pearles.

THE DESCRIPTION OF VENESVELA, And the Southerne part of ANDALVSIA.

THE Government of *Venezuela* upon the Coast of *Terra Firma*, hath on the East side *Nova Andaluzia*, on the West the Government of *Rio de la Hacha*, & *Saint Martha*, being counted 130 leagues betweene these two Governments.

Bounds.

Fertility.

The Soile is very fruitfull, producing great store of graine, because in these parts they sow, and reape their corne twise a yeare. They haue here also abundance of Cattle. It furnisheth the neighbouring Provinces, with Corne, Biscuit, Cheese, and Bacon, and also Cotton-Linnen. But about the Hauen of *Guayra* within the Confines of *Caracares*, they haue many Bullocks hides and much *Sazzaparilla*. Here is excellent hunting for all kinde of game, & the river of *VVara* abounds in fishe. Which is the Cause, that the Natiues haue had great warres one with an other for the masterie of this river. There are also in this quarter mines of gould. This great Province was by a Contract giuen by the *Emperour Charles* the fifth to the *Velsers* of *Ausburg* anno 1528 to conquer, who sent thither their substitute Governours. This Countrie in every place was full of Deare, and game: when the Germans tooke upon them first this government, they sought not to people it, but onely to make a prey of it, in so much that this Countrie was almost dispeopled of its Inhabitants, the Spaniards being jealous, and distrustfull added fuell tho this fire.

The Originall of the name.

This Province was named *Venezuela*, that is, *Litle Venice*, because that when *Alphonso de Ovieda*, first discovered it Anno 1499. he found in it a habitation of the Indians, whose houses were built in the water upon high piles, stroke in closse one by another, so that they went from one house to an other ouer wodden bridges, and so into the maine land. This Government is exceeding great & vast, but chiefly within the Continent, contayning many great and large provinces, as *Curiane*, *Cuicas*, *Caracas*, *Bariquicimeto*, *Tucuyo*. This Countrie is very well seated for trading; by reason of the great Lake of *Maracaybo*, which runneth farre into the Land: for twise a yeare there fares from hence many small vessells, laden with meale, Biscuit, and other Marchandize, among the which they haue good Tobacco, Hides of Beasts, Waxe, and some Gold.

Diuision.

Townes. Coro.

The Spaniards inhabite here in these parts eight townes, whereof *Coro* is accounted the chiefest, lying under the height of eleuen degrees to the Northward of the *Æquinoctiall* line. It stands in a good aire, but being seated in a plaine, wants rivers and springs, the Countrie about it being full of hills. This Towne Anno 1595 was surprized by the English, and burnt. The Indian call it *Coriana*. There is a Gouernour in *Coro*, and the Cathedrale Church is under the Diocesse of the Bishop of *S. Domingo*. It is so healthfull a place, that one needes not take there much physick. The second Towne is called *Nuestra Sennora de Carvelleda*, lying in the Province of *Caracas* 80 leagues to the Eastward of *Coro*. It hath a dangerous, and a bad hauen.

Nuestra Sennora de Carvalleda.

Vpon the Sea Coast the Spaniards haue a Fort, as ye goe to *Saint Iagos*, which is commonly called *Caracas*. It stands upon a hill, as high as the topp of *Teneriffe*, the Sea under is very cockling, and high, in so much that their is ill landing, but onely in a small creeke, right under the fort. The Thrid is *Saint Iago de Leon*, lying in the same Province of *Carracas*, being seuen miles within the Countrie, and three leagues Southward from *Carvelleda*, 70 from *Coro*, and as much from *Tucuyo*: the Governour of this Province keepes his residencie heere: This towne was likewise taken in, and plundred by the English Anno 1595.

S. Iago de Leon.

The fourth is *Nova Valentia*, lying 60 leagues from *Coro*, and 25 from *Saint Iago de Leon*, and seuen from *Burburata*.

Nova Valentia.

The fifth is *Nova Xeres*, seated 15 leagues to the Southward of *Valentia*, and 20 from *Nova Segovia*, and 60 from *Coro*, being lately built.

Nova Xeres.

The sixth is *Nova Segovia*, lying within the Countrie, upon the river of *Bariquicimeto*. The Inhabitants liue here for the most part upon breeding of Cattle, and selling of Marchandize. It lyeth 20 leagues to the Southward of *Xeres*, & to the Eastward of *Coro* 80. *Iuan de Villalogas* was the first that planted a colonie in it.

Nova Segovia.

The seuenth is *Tucuyo*, bearing the name of a valley, where in it lies, and is 50 miles from the sea, and 85 from *Coro*. There are there some sugarmakers, and much Cotton gathered, there is also here some gold, and abundance of wilde beasts.

Tucuyo.

The eigth is *Truxillo*, otherwise called *Nuestra Sennora de la Paz*, being in the province of *Cuicas*, lying almost 80 miles to the Southward of *Coro*, & 25 from *Tucuyo*, and 18 leagues to the Westward of the Lake *Maracaybo*, having a village upon it, from whence they bring meale, *Gammons* of bacon, biscuit and other commodities, which are transported from thence into other parts of the *VVest-Indie*. There is an other habitation called *Lagunna*, lying upon the Coast, 40 leagues to the West-ward of *Coro*, towards *Capo de la vela*. There are many wilde beasts, especially of fierce Tigers, which by night come to teare & deuoure men in peeces.

Truxillo.

The Golfe or Lake of *Maracaybo* runneth fortie leagues into the Countrie, being 10 leagues broad, and 80 in circuit. It flowes and ebbs, and is subject to stormes as the sea is, & by reason of the many fresh water rivers, which runns into it, the water is reasonable good to drinke; at the end of this Lake their is a river, which cometh out of *Nova Granada*, along the which is great commerce & trading. About this lake inhabite the people called *Pocabuyes* and *Alcohelades*, which had once great store of gold.

The Lake Maracaybo.

MAR DEL

VENEZU

cum parte Au

NOVÆ ANDAL

VE NEZUELA.

C. de la Vela

C. de Coquibocoa

Monjes

I. Aruba

Curaçao

Bonayre

I. de Aves

Roca

Portete

B. Honda

Coquibocoa

C. S.ta Roman

La Rancheria

Rio de la Hacha

Nuestra Señora delas remedios

Golfo de Venezuela ó de Coro

Para: goana.

Puerto del Pico

Coro

Taborus

Tocuyo

Pt.a Seco Isla de Tapatapa

Sierras de Xizaharas

Pt.a Estevez

Provincia Nr.a Sr.a de Carvallede

de St.a Iago de Leon los Caracas.

Laguna de Tacarigua

Nueva Valentia

Pocabuyes pop.

Alcoholados pop.

Axaguas pop.

Llanos de Carora.

Laguna

Merida

Portilla de Carora

Nueva Xerez

Bobures pop.

Valle de Ambrosio.

R. Aujamas

Xuruara prov.

Sierras de San Pedro

R. Yaracuy

Nueva Segovia

Coromochos pop.

S. Christoval

Trugillo, ó Nr.a Sr.a de la Paz

Barbacoas

Barbacoas

Barquisimeto

Provincia.

R. Tocuyo

Tocuyo

Vetes

Caceres

Prov. de Cuycas.

Pamplona

Occidēs

Sculpserunt E. S. Manservelde et S. Rogeri

301 302 303 304 305 306 307 Septe

EZUELA,
arte Auſtrali
NDALUSIÆ.

NORTE.

Septentrio

Oriens

Meridies

Dominica
Matalino
Stª Lucia
S. Vincento
Bekia
Granada
Tabago
L. Blanca
Orchilla
Tortuga
Margarita
Tesiguo
Cubagua
Coche
I. de la Trinidad.
Golfo de Paria
Indios de Perito.
PARIA.
Indios Palenques.
NUEVA ANDALU- SIA.
Iwarepice.
Orinoco
Milliaria Germanica communia.
Milliaria Gallica communia.
AMSTELODAMI,
Henricus Hondius Excudit.

Ilands, Capes and Heads.

The Havens, Capes and Heads of this Government, as also the Ilands, beginn first from *Maracapana*. The *Vrchila* is an Iland lying ouer against the river *Oynare*, and an other besides named in Spanish *Bocca de los Ysleos*. Here beginns the Cape of *Cordera*, and the haven of *Fleschado*: Also *Sardinus*, and opposite to it is the Iland called *Des Aves*. A litle further lies the Haven of *Burburata*, where there are Saltpannes, and a habitation of Spaniards.

Golfos.

Sixe miles within the Continent, lieth the sweete lake of *Tocariqua*, next unto this lies upon the Sea Coast *Golfo triste*, and ouer against it *Bonayre*, likewise *Cape Seca*, and right ouer against it the Ile of *Curacao*, upon the North side whereof, there is good anckorage for shipping: a litle further to the Westward lyeth *Curacante*, and ouer against it *Capo S. Roman*, and then the Ile of *Aruba*. These three Iles *Curacao*, *Bonayre*, and *Aruba* are inhabited by the Indians, which are become Christians. There is in this Iland a certaine kinde of Red-wood, whereof the Dutches fetches much of it. *S. Romans Cape* shooteth out 20 leagues into the Sea, the Countrie about it is plaine, but in the midst thereof there rises a high mountaine, which is seene a great way off: next this lies *Golfo de Venecuela* and the river *Metare* with the three Ilands called *Los Monges*. Then *Capo de Coquibocoa*, 2. *Baia*, *Honda*, and 3. *Del portete*, and lastly *Cabo de le vela*, lying under the heigth of 12 degrees, and 18 leagues from the river *la Hacha*. The Germans mentioned before were minded to haue built here a towne, Anno 1536; but when they saw that it was a plaine Countrie without any hills, barren, without fruit, and destitute of rivers, that the Natiues ate no *Maize*, but liued onely upon huntingh and fishing, and in stead of bread used to eate the seedes of herbes, desisted from their purpose, notwithstandingh under this *Cape* there is a very good haveh, and a firme sand.

The river de la Hacha.

The river *de la Hacha* falleth into the Sea betweene *Venezuela*, & *Saint Martha*, where there is not found the least signe of gold. Neere hereunto lyeth a place, named *Nuestra Sennora de los remedios*, a thousand paces from the sea, upon a small hill. Here they finde gold, and precious stones and haue many salt panns.

Nova Andalusia.

Nova Andalusia, lieth to the Eastward of *Venezuela*, and is likewise called *Paria*. It is a large Countrie, not yet wel knowne, in which there is a great river named *Oronoque*. *Cumana* is likewise comprehended in this province, and is a small towne, lying upon the *Golfe* of *Cariaco*. Right ouer against it lies the famous Saltpanns of *Puna de Araya*, the which after they lay open many yeares for euerie man, especially for our Nation, were of late yeares shut up by the King of Spaine, and a Fort made upon the entrance into them. The Spaniard haue here a stronge towne, called *S. Thomas*, lying upon the river of *Oronoque*, which discharged himselfe into the sea with many mouths and outletts, which towne was taken in some yeares since and pillaged by *Sr. Walter Rawleig*, a famous Sea Captaine, who was executed for it. The Spaniards were a long time eer they discovered this their desired *Guiane*, or *Dorado*. Many small Ilands lie upon this Coast, whereof the principalest is *S. Margarita*, discovered first by *Christopher Columbus*, anno 1498. It is 15 leagues longe, and six broad, a very fine and a pleasant Iland, well inhabited, lying six or seuen leages from the continent. Betweene this Iland, and the maine land, are two small Iles *Cubagua*, and *Che*. But *Margarita* is much commended for the m. pleasant

Site. Cumana.

The river Oronoque.

Trees, pastures, and the abundance of *Maize* which are in it.

There are also two townes belonging to the Spaniards, one lies upon the Coast with a Castle, where the Governour holds his residencie. The other is seated two miles within the Land. Vpon the North side of it there are some Shelues, and small Iles called *Los Testigos*.

Our Countrie men report, that this Iland hath very high land, on both sides is full of hills, & craggie clifts: so that of it selfe, is not able to feede the Inhabitants. There is an excellent fishing under this Iland for Pearle, where upon the most of these Ilanders liue.

Pearle fishing.

They haue here many *Canowes*, which putts them into the sea, whē they fishe for these pearles. This they doe by Blackes, or Moores, (which are excellent Divers) bought for slaues at *Capo Verde in Guinea*, & *Angola*, and are brought thither, where they diue and swimme, and are kept a long time under water with great cruelty.

The *Indians* out of good will let the Spaniards come into this Iland, & showed them this inestimable treasure of fishing for pearles, litle regarded by them; for which the King of Spaine declared them à free people, & for his frends, and Allies, which did make them much affect the Spaniards. But at this present, this taking of pearle is come to nothing: so that this Iland is likewise forgotten.

The Continent of *Nova Andalusia* beginneth at *Cape de Salinas*, and reacheth to *Punta d'Araya*, where there is good Saltpanns. There lies a lake of salt water not farre from this shoare, well knowne to the Netherlanders. In the Countrie round about it there are many Deare, Staggs, and Hindes, Peacocks, wilde Swine, Hares, and Connies, likewise harmefull creatures, as Serpents and fierce Tigers. The chiefest province is *Cumana*, lying ouer against *S. Margaritas* Iland, it is full of strange beasts, called by the Indians *Caimannes*, and by the Spaniards *Lagantes*; in shape much like unto a Crocodile.

A litle aboue *Cumana* there runnes an arme of the sea into the continent, called *Golfo di Cariaco*, the Inhabitants round about it are savage, wilde and goe naked, which notwithstanding when they goe to warre, they cast a mantle about them, & adorne their heads with braue plumes of Fheathers. Vpon their festivall dayes they besmeare their bodies with a kinde of fast cleaving lime, and then cleaues fine feathers upon it. They shaved themselues aboue their eares, and pull the haire from off their beards and chinns. Black teeth was in great request among them, which they gott by eating of an hearbe.

Their manners.

The Maides went starke naked, and made litle account and esteeme of their virginities. They loued to haue thicke calues on their leggs, and therefore tyed them hard about with a lace, or a band, that they might swell and growe the bigger. The women couer their nakednesse downe to their knees, and liue reasonable honest, and chast, being in the power of the husband to punish adulterie. The chiefest of them may marrie many wiues, which they giue to their gests, that comes to visit them, to abuse them as often as they list, and takes it as a curtesie from them. Their women, are taught to swimme, leape, and caper, and are not long in childbed. They binde their childrens heads with laces of Cotton, that their cheekes maye be small and leane, and not fatt and thick, which they hold for an ornament.

The description of

GVYANA,

Or the Kingdome of the

AMAZONS.

Name. IN the description of this Province, the first thing that wee meete, with is the description of the River of the *Amazons*, the Countries lying Eastward, then those which lye betweene this River and *Oronoque*, and lastly the River of *Oronoque* it selfe. This exceeding large and mighty River, is called by the Spaniards *S. Iuan de los Amazonas*. The Mouth of this River is very large, some say 60, others 50 leagues, and runnes with such a violence & noise into the Sea, that it retaineth its fresh water many miles within the Sea, especially in the raynie times and seasons of the yeare, for then this River swells and rises exceedingly, which happens commonly betweene September and March. The westerne nooke of this river lying upō the heigth of two degrees and a halfe of the Æquator, is called *Cape de Nord.* *Site.* The exactest Mappe, which hath bene made hitherto, is that which makes *Sapenow* to lye 50 minutes to the Southward of the Æquinoctiall, and right over against it to the Eastward the Ile of *Coaria*, and to the westward of the said River a litle above *Sepenow*. lyes a litle River Northward, called *Arrowas*, & to the Southward *Paricores*, two habitations of the Savages, and to the South-eastward *Arrowas* it selfe: but on the westside almost under the line, is an other River, which makes a triangular Iland in the very mouth of it, where the Village of *Mataren* lyes, & a litle further into the land, *Roakerie* & *Anarcaprock*, and over against it South East the Ile of *Sapanapoock*, and *Matiana* right under the line, and to the Southward of the line within halfe a degree, the Ile of *Coropokery*. A litle further up this Kiver under the height of a degree to the Southward of the line, ye come to an other arme of this River, where there are many habitations of the *Indians*, as *Aropoya*, *Corpoppy*, *Capitan*, which in an other Mappe are called *Wayecorpap*, *Mannetibi*, *Corpappi*, and a litle further *Matorion* and *Huaman* two habitations of the Savages. The Inhabitants in winter time dwell in trees for feare of inundations, making on them many Artificiall Villages, and ranges of building. The Netherlanders built upon the mouth of this River 2 small Forts, the one called *Nassaw*, the other *Orange*, but afterwards left them.

In the Mouth of this River there lyes an Ileland called *Conney-Ile* under the heigth of 2 degrees, and 45 minutes. Thirty leagues to the westward lyes *Crabbepeere*, or *Carripapoori*, as some call them, being many litle Ilands. From thence to the westward, as farre as the nooke of the Bay, and River of *Wiapoco*, ye come to many Rivers. *Mr. Harecourt* placeth in this distance these places, *Arrapoco*, *Arawary*, *Micary*, *Conawiny* & *Cassipurog*: the River *Arrikary* lyeth under the heigth of 2 degrees: the River *Wiapoco* lyeth under the heigth of almost 4 degrees Northward, being at the Mouth two fadome deepe. The Indians there abouts are of the offspring of the *Iayos* or *Copayas*, though others thinke they come from the *Arwaccas*.

The situation of this Countrie upon the Sea-coast is very unhealthfull: this River hath many falls of water, the one higher the other lower, which one can hardly het up, especially in the Month of August. Upon the Northwest-side of this river, lyeth the Mountaine *Gomeribo*, at the foote whereof growes Tobacco, Maize, Cotton-trees, Annoto-trees, Vineyards, & some other plantations. On the North-side of this River lye rowes of very high hills, reaching unto the River of *Apurwaca*, the Soile being good to plant *Tobacco* in it.

The Seasons of the yeare upon this Coast, & in this climate is differing, for in the Orientall parts of *Guyana*, next the *Amazons*, it beginneth to be dry weather in August, which they call Summer, & the winde & raine which makes their Winter beginneth in Februarie. But in the westerne parts, which lye towards the Oronoque, their Summer beginneth in October, and the raine and winter in Aprill. There are litle difference betweene heate & colde, because these Countries lyes so under the Æquinoctiall, and that the dayes & nights be of an equall length. *Manners.* These people make no division or calculation of times & numbers, but reckon by the Moones, as 1, 2, 3 Moones, &c. And for their dayes, they count them from one to ten, and then backward from ten to one againe: and for the better expression of their mindes, when they tell 20, they put up their fingers & lay their hands upon their feete. When they promisse to pay any thing within the space of certaine dayes, they will give one a litle bundle of sticks of the same number, which they keepe, and every day till the appointed day be expired, will take away one stick from the bundle, till they have the last, & so they know their promissed time is out, and that they must keepe their promise and pay their Creditours. They are of noe Religion, yet make they great account of the Sun and the Moone, but never adore them, nor sacrifices any thing unto them, unlesse they use some superstition in their drunken Feasts. For when any of their *Casiques*, Captaines or frends come to die, they keepe a solemne feast for 3 or 4 dayes, or as long as their drinke lasts, passing that time away in dancing, leaping & singing: in which vices they put done all other Indians, holding him for the bravest fellow, who is first drunke, now while the men be a drinking, some woemen of their neerest kindred of the dead, makes a houling noise, and cry: and this is their kinde of superstition. Sure it is also, that their Priests or Sooth-sayers which they terme *Peenies*, have sometimes conference with the Devill, whome they call *Wattipa*, and are often deceived by him: nevertheless they hate and feare him exceedingly, and say he is the evill one, and not without cause, for he oftentimes beates them black & blew. Afterward wee found, that they worshipped likewise one *Tamanco*, who as they say dwells above, & governs all thing. They beleeve that the good Indians after their death goes to Heaven, which they call *Caupo*, & that the wicked discend downewards pointing to the Earth, which they call *Soy*. If any of their *Pacigues* or chiefe men dye, if he hath any Slaves or Prisoners, they will likewise kill them, if not, one of their servants, which must serve him in the world to come.

The qualitie of the land in these quarters is diverse

Sept

MAR

PARIA.

Iwarepice.

Aromaia.

Amapaia.

Muchikeri.

Epuremei

PARIME LACVS

Margarita

Tobago

Granada

Trinidad

Puebla

Golfo de Cariaco

Monopado

Winikebery R.

R. Ammacoura

R. Maraga

R. Paryma

R. Wapui

R. Pauroma

R. Iwapui

R. d'Bobabe

R. de Mirueta

R. Mabeyca

R. Mayeuuai

R. Agury

R. Berbice

Ottoma

S. Thomas

R. Bariquizemeto

R. Caßanar

As Chaguas

R. Betis

Catetios

R. Daune

R. Obarro

R. Juaiara

Macurewarai

Manoa, ó el Dorado

Rio de Paria Viuja

Milliaria Germanica communia.

Milliaria Gallica communia.

Occidens

Mer

Septentrio

DEL GVIANA siue AMAZONVM REGIO

NORT

Ori ens

LINEA ÆQVINOCTIALIS.

Harrytiahans

Arowaccas pop.

Ape : : hous pop.

Rio de las Amazones

Meridies

AMSTELODAMI.
Henricus Hondius
excudit.

The nature & quality of the land. by the Sea-side the land lyes low, and is extreame hot, but that sometimes the aire is refreshed with coole Briezes or gales of winde, which comes out of the Sea, and from the East, and in the very heate of the day blowes strongest. In many places these low grounds are very unhealthfull, and litle inhabited, by reason of the overflowing of the water. But for the most part there are many fine Rivers in it, and is a fruitfull Soile, well peopled, and hath an wholesome aire.

The fruits of the Country. The provisions in this countrie are many, as first the roote of *Cassavi*, whereof they backe their bread as followeth: they breake this roote upon a stone, and squize the juyce out of it, which being raw is poyson, but being sod with Guinea Pepper, whereof they have abundance, this giveth it an excellent and savoury tast: then they dry these broken roots, and bakes them upon a stone, in the same manner as they doe Oaten-cakes: these make excellent bread much like but farre better then Oaten-cakes, being a finger thicke.

Their bread and drinks. There is also a kinde of great Wheate, called by some Maize, and by others Guinycorne, which graine is very good for this Countrie, and doth so encrease, that one corne of it yeeldes a thousand, yea fifteene hundred, and sometimes more. It maketh good meale for bread, and good malt for beare or ale, and is of diverse other necessarie uses for the sustentation of man: for this *Cassavi* bread & their Indian Wheate make a kind of drinke, which they terme *Passiauw*, that must be drunke out within 4 or 5 dayes: they make an other kinde of drinke of *Cassavi*, which they call *Parranow*, which is strong and good, & tasts much like unto your March-beare in England, and this will last good at least ten dayes. There is also abundance of Hony, & though it be wilde hony, being found in hollow trees, & holes in the ground, yet it is as good as is any in the world, whereof they can make good *Methegline*: there growes noe Vines, notwithstanding the Soile being fatt, fruitfull, and the climate warme, they would grow if they were planted there.

Beasts. There are also many other necessaries, needfull for the sustenstation of humaine life: namely, all kinde of Deare, abundance of wilde Swine, of which there are two kindes: the lesser is called by the Savages *Pockiero*, which hath his navell upon his back: the other is named *Pangio*, being as faire and as great as there be any in England: there are moreover abundance of Hares, Conneyes, but differs from ours: also for wilde beasts, there are Tygers, Leopards, Ounces, Catta Mountaines, Maipuries, Baremoes, Apes and Monckies of diverse sorts: there are a multitude of these Beasts, and some more strange.

For Foule and Birds you have there great store, as wilde Ducks, Teale, wilde Geese, Herons of diverse colours, Cranes, Storkes, Phesants, Doves, Thrushes and Black-birds, Bittours, Woodcocks, Snipes, Parrets of many colours, and diverse other kinde of great Foule and Birds, besides many preying Foule and Haukes of all sorts.

For fish here is great varietie, & besides those which are knowne to us, there is a kinde of fish, named by the Indians *Cassoerwa*, which hath in each eye two sights, & in swimming beares the one of them above, and the other under the water, the ribes and back-bone of it, is like the ribes, and back of a man.

Diversity of Fruits. There are also diverse kinde of Fruites, as the *Pinna*, *Plantana* and *Potato*: the *Pinna* tasts like a strawberrie, if ye put wine and sugar to it: the *Plantana* eates like an English Pippin, the *Potato* is well knowne: the Plummes that grow there, are not very good, because they breede the fluxe, which is dangerous in these Countries. The Nuts are good if ye eate not to manie of them. The chiefest commoditie of this Countrie, is your Sugar-canes, whereof there growes abundance in this quarter, and the Soile is so fit thereunto, as there is in any place of the world, and grow here in a short time very great: in so much, that if the Indians had but that skill, to make Sugar out of them, as the Brasilians doe, it would bring them in an incredible profite. Cotton is there a cõmon commoditie, whereof the Natives make bedds, called *Hamaccas*. There is also a kinde of hempe or flaxe of great use, being almost as fine as silke, and is excellent good to make linnen of. They have there singular Dyes, whereof one is called *Annoto*, a red berrie, which being prepared & used as it ought, dyes a good Orange-tawnie colour: there is likewise a certaine Gumme taken from a tree, which dies a good yellow, and there are some leaves of a tree, which dies a scarlet, or a deepe red colour, and likewise some kinde of wood, whereof the one dies a purple and the other a yellow. Here are found also precious stones, as Iaspes, Porphyr, &c. Finally, here growes good *Tobacco*, and great hopes of finding rich mines.

Sundry commodities.

The River *Oronoque* separateth *Nova Andalusia* from *Guyana*, & was called heretofore by the Spaniards *Orellana*. The Spaniards and the English report strange things of this River, thinking that one may saile up it to *Golden Guyana*, and the Cittie of *Manoa*, being the greatest of America, yea as some relate of the world too. But this passage hath cost the Spaniards manie men, & much money to search it out, but all in vaine. The head of this River beginneth first in *Nueuo Reyno de Granada*, and is there called *Tuipari*: the mouth of this River lyeth under the heigth of 18 degrees, and 50 minutes. Upon the same also lyeth the Province *Amapaia*, rich in golde, but hath a low site. The waters and Rivers which runne through Moorish, and filthie places are reddish, being full of a small venemous beast which spoiles them, and makes them dangerous to drinke. Now this *Guyana* whereof wee speake, is environned with high Muuntaines, as ye may see in the Mappe. The inmost parts are not yet knowne to our people. But it is reported that *Diego Ordas* a Spaniard, one of the Companions of *Cortes*, is said to have entred into *Manoa* at noone, and to have travelled all that day, and the next also, untill night through the streets thereof, before he came to the Kings Pallace. This Citty is situate on a Lake of salt water 200 leagues in length, called *Iaos* or *Charibes Parime*, & is by the Spanjards called *El Dorado*, from the abundance of gold, both in coine, Plate-Armour, & other furniture, which the said *Diego Ordas* there saw.

The deſcription of

BRASILE.

Name.

THE King of Spaine in the name of the Kingdome of Portugall poſſeſſeth in *America* the region of Braſile, lying to the Southward of the line, which the Pottugals called the Province of the H. Croſſe. This large Countrie being firſt diſcovered by *Peter Alvary Capraly*, at the expences of Emanuel King of Portugall 1500, but was more exactly ſurveighed by *Americus Veſpuccius*, at the charge of the ſaid Emanuell: next by *Iohn di Empoli*, a Florentine 1503. Afterward by *Iohn Stadius* a German 1554, and was by the Edict of Pope Alexander the 6. appropriate, & given to the Portugals, the reſt of America being allotted to the Caſtilians.

Bounds.

Braſile hath on the North *Guiana*, on the South *Rio de la Plate* & *Chile*: on the Eaſt the Vergivian Ocean, & on the Weſt the Mountaines of *Peru*, called the *Andes*. It beginneth in the opinion of *Nicolas d'Oliveira*, at *Para*, which is a Caſtle of the Portugals, lying upon an arme of the mightie River of the Amazons, within 2 degrees to the Southward of the Æquator, or as ſome ſay from the River or the Iland of *Marannon*, and reacheth from the North-Sea to the Eaſt, which tract is called North Braſile, and from thence turning with a nooke by *Capo S. Auguſtine* towards the South, beyond the *Tropike of Capricorne*, to the height of 35 degrees, of the Equinoctiall line Southward, containing 1041 miles in length, which was once all under the juriſdiction of the Portugals: the ſame Author divides this countrie into 14 Capitanias, or Governments, ſo called by the Portugalls: namely, the Capitania of *Para*, *Maranhaon*, *Ciara*, *Rio Grande*, *Parayba*, *Tamaraca*, *Pernambuco*, *Seregipe*, *Bahia*, *Ilheos*, *Spiritu Sancto*, *Porto Seguro*, *Rio de Ianeyro* and *S. Vincente*, whereof 6 of them have their owne Lords, which tooke them in by force of armes, and are yet to this day in their owne poſſeſſion: the others belong unto the King. The breadth betweene them is differing, from *Para* the 1 Capitania, to *Maranhaon* the 2 is counted 160 miles, & from thence to *Ciara* 125, & from thence to *Rio Grande* 100, frō thence it is counted 45 to *Parayba*, & from thence to *Tamarica* 25, & from *Tamarica* to *Pernambuco* 6, from thence to *Seregipe* 70, from *Seregipe* to the *Bay de Todos los Sanctos* 25, from thence to *Ilheos* 30, from *Ilheos* to *Porto Seguro* 30, & from thence to *Spiritu Sancto* 65, from thence to *Rio Ianeyro* 75, and laſtly from *S. Vincent* to the arme of the River *de la Plata* 220 miles. But in *Herrera* his opinion and ſome others, *Braſil* reaches not ſo farre; but onely comprehends that tract of land, which lyeth betweene the Æquator, & the Tropike of Capricorne, and which was given to the King of Portugall from the 29 degree of longitude, unto the 39 degree, that is, from the Meridianus Toletanus 200 miles from Eaſt to Weſt; but from the North to the South 450 miles, betweene the ſecond degree Boreall, or Northward, to the Auſtriall, or Southward, to wit, from the *Cape de Humos*, to the Iland of *Boienabrigo*, ſo that from the firſt Colonie of the Portugals, to the furtheſt is counted 350 miles. This Authour maketh mention of no more then 8 Capitanias, among the which the chiefeſt and ancienteſt is *Tamaraca*, *Pernambuco*, *Todos los Sanctos*, *Los Ilheos*, *Porto Seguro*, *Spiritu Sancto*, *Ianeyro* and *S. Vincents*. Unto theſe have bene added ſince the *Capitania de Parayba*.

Vincent Ianiez Pinzon, by order from the Catholique King, and after him *Diego de Lepe* in the yeare 1500, and 7 months after *Pedro Alvarez Cabral*, arrived here unexpected by ſtormes in this Countrie, when they intended to have gone with a Portugall navie into the Eaſt-India, and ſeeking to ſhunne too much the coaſt of *Guinea*, fell upon this coaſt which they named *Santa Cruz*, becauſe they diſcovered it upon this holy day.

Bayes and Rivers.

There lyes upon this coaſt 8 or nine brave Bayes & Havens, beſides many famous Rivers, as firſt *Rio Sancto Domingo* & *de las Virtudes*, *S. Franciſcoes*, lying under the height of 10 degrees & a halfe: a litle further ye have the Bay or Gulfe of *Todos los Sanctos*, being at the mouth three miles broad, and runneth into the countrie 13 miles, as farre as *Sancto Salvador*. Then have ye the River and haven of *Tranado*, where many paſſing that way refreſh themſelves: the River *Canamum* lyeth in the heigth of 14 degrees: S. *Auſtins* River, otherwiſe called *las Cuentas* lyeth in the heigth of 14 degrees, and a halfe: the River *de las Virgines* under the heigth of 16 degrees. *Porto Seguro* in the 17, *Parayba* by the River *Spiritu Sancto* 20 degrees: & laſtly S. *Vincent* 24 degrees.

Petrus Maffeus writeth, that this territoire extendeth from the ſecond degree of the Æquator, to the 45 of the Southerne latitude, and lyeth in the forme of a triangle, the *Baſis* whereof windeth towards the Æquatour and the North, & from the Eaſt to the Weſt, as it were in a right line: the utmoſt confines to the Southward butteth upon unknowne Countries: the Eaſtſide lyeth over againſt the Æthiopis Heſperios, being ſeparated from them by the maine Ocean: the other ſide is ſhut in from *Peru* with the hideous high Mountaines, which they report a Foule can ſcarcely fly over, much leſſe to be climed over, ſeing that to this day there is but one knowne paſſage over them. The aire here is of a healthfull and a ſweete temper, & the whole land flouriſhing & pleaſant: having many coole gales, comming out of the Sea, which allayes the heate, and refreſhes the aire. The whole Region is full of ſweete ſprings, Rivers and fine Woods, where the trees are of that bigneſſe, that whole famillies live in an arme of thē, every tree being as populous as many of our Villages: the wood whereof is called *Braſile* or *Farnambuck-wood*, being red and excellent good for dying, & colouring of red cloth: among the Rivers there is the famous River called *Rio de la Plata*, or the ſilver River, which runnes with ſuch a foaming noiſe into the Sea, that Mariners report, they have taken up freſh water that comes out of it before they diſcovered the ſhore. The Soile is fatt, being partly plaine, and partly hillie, which beareth all kinde of graine with good encreaſe, and eſpecially great ſtore of Sugars, being rich alſo in Mines: this gift from Heaven excelleth farre in ſweetneſſe your Atticke honey: it groweth upon high canes, out of which they preſſe a moſt ſweete liquor, which is ſod in Copper Kettles or Caldrons, & afterward made up in ſugar loaves: they ſeeth it oftentimes twiſe, and make of it all kinde of formes and figures, which they die with colours. There are abundance of Sugar-mils in this Countrie, which the Portugals call *Ingenios*, ſo that they tranſport from thence to Liſbon in Portugall onely, every yeare 26000 cheſts of Sugar, each cheſt coſting at the leaſt 25 pounds, this was done in the yeare 1617, in which year there arrived alſo at *Viana* 5000 Surgar-cheſts: beſides more, which came into the other Havens of Portugall, which without all queſtiō were many. For theſe Sugar-cheſts, they muſt pay a cuſtome of 10 the hundred to the King of Spaine

Temperature. Fertility.

Sugar Canes.

ACCURATISSIMA BRASILIÆ TABULA.

Amstelodami
Henricus Hondius excudit.

Baya de todos os Sanctos

Pories CAPITANIA DE S. VINCENTE

CAPITANIA DE RIO DE IANEIRO

CAP. DE SPIRITU SANCTO

CAPITANIA DE PORTO SEGURO

Aymures

Molopaques

Tapuias

Apiapetangs

Margaias

Tououpinambauti

Miramumins

Philippa Villa

S. Vincente

S. Sebastian

Rio de Ianeiro

Rio de Ianeiro

I. de S. Catharina

Os Abrolhos

Ascension

MAR D

Meridies

Ori en

cci dens 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Vila d'Olinda
nde Pernam:

R. Conegrejo
Cidade de Nazare
R. Sapoçaba Retamo
R. Pinare Retamo
Pinare
R. Mary
I. Tapuepera
I. Maranhon
I. S. Anna
Tapicuru
R. Tapicuru
R. Maracu
Quahy R. Aguaçu
Camocahy R.
Camocahy R.
Ottoty Bonet de Clipen
R. Iguaraçu
R. Tapicuru
R. Pirauna
R. Maranhahy
Camacipi R. de S. Fr.co
Jerigoas
R. Sanaha
R. Acaracu R. da Cruz
R. Guaraibiga
R. Aracatimassu
R. Mandahy
R. Tapacury
R. Cura
R. Siupe
R. Augustin
R. Camigui
C. Blanco
Vlackahy
C. Blanco Pt. Macuripe
Pinguas
Pinaré
Sapatahuck
R. Parahyba
R. Lagoa de
C. Cara
Mangueira
Dokkahy
Rockahy
Wimbay Sabina Comaru
R. Tamaqua
R. Jaguaribe
R. Iacumbig
R. Sanquamiri
R. Siara
Pedregal
R. Grande
Baixos de S. Roque
Baixos des Bisques e R. Pernagi
Baixos de Don Rodrigo
Pinta
S. Marco de Maranhigue
C. de S. Agostinho
C. Blanco
Roca
Virgin
Ilha de Fernão de Noronha
Cap. de la Guaymures
Bahia
Cap. de los Isleos
Marquites
Topiman: bazes
R. Topicuru
R. Real
Rio Vgabari
Sonyge del Rey
Cap. de Pernam: buco
R. S. Francisco
R. S. Miguel
R. S. Antonio
Cap. de Tamaraca
Cap. de Paraiba
Septentrio
NORT
DEL
Miliaria Germanica communia.
10 20 30 40 50
Miliaria Gallica communia.
10 20 30 40 50 60
Ori ens 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 19

for which he is bound to keepe & defende them: assoone as they arrive with this Sugar in Portugall, they must also pay 20 per cento.

Likewise there are some herbes & rootes, called by the Inhabitants *Copagba*, which if you peele off the rinde, there runs out of it a delicate sapp like Balme, the vertue whereof is highly esteemed, & soone cures wounds. They finde often by the leaves of it, that when a Beast is stung with a Snake or a Serpent, or else being bitten by some cruell Beast, they come & have their recourse to this herbe, as if it were by the instinct of nature to heale them. Here is also an herbe called *Sentida* or *Viva*, wch if one touch, it will shut its leaves and not open them, till the man, which did displease it be gone out of sight. The *Zabucales* as they terme them grow high, and beare an exceeding hard shell in the forme of a cup, hanging down to the ground ward, are full of Cheſt-nuts, having a pleasant tast, which being ripe, falls downe of themselves one after an other. The *Cajuses* are a kinde of wilde peares, full of juyce, not hurtfull, but may be eaten in the heate of the day with great desire: Among these Peares, there growes very great beans, which hath a very bitter shale, which nevertheless being layd in water to steepe, growes sweete and delicate: these Peares cooles one, and the beanes are hott. Above all fruits the *Ananazes* are highly sett by: for the daintinesse of them, which is a tree, upon the branches whereof hangs fine Nuts, the which being gathered in season, and cut in peeces, makes not onely a savourie dish, but may also be kept long without Sugar: there are also Melons, Pompians, Coucumbers, Pom-granates, Qunices, Figgs & Vines, which beare twise or thrice grapes in a yeare: there are also many Physicall hearbs and simples, which are brought out of these parts, & growes there: there are likewise many sorts of wilde beasts, among the rest, there is a kinde of a wilde Swine, which lives aswell in the water as on the land, and is good meate to eate, it hath a slow gate, because the fore feete are very short, and the hindmost very long, when the Hunts-men seeks to catch him, he dives downe into the next water, that they cannot finde him. The Antes are much like unto Mules, but are lesse, having a very small snout, saving the undermost lip, which is as long as a trumpet, having round eares, & a short tayle, flying the light, and seeking their prey in the night. The Cotia is of the biggnesse of a Hare, and tasts like one: having eares like a prick eard curre, with a small tayle, being a litle greater then the others, wch they call *Paca*, which is almost like a Catt, but of a dusk kish colour, mixed with white spots, the flesh whereof is good meate.

Beasts.

The *Tatuses* are strange Creatures to beholde, of the bigneſse of a good pigge, the hide whereof covers it as it were with a target, so that it lyes like a Snaile in a shell, and puts out its head and leggs, as a Torteize, and puls them in againe: the *Cerigones* have 2 baggs hanging under their bellies, in which they carry their yonglings, it is a beast of a strange nature and quality, which the Portugals calls *Preſsa*, that is lazie-bones, becaus of the slowneſse thereof: there is also an other litle beast, which cannot goe in lesse then fourteene dayes, as farre as a man can throw a stone, and is therefore called by the Spaniards *Pigritia*.

The Natives worship noe God, but are so mightily adicted to soothsaying, and telling of things to come, that they oftentimes goe out of their wits, and grow madde. Howsoever, the people are endowed with a pretty understanding, as may seeme by him, who tartly blamed the covetousneſse of the Spaniards, for comming from the other end of the world, to digg for gold and holding up a wedge of gold, cryed out *Behold the God of the Christians*; but in most places they are Barbarous. Men and Women goe starke naked, and on high Festivall dayes, hang Jewels in their lips. These Festivall dayes are, when a companie of good Neighbours come together, to be merry over the roasted body of a fatt man, whome they cut in collops, called *Boucon*, and eate them up with great greedineſse and dilectation, such Canibals are some of them. They have two vile qualities, as being mindefull of injuries, and forgetfull of benefits: the Men are cruell without measure, & the Women infinitely lascivious. They cannot pronounce the letters *L. F.* and *R.* the reason of which one being demanded, made answere, becaus they had amongst them neither Law, Faith nor rulers. They are strongly limmed, and are able swimmers, as well women as men, & will stay under water an houre together. Women in travell are here soone delivered without any great paine, and presently goe about their buſineſse, belonging to good house wives, they weare long haire on their heads, letting it fly at length, but can not endure any haire in any part of their bodies: they runne together confusedly in troopes, in a straing manner, & wth great silence, the women going before, and their husbands following them. Hitherto they made their bread, and pressed their Wine out of the roote called *Mandioca*, whereof they also make meale. Many housholds and famillies live together under one roofe, which is long in the forme of a long ship, which is turned upside down. A nights they lye in their Hamacks or hanging nets, least they should be troubled with any vermine or flies. Their Ennemies, which they take in the warres, they first make them fatt, and then roast them, and dancing round about them, eates them up as is already said.

There are diverse townes amongst, which these are the chiefest, as *S. Salvador*, or *Bahia de Todos los Sanctos*, in which the Viceroy or Governour with the Bishop keepes their residencie. The West-Indian Companie in the United Netherlands, being erected anno 1623, sent a fleete thither under the commaund of their Admirall *Iacob Willekes*, and the land Souldiers under the conduct of Colonell *Dort*. These set saile with 26 good ships out of the Netherlands the 21 of December, & arrived the 29 of Ianuarij 1624 new stile in the Bay of S. Vincent, & on the westside of the Salt-Ilands, which place was their rendevous. They sett saile from thence the 12 of Aprill, and the 6 of May came into the *Bay de Todos los Sanctos* to surprise, and make themselves master of the towne of *S. Salvador*, which notwithstanding was well provided for a sudden attempt, as well with ammunition, ordinance, as with 2500 men. Nevertheleſse our Souldiers being set a land, in foure small ships, tooke in the Suburbs in the night, & staying in them all night, they entred the towne the next morning, on the 10 of May, &c.

Townes.

The Marchandises, which comes from *Brasile* into *Europe*, are Ambergris, precious Balsum, Brasill wood, for dying and staves, Tobacco, Pepper, Ginger, and abundance of Sugar, and hides of Beasts.

THE DESCRIPTION
Of the Golden Kingdome
OF
PERV.

The Name.

Bounds.

Extention.

NEXT vnto *Popayan* lieth *Peru*, the nobleſt, richeſt, and greateſt Province of all *America*, or the nevv vvorld. It is bounded on the North vvith *Popayan*: on the Weſt vvith *Mare Pacificum*, or *Delzur*: on the Eaſt vvith the Peruvian mountaines, and the unknovvne Countries: and on the South vvith the Kingdome of *Chili*. It reacheth from the North to the South ſixe hundred Spaniſh miles in length, & from the Seaſide to the high mountaines commonly fifty miles in bredth, and in ſome places more, or leſſe.

Temperature. Soile. & Fertility.

The ſoile is fruitfull in all manner of graine, fortunate in the civilitie of her Inhabitants, frequencie of Citties and Salubritie of aire, yet in ſome parts the aire is various, and changeable: for under one Climate you ſhall finde it extreame hott, temperate, and exceeding colde.

Mines of Gold and Silver.

This Province aboue any other in *America*, is abundant in rich mines of Gold, and Silver: the mines vvhereof in diverſe places yeeld more of theſe mettalles then of Earth: by vvhich abundance, not *Spaine* onely, but all *Europe* alſo is more ſtored vvith pure and fine Coine, then ever formerly it vvas.

Deviſion.

This vvhole Kingdome is governed by a *Vice-Roy*, but divided into three Circles, vvhich the Spanjards tearme *Audientias*. The firſt is called *Quito*, the ſecond *Lima*, & the third *Las Charcas*, or *La Plata*, or ſilver Circle.

The circle or Audience of Quito.

The *Audience* of *Quito* is 120 or 180 miles in length, and ſome 30, or 40 in bredth. The Spanjards inhabite theſe tovvnes followving.

The cittie of Saint *Franciſco*, or *Quito*, vvhich is commonly held to lye vvithin 30 ſcruples of the *Æquator* South vvard, is ſeated in a fruitfull and a temperate ſoile, being rich, and populous, and almoſt as vvealthie as the Capitall Citty it ſelfe: for the Countrie round about it is alvvaies greene; & full of fruits, vvhere there proſpers and grovves your *European* fruits abundantly, having alſo all kind of tame Cattel, great ſtore of Gold, & a ſpeciall kinde of *Quick-ſilver*, vvhich is as yellovv as Saffran.

Rhiobamba.

The Tovvne of *Rhiobamba* lieth 22 Spaniſh miles from *Quito*, and is a place vvhere many Heardſ-men dvvell.

Puerto Viejo.

Puerto vieio lieth upon *Mar del zur*, almoſt vvithin a degree Southvvard of the *Æquinoctiall* line; being 80 miles from Saint *Franciſco's*, vvhich lieth to the Weſtvvard of it. There is a very troubleſome and a hard vvay to it: it is novv not ſo riche as it had vvont to be; becauſe the *Smarages*, vvhich came frō thence, are not in ſuch great requeſt as they haue beene. Here the ſextons in digging up of graves finde many times the teeth of men vvhich are three fingers broad.

Guayaquil.

The tovvne of *Guayaquil*, lying upon the river *Guayaquil*, hath its hauen upon the *Ile of Puna*. It vvas heretofore famous, and is yet in good eſteeme, becauſe of the timber it affordeth for ſhipping.

Cuenca.

Cuenca, or *Bamba* is ſo called by the Natiues, & lieth 50 miles Southvvard from Saint *Franciſco*.

Loxa.

Loxa of *Zarſa* lieth 16 miles to the Southvvard of *Cuenca*. *Zamora* 80 miles from *Quito* and *Saen*, and is accounted to be 55 miles from *Loxa*.

S. Michaels.

S. *Michaels* vvas the firſt Colonie, vvhich the Spanjard placed in theſe parts, and lieth in the *Dale of Prura* 120 miles to the Southvvard of *Quito*. It hath a reaſonable good hauen called *Paita*, being vvithin 5 degrees, and ſome ſcruples from the *Æquinoctiall* line to the Southvvard, and vvithin 25 miles of the ſaid citty. On the Weſtſide of the haven lieth a ſmall tovvne, vvhich vvas taken in, and pillaged by the English.

In the Province *de Los Quixos* are foure tovvnes, namely *Baſa*, *Archidena*, *Avila*, and *Serilla del Ora*. This Province lieth in the territoire of *Quito* Weſtvvard, is very hot, but by the continuall ſhovvers of raine much moyſtned.

Theſe three tovvnes are in the Province of *Broscmorum*, or *Guarſongo*. viz. *Valladolit* beyond the Mountaines of *Andes*, being 20 miles from *Loxa*, *Lojola*, or *Combinama* and S. *Iago de las Montannas*, in a Countrie rich in Gold, vvhich puttes dovvne all the neigbouring Countries about it for fineſſe of gold. This Province lyeth to the Southvvard of theſe Countries before mentioned.

The audience of Lima.

The *Audientia of Lima*, beginneth vvithin ſix degrees of the *Altitude*, and endeth vvithin 16, or 17 degrees of the Southerne *Latitude*. This *Audience* runneth alonge the Coaſt of the South-Sea almoſt 300 miles, and is not much leſſe in bredth: In vvhich the Spanjardes poſſeſſe theſe tovvnes.

Lima

Lima, or *Los Reyes* is the *Metropolis* of this Countrie, and is a very rich marchant tovvne, though it be ſeated tvvo leagues vvithin the land from the Sea: yet it hath a very faire hauen, and a large Gulfe to come into, vvhich is ſhutt in vvith an Iland, lying over againſt it, called *Callao*. It is built vvith much art, for all the chiefe Streetes anſvvere to the market place, and there is ſcarce any private houſe, vvhich hath not vvater conveyed to it from the river. There are many braue houſes in it vvith all ſorts of Marchandizes, and is fortified vvith Forts and vvalls againſt the attempts of the *Engliſh* and the *Hollanders*, vvho haue viſited it heretofore. It is the faireſt and moſt populous Citty of this Region; into vvhich all the ſilver is brought, vvhich comes out of the South Countries, and from thence is tranſported to *Panama*: this tovvne vvas firſt built by *Franciſco Pizarro* Anno 1553. Here is the reſidencie of the *Peruvian Viceroy*. The *Arch-Epiſcopall* Seate, vvho hath many Suffragan Biſhops under him, and this is the *Chancerie* for the vvhole Province.

Miraflores.

Trugillo.

Parilla.

Arequipa.

The other tovvnes are *Miraflores*, lying upon the Sea 95 leagues to the Southvvard of *Lima*. *Trugillo* is 80 leagues from *Lima*, having a dangerous hauen to come into, vnleſſe it be vvith a fore-vvinde. *Parilla*, or *Santa* is 55 leagues to the South-vvard of *Lima*, and is accommodated vvith a good hauen, vvhere they haue abundance of vvood and freſh vvater. *Arudo* is ten leagues to the South vvard of *Lima*: and *Canette*, or *Guarco* 25 from *Lima* is rich and vvell furniſhed vvith good meale. Finally, *Arequipa* lieth 120, or 130 leagues from *Lima*, and 12 leagues from the Sea, ſeated on the river of *Plata*, and vvas heretofore as famous as *Potoſi*, all the ſilver having bene brought unto it, but is novv of litle account. Betweene *Valverde* (vvhich lieth 35 leagues to the South vvard of *Lima*) and *Arequipa* are very fine & pleaſant dales vvith hauens, vvhere the Spanjards inhabite here and there, having fortifyed them againſt attempts in diverſe places.

Canette.

S. Iuan de la Frontiera.

S. Iago.

Leon de Guanuco.

Cuſco.

In the midſt of this Countrie, and firſt of all in the Province of *Cachapoyarum*, you ſhall meete vvith *Saint Iuan de la Frontiera*, being 120 leagues South vvard of *Lima*. Alſo *Saint Iago de los Valloſ*, being in the Province of *Moyhamba*, and is 25 leagues from *S. Iuan* aforeſaid, and to the North vvard of *Lima* aboue a hundred miles. *Leon de Guanuco* is forthie miles to the North vvard of *Lima*, ſeated in a pleaſant and a fruitfull ſoile, vvhere there are ſiluer mines. *Guamanga*, or *Saint Iuan de la Victoria* lieth 60 leagues to the Eaſtvvard of *Lima*, about vvhich there are many mines of Gold, Silver, Quickſilver, Copper, Yron, Lettanie, and of Loadſtone. Laſtly, *Cuſco* the ancient Seate of the Indian Kings & Monarchs, before the arrivall of the Spaniards. The King, the more to beautifie this cittie, commanded every one of the nobility, to build a pallace here for his continuall reſidencie: it hath a faire market place, in the midſt of vvhich tvvo high vvaies thvvart one an other, vvhich are 2000 miles long ſtrait, and levell, and vvhich run croſſe the Countrie. Not farre from *Cuſco* Eaſtvvard lieth the lake of *Titiaca*, out of vvhich there runneth a very ſvvift riuer tovvards the Weſt, vvhoſe vvaters ſpread themſelues out very large, but after vvard grovve narrovver, as if they vvould diſcharge themſelues of their great burden: but being againe encreaſed by the confluence of many rivers, they make againe a ſmall lake, and at laſt looſing themſelues under the ground, fall into the Sea. In this Countrie there are rich and excellent mines of Quickſilver, called by the na-

PERV

Milliaria Germanica communia.

Milliaria Gallica communia.

Linea Æquinoctialis.

Septentrio

M

MAR D

PACAMORES
YGVARSONGO
IVAN DE
SALINAS.

CANELA PROV.

MAMA PROV.

Cumbianama.

Xaroca.

Palanda.

Chuchiapoias.

Viticos.

Conchucos.

Los Quixos.

Canares.

Chumbo.

Mejor.
Guayal.

Caraques.

Guancabilcas.

Paltas.

Los Pastos.

Quillacingas.

Pasto

Tumaco

Almaguer

Madrigal

Los Paxsimios

AMSTELODAMI,
Apud Ioannem Ianssonium.

MOIAS.

Marquires. Cheriabonas.

Cochabamba.
Chuquisaca.

CHICHAS.

Tucana. Zama. Abisca prov. Caravaya. Camata. Cochabamba. Chuquito. Chuquisaca. Vilcabamba. Toyma. Hubinas. Chiquiguanita. Quimistaca. Yamagnanas. Chambibilcas. Tobora. Aymerecs. Andaguaylas. Sierras Nevadas. Ataçama. Val Omaguaca. Val Xuxuy. Talavera.

PARINACOCHA PR. LOS LVCANES. SORAS. LOS GVSTARA.

DEL ZVR

Tropicus Capricorni

Meridies

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

Mines of quick silver.

tiues *Guancabelica*, vvhich brings the King of Spaine in yearely great benefit, much vvhereof is carryed to the golden and siluer mines of *Potosi*, being of singular use for the scovvring, and refyning of Gold & Silver. There are some other tovvnes, under the command of *Cusco*, as *Viscabamba*, *Saint Francisco de la Vittoria*, and *Saint Iuan del Oro*, a small tovvne in the Province of *Carabaya*, about vvhic' are mines of most pure, and excellent gold.

The audience of Charcas, or de la Plata.

The *Audientia Charcensis* called also *La Plata*, beginneth from the Confines of *Lima*, and extendeth as farre as the Kingdome of *Chili*, being 300 leagues in length. The bredth is not certainely knovvne, seing it reacheth from *Mare Pacificum*, to that Province, where the riuer *de la Plata* lieth. There are many provinces in it whereof many of them abounds in rich mines of gold, out of the bovvells of vvhich an infinite treasure for a long time hath bene digged out of them, & transported from thence into Spaine.

In this territoire are these tovvnes follovving inhabited by the Spanjards 1. *Nuestra Sennora de la Par*, being within the Province of *Chuquiabo*, which is a part of *Collao*, and lyeth 80, or 90 leagues to the Eastvvard of *Lima*. There is here exceeding fine gold; yea many are of the opinion, that the very bovvels of these mountaines are full of pure gold.

The Silver mines of Potosi.

The *Metropolis Potosi* is 18 leagues from *Villa de la plata*, or the Silver towne, called also by some *Argyropolis*: but is noe great towne. The Silver mines here about the Mountaine of *Potosi*, are so exceeding rich, that a quintall yeelded 80 markes of fine Silver, which was never heard off in other places. The Indians in travelling found out first these rich mines, which being knowne in Argyropolis, they presently shared this mountaine of *Potosi* among the cittizens thereof, who through the labour of the Indians, haue digged so much Silver out of it, that it hath sufficiently furnished all *Europe*.

Arica.

Vpon the Sea Coast they haue a braue hauen called *Arica* from whence at this day they transport all their Silver, and lieth from the Silver mount of *Potosi* about 70 leagues, being exceeding strongly fortifyed against the attempts of the English, and the Netherlanders. In former ages there were 8 Indian Kings of *Peru*. vitz. 1 *Ingaroia*. 2. *Vanguaraguaque* 3. *Vixcoca*. 4. *Pitachuti*. 5. *Guaimacapa*. 6. *Guascar* and *Atabalipa*. 7. *Mangocapa*, *and* 8. *Amare*.

The ancient Kings of Peru, & the conquest thereof. See Mr. Heylin.

The most lucky Prince of these eight was *Guaimacapa*, who extended his Empire to the largenesse it hath now: Since his death fortune hath frowned on them all. For his two Sonnes *Guascar*, and *Atabaliba*, immediately after the solemnizing of his funerall, striued for the Empire, till *Francisco Pizarro* a Spanish Captaine (vvho first discovered and found out this rich Countrie in the time of Charles the fifth) ended the controversie; by seazing on the Kingdome, to the use of his master of Spaine. *Guascar* was slaine, and *Atabalipa* seing the whole Kingdome lay at stake, layd all his riches, life, and liberty upon it, and cast the dice on a plaine, nigh to the Citty of *Caximaca*, where the dice running on the Spanjards sides gaue them the glorie of the day, and hapless *Atabalipa* remained a prisoner, after an infinite slaughter of his Subjects. He gaue unto the Spaniards, as a ransome for his life and liberty, a house piled upon all sides with refined Gold, & Silver, being in estimation about ten millions, vvhich vvhen they had receiued they most perfidiously slevv him. His tvvo Successours laboured for the restoring of their ruinated inheritance, but prevailed nothing. For the vvickednesse of the *Peruvians* vvas novv full, and God sent these Spanjards amongst them, as executioners of his Vengeance, Anno 1533. The Spanjards since there comming into *America*, haue here and in other parts behaued themselues most inhumainely tovvards these poore and unarmed *Indians*, killing them up like sheepe to the slaughter, and forcing them like Beasts to labour in their mines, carry all burdens, and doe all drudgeries. *Hathney* a noble man being vvith many applausiue arguments persvvaded to embrace the Christian religion, demanded first, vvhat place was ordained for such as vvere baptized, ausvvere vvas made *Heaven*, and its ioyes: Secondly, vvhat place vvas bequeathed to them, vvho vvould not be baptized, ansvvere vvas made *Hell*, and its torments: Thirdly vvhich of these places vvas allotted to the *Spanjards*; and vvhen ansvvere vxas made, that *Heaven* vvas, he renounced his intended *baptisme*, protesting that he had rather goe to *Hell* vvith the unbaptized, then to liue in Heauen vvith so cruell a people.

Riuers.

The plaine Countrie of *Peru* is sandie and for the most part barren, the more, because there are but a fevv rivers, and lakes in it, or by reason it seldome raines. The chiefe rivers are *Maragon*, *Guaraquil* and *Rio de la plata*, being 150 miles broad at the mouth and 2000 long or thereabouts. There are Mountaines in *Peru*, vvhich stretch out a greatvvay subject to colde and often times covered vvith snovv: upon these mountaines are a great many Lyons, Wolues, Blackebeares, Geese, & a beast like a Camell, of vvhose vvoll they make Clouthes,

Mountaines.

Vvilde Beasts.

and other things. Here also in this Countrie is a very strange Beast, vvhich hath about her neck hanging dovvne by her belly a bagg of indifferent greatnesse, into vvhich shee putteth her younglings, at the approach of any body, and scuddeth avvay. Betvveene these Mountaines are many faire, great, deepe, fruitfull and rich Dales and Valleys, vvhich participate of a vvarmer ayre, vvhich makes the Inhabitants of these valleys more sharp-vvitted, fuller of dexterity, and agilitie, and haue better manners, then the other Indians. *Andes* are likevvise Mountaines vvithout Dales, vvhich runn from the North to the South vvith continued topps and ridges. These Mountaines environne the Province of *Callao*.

The Andes.

The manner of the Peruvians.

Touching the manners of these people in Generall, *Levinus Apollonius* vvriteth thus. The vvhole Countrie is divided into three seuerall kindes of people, and every of these into diverse Habits, for they tooke delight in their severall fashions differing and unlike one an other, vvere diligent in learning the languages of one an other, and oftentimes provoked each other to vvarres living in continuall troubles and dissensions, till at last this vvhole Countrie as farre as the *Æquator* came under the Commande of their Lords (called *Gynacane*) vvho domineered ouer them, so that every man learned the *Cusconish* speech, vvherevvith they could travell through the vvhole Countrie. The vveemen vveare long vvollen Coats dovvne to their knees, and the men a shirt dovvne to their thighes vvith a mantle cast ouer it. And though this fashion be used commonly through all the land, yet differ they much in the tyre of their heades, for in many places they use severall head-bands, diverse being of one colour, and others of severall dies. And there is not one of them, but is knovvne by these distinct bands, and colours in vvhat place soever he dvvelleth. They are by nature for the most part of a simple and a vveake capacity: suffring themselues oftentimes to be deceived and cossoned in their barteries, and bargaines: being also so blockish that they scarcely knovv vvhat Gold and Silver they haue; using onely vnmunted peeces and lumpes, vvhich they thirst & longe after, as much as vvee doe. Notvvithstanding this fooliish simplicitie they are more vicious, then those vvhich dvvell under the *line*, being Hyppocrites, Dissemblers, silent murmurers and bearing private grudges like the Ievves: & are also giuen to lust and luxurie, making litle or noe account of their vviues, but using them like slaues and Drudges; and for a trifle vvill beate them pittifully: they make them goe in a thinne smock, vvhich covers their secret parts from their navell dovvnevvards, the rest of their bodies are starcke naked, and their armes and legges they adorne vvith round ringes about them, and as other *Indians*, boore holes through their lares and lipps vvearing smarages, and yron rings in them. There vveapons are Svvords, Bovves, Clubbs, Silver pole axes, yea some of Gould, and the like. In their temples they use to vvorship tvvo carved Images. The one being of the likenesse of a black Goate, the other of a longe Serpent, before vvhich they fall dovvne and vvorship. They haue noe knovvledge of any Arts, Letters or of picturing, as the Mexicans haue, vvho use in stead of vvords and letters *Hieroglyphs* in expressing their minds by figures and images: after the manner of the Egyptians. They use vvollen threds, vvhich they call *Quippos*, tyed together vvith severall knots, by vvhich they reckon their numbers, accounting from one to ten, and so forvvard. These knotts they die & giue them seuerall colours, vvhereby they can distinguish diverse things. Every Province hath its *Notarie*, vvho by these knotts, noteth up everie memorable act, vvhich hapneth, and tells the people vvhat came to passe many ages agoe.

The People hold opinion, that men use after their buriall to eate, drincke, and vvantonnize vvith vvomen, and therefore commonly at the death of any of their frends they kill some of their servants (vvhom they bury vvith him) to wait on him in the other vvorld. They are of a good courage, and feare not death, and knovv vvell hovv to mannage their Weapons. When they had conquered any Countrie, they used to divide it into three parts, alotting the first to the service of their Gods: the second to the revenevv of their King: and the third to the maintenance and reliefe of the poore, a very just and equall division, and in vvhich there is nothing barbarous.

They haue some knovvledge by heare say of Noahs flood.

The *Peruvians* haue thus much notice of the generall deluge, that the Countrie vvas overvvhelmed vvith vvaters and all men perished except seuen, vvho hid themselues in a hole, vvhich they call *Paticambo*, vvhere having lived in safety, till the furie of the vvaters vvere assvvaged; they came out of the lurking place, and repeopled the Countrie. The chiefe of these seuen vvas *Mangocapa*, vvhose posterity possessing in this Countrie a plat of ground 20 miles in circuit, governed themselues in an *Aristocraticall* state; & at last choose the a King, vvhich mutation of their cómon-vvealth, vvas (as by their computation is coniectured) *Anno* 1280, or some vvhat nigh it, as Mr Heylin relateth.

THE DESCRIPTION OF PARAGVAY, or the Provinces called RIO DE LA PLATA, with the adjacent Regions of TVCVMAN, & SANTA CRVZ DE LA SIERRA.

Name. THE Provinces *Rio de la Plata*, borroweth their name from this river; the certaine bounds of them being not yet knowne, but onely that part, which looketh to the North Sea. Southward they begin at the shoare of the said river, lying under the 36. degree of Southerne altitude, and reaching Northward are bounded in that part of *Brasil*, which lieth under the *Tropick* of *Capricorne*. Westward they shoote out as farre as the Province *Tucuman*, & in some places border upon the vtmost confines of *Peru*.

Bounds.

Fertility. This Region is much commended for the abundance of all things, and the fertility of the soile, yeelding good store of Graine, Wines, Sugars, and a good encrease of all fruits growing there, transported out of Spaine. There are also goodly pastures, which feedes all kinde of Cattle, especially Horses, which at the first were but seuen and thirty in all, to wit, 30. stone Horses, & seuen Mares, in the space of forty yeares haue had such a breede, that the countrie is full of them. There are also three sorts of Deere, the first sort almost as bigg as your lesser Cowes, having great and lofty hornes, they lodge in fennie grounds, and amonge reedes: the other sort are of the bignesse of a fallow Deere and feede in fields: the other of the least kinde liue upon the Mountaines. They haue also many Swyne and Babons, with beards and longe tailes, almost as bigg as a man, likewise Tigers, Lyons, and other Wilde-beasts. And such great and long Serpents, whereof incredible things are written. In this Countrie also is the *Chameleon*, which turneth its mouth towards the winde and liveth by the aire, but is not hurtfull to man. Also there are many Lizzards. And though it was thought heretofore, that there were no Gold Mines in it: yet of late yeeres the contrarie is seene, & many veines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron and Amathists haue bene found in it.

Wilde Beasts.

The river de la Plata. The *Indians* call *Rio de la Plata*, *Paranaguaza*, and also *Parana*. Next unto the river of the *Amazons*, for greatnesse it will giue place to none in the Word. The mouth of it windeth towards the South, and lieth from *Mar del Noort* under the altitude of 35. and 36. degrees. The mouth whereof is 30. Spanish miles broad betweene *Cabo de Santa Maria* on the North, and *Cabo Blanco*, now called *Cabo di Sant Antonio*, on the South side. If you goe higher upward into the Continent, it is 10. miles broad, having many litle Iles in it, which lie disperced here and there. This river in diverse places, receiueth many other rivers into it, coming from the East and from the West, as farre as *Port de Los Reyes*: which is a great Lake called *Lago de Los Xarayes*, lying litle lesse them three hundred miles from the mouth of it, swelling and encreasing with the rivers, which fall from the *Andean* Mountaines. *Rio Parana* neere unto *Ciudad Real* hath a great waterfall (much like unto that of the river *Nilus* in Egypt) making such a roaring noize, and sending forth such a dampe, that no man dares approch within 200. paces: it falls from the top of a steepe rock some 200. fathome high, neither dares any man come neere it with *Canowes* or boates within a league, least they should be overturned, because the violence of the streame runs as swift as an arrow out of a bowe.

It is reported, that *Iean Diaz de Solis* was the first that euer sailed up this river anno 1515. and after him *Sebastiã Gabot* an Englishman, sent thither by those of *Seville*, to passe through the Strait of *Magellan*, to the *Moluccoes*. He hauing sailed some leagues up this river found a great deale of Silver, which the Indians of their Warres had gotten from the *Peruvians*, and for this reason, called it *Rio de la Plata*, or the *Silver River*, which before this *Iohn* had named (*Rio di Solis*) the *River* of the *Sunne*. These Regions are all under one Gouvernment and Superintendencie: being subject to the Vicetoy of *Peru*, in regard of their vicinity. They are likewise under one Bishop, and haue three villages and Societies of *Castillians*. There are also in these parts a multitude of *Indians*, which are very tall and haue strong & corpulent bodies.

Townes. The chiefe townes are these: first that of *Nuestra Senora del Assumcion*, where the first Colonie was planted, & is the *Metropolis* of this Countrie, lying under the 25. degree of the Southerne altitude, first founded by Duke *Iohn Salazar*, by the Commãund of *Pedro de Mendoza* Gouvernour. On the right side of it neere unto the *Tropicke*, lieth *Ciudad Real*, called by the Indians *Guyara*, and also by an other name *Oliveros*, being 80. miles from the towne of *Assumcion*, neere unto the river *Parana*, situate in a fertile soile, where there is plenty of victuals. On that part which looketh towards *Peru*, stands the towne called *S. Cruz de Sierra*, which was first planted with Inhabitants by *Nuflo de Chaves*, built upon the river *Paraguay*, having 300. Castillians Burgers in it, and 300. begotten by the Castillians of Indian women, which they call *Mestizos* or *Mungrils*. Here the Gouvernour holds his residencie, having a Cathedrall Church, & the Kings ministers in it, called *de la Plata*, and is suffragant to the Arch-Bishopricke *de los Reyes*. There are in this region foure hundred thowsand Indians tributaire, the number whereof encreased daylie. The towne of

SEPTE

R. de Iuan de Oregliana

R. Maichamba

Mama pr.

R. Chuyachos

R. Xauca

R. Pareti

R. Vilcas

R. Apurima

Cusco

R. Lauca

R. Opatari

XARAYES

Lago de los Xarayes

PERV

R. Omaguas

Puerto de los Reyes

R. Yapatu

Xacoaes

Xaquesses

Chanesses

Guaxarapos

MAR

DEL

ZVR

Arica

Diſguadero

Los Andes

MOXOS.

Paraguaes

Guebecuſis

Pta dela Candellaria

Surucuſis

Baſcherepos

Paiembos

Titanes

Cordillera delos

Taguamacis

Ytatyn

Chiquitos

Cherigvanas

Potoſi

Andes

R. Guapay

La plata

Paſa

V. Totora

V. Tarija

S. Bernardo dela frontera

Paicones

R. Pilcomayo

M. S. Fernando

Weibingo

CHICAS.

MAIAS.

Yaperues

Guaicurues

R. Pilcomayo

Val de Xuxui

Xauxuy

Salta

Val de Calchaqui

Yantas

Nra Sra de Talavera

S. Miguel de Tucuman

R. Ytas

R. Bermejo o Salado

L. de los Manzanos

Aigais

Mepenes

Mequaretas

Sta Fe

R. Estero

Sta Iago del estero

CHILI

Las Andes

La Serena

TVCVMAN.

Tenbues

S. Iago

Mendoça

Cordoba

S. Iuan dela frontera

R. Zarcamaca

Diaguitas

Iuries

Quir

MERID

OCCIDENS

SEPTENTRIO

Milliaria Germanica communia

Milliaria Gallica communia

PARAGVAY, Ó PROV. DE RIO DE LA PLATA

cum regionibus adiacentibus

TVCVMAN

et

S.TA CRVZ DE LA SIERRA.

BRASIL

TROPICVS CAPRICORNI

GVARANIES

MAR DEL NORT.

Carios

Aga:zes

Santana

Quiloacas

Quirandies

Rio de la plata

Tierra dos patos

Chaurruaes

Cipopay

Anniriri

Cariores

Guayra, Ciudad Real, Oliverus

Storting

Piguerri

Tocanguir Abangobi

R. Yauca

R. Parana

Penas pobres

R. Vruay, R. Negro

R. grande

R. Ianeiro

S. Vincent

S. Paulo

Grande

AMSTELODAMI, Excudebat Ioannes Ianßonius.

MERIDIES

Buenos Ayres lieth next unto the mouth of the river, upon the South side of it, being a good soile, it aboundeth most in Castillian fruits. *Pedro di Mendoza* putt Inhabitants into it Anno 1535. It is a plaine and a levell Countrie throughout; saving that here and there are some small hillocks and hills, neere unto the river side. Vpon the South side of the towne of *Assumcion* lieth *Sante Fe* in a plaine, bordering upon the Province of *Tucaman* and *Corduba*. There are barbarous people in it, which are neighbours to the *Calchinos*, *Menepes* and *Chiloacas*. It is about 120. miles distant from *Buenos Ayres*, and almost as farre from the towne *Assumcion*.

Vpon the Edg of these Provinces, which reach from *Brasil* to the river *de la Plata*, there are fiue or sixe Ports, very commodious for the rigging of shipping, to wit, *S. Vincents Port*, lying under the 33. degree of altitude, and besides the river *Vbay*: as also the *Port de la Canavea*, under 35. degrees of altitude: likewise the *Port de la Barca*, the river and *Port* of *Sant Francisco*, the *Ile* of *Sant Catharina*, a safe p[illegible] for shipping, the *Port Cerrado*, the *Port Riopholado*, the river *Tiraquiri* being 32. degrees. In the yeare 1545. in which time the Duke *Salazar* commanded, after the Death of *Don Pedro di Mendoza*, there hapned a strange accident in this Province, that a *Tiger* getting into a house by night tore a *Castilian* greeveously, lying in his bed in the sight of his wife, & sone: after pulling him out drag'd him to his Denne, where he devoured him. The Duke going out very earely in the morning with 50. Souldiers to seeke this beast, found him a devouring of his pray, & leaping towards him let fly his pistoll at him, and shooting the Tiger through his heart, kild him.

The Province of

TVCVMAN.

THe Province and Jurisdiction of *Tucaman* hath its situation in the *Midland*, the territoire whereof reacheth from the Province *de Los Chicas*, which are under the royaltie of the imperiall Citty of *Potosi* to the river *de la Plata*. It is a temperate Countrie, and consequently fruitfull, but hath hitherto noe Mines of Gold and Silver found in it. The places and habitations of the *Castillians* under one Bishop are these. 1. *S. Iago del Estero*, first called *del Varco*, lying under the height of 28. degrees and 85. miles to the Southward of *Potosi*, by the Lake and river *Estiero*. This is the Gouvernours Seate, The Kings Ministers, the Kings Treasurie, and the Bishops Seate, having a Cathedrall Church. The towne of *S. Maria de Talavera* is fiue and forty miles to the Northward of *Sant Iago* 40. miles from *Potosi* under the height of 26. degrees. The towne called *S. Michael de Tucuman* lies 28. miles from *Sant Iago* to the Westward, under the height of 27. degrees. It had a colonie putt into it, when as the father of *Garcia di Mendoza*, Marquesse *di Canieta* commanded there in the quality of Vice-roy. There are also other new townes, as *Londres* and *Chalcaque*, which they call the *Nevv Corduva*, in the Province *de los Iurias* and *Dragnitas*: the Inhabitants whereof removed of late yeeres unto some other place. The Natiues of this Countrie weare Wollen cloaths, cunningly woven with interlaced leather after the manner of the Spanish Carpets. It nourisheth a great number of Cattle, whose wool they use, and yeelds them good profit. They joyne house to house, lying not disperced or separated one from an other, having long streets, and joyning closse together, though the villages be but litle & few, everie familly dwelling within themselues and fence their houses round about with bushes and thornes, because of the continuall warre and ennimitie which is amonge them. The Inhabitants of the Countrie are very laborious, and are not given to drunkenesse, as some other Nations of the Indians are. Seuen great rivers water this Province, having besides aboue 80. lesser rivers and currents, much commended for the goodnesse of their waters. There are many goodly large & faire pastures, also for the feeding of Cattle. It is of the very same temperature both in Summer and Winter as *Castile* is: having a very cleare & sweete climate. The Captaines *Diego de Roias*, *Philippo Gutierraz*, and *Nicolas de Heredi*, were the first that discovered it on the South side from the *River de la Plata*, to *Gobotas Fort*.

The Province of

SANTA CRVZ DE LA SIERRA.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra, (whereof wee haue spoken heretofore) is likewise a *Midland* Province, bordering upon *Peru*, having receiued this name from the Capitall towne, seated in a dry place voyd of water. The towne is built at the foote of a hill in a plaine, from whence the Mountaines begins to rise, the houses for the most part being covered with Palme-leaues. There is a litle river comming out of a rock, which doth discharge it selfe in the next Lake, in which there are taken many savourie fish, which are brought into the towne. It aboundeth in household fruits, agreable to the soile as *Platanos*, *Guayabas*, *Pinnas*, *Granadillas*, *Ambabayas*, *Lurunias* and *Tucumays*, all well tasted. There are also *Dates*, the meale whereof is exceeding nourishing. There are likewise Grapes, Figgs and Melons, very like to those of *Castile*. But the Trees grow not so longe, for *Pomgranates* and *Quinces*, will not grow well there. Heretofore the Inhabitants thereof dwelt in houses made of dirt, with earthen walls, and kept raine water in pits, and oftentimes dyed for thirst. *Indish fruits.*

These *Indians* were greeveously molested by others called *Cheriguansaes*, as also the *Titanes* distant some 35. miles from them, who dwelt in a plentifull soile. In this Countrie of the *Titans*, there are Mines of Gold, of Silver and of Lead. And as by these Countries one enters into *Peru*: so at first was discovered the Negotiation betweene them, and the people dwelling in *Rio de la Plata* found out first Anno 1541, by *Nuflo de Chaves* a Spaniard. Within 30. miles of this place Eastward, lieth the Province of *Ytatin*, being full of Mines of all sorts of Mettall. Moreover, upon the Confines of *Santa Cruz*, there are other Countries and people, as the *Chivichicois*, *Los Mexos*, *Cheriguanaes* and *Tipiones*. Heretofore the Spaniards had here an other towne called *La nova Rioia*, and the village *La Baranca*, both destroyed by the barbarous *Cheriguanaes*, in that time when as te Vice-roy *Conde de Neyve* commanded over *Peru*.

THE DESCRIPTION OF CHILE.

THE Province of *Chile* taketh its denomination from the vehemencie of the cold & chilnes thereof, & lieth betweene the *tropicke* of *Capricorne*, *Peru*, and the Countrie of the *Patagones*; the one part of it *South*, the other *North*: On the West it hath *Mare Pacificum*, shut in by a very large tract, from the Confines of this region, and the Empire of *China*. In the same nature as *Europe* is, so is it subject to raine, thunder, and lightning, and alteration of the seasons of the yeare; saving that by the vicissitude of times, it is Summer there, when it is winter with us. You discover and see the *Pole Antarticke*, by the revolution of a small cloud, the Circumference vvhereof hath the *Pole* for its center. All this region is partly *maritimate*, and partly mountagnous. And that part which lieth next the sea coast, is most subject to heate. There are abundance of Cattle, and of *Austriges*, and the seeds, and fruits, which are brought thither out of Spaine prosper and growe quickly. Many rivers are frozen too, and stopp their currents in the night, by reason of the extremitie of the colde, but in the daye time the Sunne melts the yce and they runne againe. The Inhabitants are of a great stature and corpulent, wel limmed & couragious in warre. They use bowes and Arrowes. Their cloaths are the shinnes, and furres of wild-beasts, and Sea-wolues.

Name.

Bounds.

The Pole Antartick.

Fertility.

The Largenesse.

This Region extendeth 500 miles from North to South, and reacheth as farre as the *Straite of Magellanus*, and 400 miles from East to West, or from *Mar Pacificum* to the *Antlanticke*, and 500 miles beyond it. Nevertheless if ye take the Province of *Chile* more restrictly, and as it is now inhabited and manured by the *Spaniards*, it is not aboue 300 miles in length, & onely twentie in bredth, & some times lesse, but principaly towards the mountaines called *Cordillera los Andes*, it is of a large extent, and almost all waies covered with Snow. Now, thoug it is said, that the temperature of these regions are various, and that they are subject to heate, cold, & stormes, by reason of the alteration of the heigth of the Pole, under which they lye: yet notwithstanding the aire in some places is so milde, and the climate so good, that it will not giue place to any other part in *India*, either for the multitude of inhabitants, being almost situated (over against) and in the same heigth of degrees, as *Castile* is: or for the abundance of all sorts of victuals, and provisions, the plentie of all things. The opulentie of the mines, and other riches, as also for the power, might, agility, & dexterity of the Natiues, for which it maye contend, and compare with all the other Regions of India. The people are giuen to follow the warres; & are of a gigantine stature, being some of them eleuen foote high, that can hardly be brought into order, & Civilitie: In so much that they yet fight vaillantly for their liberties in the Mountaines, and in those places, where the *Cordilleras* confine, especially in the Provinces of *Arauco*, *Tucapel*, and the valley of *Puren*, which lies betweene the towne *de la Conception*, *Los confines*, and the *imperiall Citty*.

Temperature.

Fertility & disposition of the natiues.

Division.

It is devided into two provinces, viz. *Chica*, & the *Patagones*. The Countrie towards the midland is very mountainous, and unfruitfull: towards the sea-shore levell, fruitfull, and watered with many rivers, flowing from the mountaines; this being the chiefe benefit the Countrie reapeth from them. The Spaniards finde here good plenty of gold, abundance of hony, store of Cattell, and wine enoug for their owne use: the Vines brought hither out of Spaine prosper exceedingly.

In that part of *Chile*, which fronteth upon *Peru*, is the valley of *Copiapo*, which in the Indian tongue signifyeth the *Land of Iaspes*, for in the mount next adjoyning to it, they finde abundance of these precious stones, and because there are so many in these parts, they are litle sett by, and of no great value. This Valley hath an intervall, or space of 35 miles, and is bounded with an other valley called *Guasco* lying under the heigth of 29 Degrees. Next unto that lies the valley of *Chile*, more famous then all the other vallies in this Region, and as some say, from whence this province tooke its name. Here were heretofore found the golden mines of *Quillota* from which *Validiva* brought such great treasure, and riches.

Three valleys.

Now the first towne next unto *Peru* is called by the Spaniards *La Serena* built Anno 1544. by *Valdivia Governour of Chile* in the Valley of *Coquimbo* not farre from *Mar del Zur*, or the South sea. Ye haue the longest day there upon the 14 of *December*, being 14 howers longe, and the longest night upon the eleventh of Iune. *Lopes Vas* in the description of these regions reporteth, that there are but two hundred houses in this towne which is confirmed to be true, because *S. Francis Drake* landing here abouts, & marching with some of our Nation into the Countrie, to wit, with some three hundred light horsemen, & two hundred foote, made the whole Countrie to fly before him. For the rest, raine falls seldome there, and not passing three or foure times in a yeare.

Tenne.
La Serena.

Saint Iames towne called by the Spaniards *S. Iago* is the Metropolitan of all the Province, the first colonie of *Chile*, planted there by *Pedro de Vandivia* Anno 1541, it lieth under the heigth of 34½ degrees, 15 miles distant from the sea, and ten from the Valley of the *Chilois*. It is the Seate of a Cathedrall Church, and hath three Convents in it, viz. The *Dominicans*, the *Cordeliers* or *Gray-frayers*, and the *Mercenaires*. It is situated in a soile abounding in wheate, wine, and other things, especially, in rich mines of gold. It hath aboue ten thousand Indians tributaire, divided into sixe famillies or tribes. The port, or haven of *Valparayso*, lying upon the mouth of the river of *Topocalma* runns through it, and lies very commodious for it.

S. Iago.

In the Province of *Chucuito*, beyond the *Cordilleras de los Andes*, mountaines so called, are situate in a chill and a barren region, the townes of *Mendoza* and *Saint Iuan de la Frontera*, which were peopled by *Garcia de Mendoza*. The towne *Mendoza* lieth in the same heigth as *Saint Iago* doth; being 40 miles distant from it. There is an open way to it through the midst of the Mountaines, but very troublesome to passe, in regard they are covered continually with snow, which one shall meete with al. *Saint Iuan*

Mendoza & S. Iuan de la Frontera.

Mendoza.

CHILI.

Sierra nevado de Los Andes

Mendoça

Chucuito

S. Iuan de la frontera

Val de Copayapo

Val de Guasco

Val de Chile,
Val de Quillota

La Serena

Mapocho

S. Iago de la Nueva Estremadura

Promaucaes

I. Totoral

I. de Mazillones

SEPTENTRIO

MAR DE

P.te de Guan Fernando

AMSTELODAMI,
Henricus Hondius
excudit.

25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 Occ

35 ORI 36 ENS 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 45

Milliaria Gallica communia.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Leuca Hiſpanica.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

Milliaria Germanica communia.

10 20 30 40 50 60 70

Sierra nevado de Los Andes

Pulches

Lago Mallehampun

Villa Rica

Mariquina Val

Arauco

Caſa fuerte

R. Labapi

Tucapel

Puren

Impe rial

Gua dalan quen pr ov.

Agualay, Provincia de Ancud

Yorno

Cabo

P.te de S. Domingo

C. de Chanqui

Golfo de los Coronados

C. de la Villa

C. Felix

P.te S. Cipriano

P.te de Sn Thomas

Cabo de Iglesias

I. de Nuestra Señora del Socorro

C. de Diego Cardoſo

CHILI

maucaes

n Fernando

MERIDIES

35 OCCI 36 DENS 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46

de la Frontera lieth to the Soutward of *Mendoza*.

La Conception. The Towne called *La Conception*, is seated by the side of *Mare Pacificum* or the calme sea, and was peopled Anno 1550 under the conduct of *Petro de Valdivia*. The Governours keeps there their residencie since the Court or Soveraigne *Audience* brake up, which was held there from the yeare 1567. till Anno 1574. There are in it three Cloisters of *Dominican*, Gray, and Mercinarie Fryers: The Haven is a winding gulfe in the sea, having an Ile opposite against it, which lies as a bulwarke to defend it, so that stormes and tempests cannot hurt it. The Inhabitants are daylie troubled with the *Arauces* which are accounted the best souldiers of the *Chilois*, having good experience in the Art militairie, which is the cause that the king of Spaine, is forced to keepe strong garnisons of souldiers in them, having bene once sacked & destroyed by the *Barbarians*. To this Continent joyneth *S. Maries* Ile, which the Spaniards haue much adoe to keepe against the inroads of the *Barbarians*.

Villanueva de los Infantes. *Ville-neuva de los Infantes*, or *de los Confines*, was first of all made habitable by *Garcia de Mendoza*. It lies 16 miles from *la Conception*, and eight from the mountaines called *Andes*. It hath a Convent of *Iacobins* and *Cordeliers*: The Indians lye upon the confines, who by warrs and armes defend their borders; so that this towne cannot be kept and defended against the attempts of the Barbarians, but with a great garnison of souldiers. Throug this countrie passeth the famous river of *Biobio*, and others that falls into it, as also the river *Nivegueten*.

The Imperiall. The citty called *The Imperiall*, was peopled by *Pedro Valdivia* anno 1551, & lieth under the heigth of 39 degrees, being seated three miles from the sea. It hath a Cathedrall Church, and a Convent of *Cordeliers*, & *Mercenairies*. It hath within the Iurisdiction thereof 8000 Indians, which follow the warres. It is watered with the river *Cauten*, from which you may saile into the sea, though the haven be none of the safest. It is the *Metropolitan* of the second Bishoprick of the Kingdome of *Chile*. The soile is good for corne, but bad for vines, the grapes whereof seldome or never grow ripe there. They haue good store of pasturage for the feeding of neate, and cattell, but their kine giues them no good milke.

Villa Ricca. *Villa Ricca* is about some twentie miles distant from the sea, is situated upon the lake of *Mallabaugien*, which dischargeth it selfe into the sea by a river called *Rio de Tolton*. There is within it a boyling fountaine, (with two springs) as great and as bigg as a mans bodie. They haue also *Pine appels*, which the Spaniards call *Pinons de Libano*. This place was first inhabited by the same *Valdivia*.

Baldivia. But Baldivias towne, which for spight to its Founder was puld downe and so named, is seated almost in the very midst, to wit, betweene the Northerne confines of *Chile*, and the Strait of *Magellanus* in the Province of *Guadalanguen*, being two miles distant from the Sea, and 50 from the towne of *la Conception*. This region is fertile abounding in Indian wheate, & pulse. It hath excellent pasture grounds but yeeldeth no wine. Marchandizes, and other commodities are brought unto it by the river of *Valdivia*, which runns through it. It is also rich in most pure gold, having a commodious haven, which may easely be fortifyed. It hath bene sometimes spoyled by the Barbarians, but was afterward repaired by the Spaniards.

Osorno. *Osorno* is situated seuen miles from the sea side in a colde Climate, but rich in golde, and was first inhabited by *Garcia de Mendoza*. It hath a Convent of *Dominican*, of Gray fryers, and a Nunnerie, having under the commaund and jurisdiction of it, twentie thousand Indians.

Castro. Next this lies *Castro*, called by the Indians *Chilue*; lying betweene three or foure & fortie degrees of the *Æquator*, in the midst of the Iles, which spread themselues upon this coast along the great lake called *Ancud*. These places were peopled by *Lopez Garcia de Castro*, when he governed in the Empire of *Peru*.

Now the *Archipelagus* of the Iles is 42 miles distant from *Osorno* the greatest of them, being 58 miles long, in some places 9 miles broad, & in the narrowest part but two. The Sea flowes in betweene them to the *Andean* Mountaines. The aire is sharpe by reason of the cold hills and mountaines, it is fruitfull in wheate; and *Maize*, which is rare there, having mines of gold within the limits of them.

The Number of the Promontoires, Capes, Gulfes, Bayes of the Sea, & the inlandish rivers of Chile from the 26 degree of the Austriall Altitude to the 43, as followeth.

The Gulfe and Valley of Copiapo.
The River Guasco.
The Iles Totoral, of Muxillions, of Paxares.
The river Torall.
The Gulfe of Coquimbo.
The Gulfe of Tongoy.
The river of Limara.
The Promontoire del Governado.
The River la Liana.
The river Topocalma.
The Promontoire de Corona.
The River Maypo.
The Promontoire of Bairres.
The River Loro.
The River Maugne.
The Promontoire of Homas.
The River Irata.
The Promontoire de la Herradura.
The Gulfe de Penco.
The Promontoire de Biobio.
The Ile de Santa Maria.
The River Lapabi.
The River of Lebo.
The Promontoire of Carnero.
The Ile la Mocha.
The River Tolton.
The Gulfe Quela.
The Promontoire de Galera.
The River Bueno.
The Promontoire Valdivia.
The Promontoire Santa Marcelo.
The Promontoire de Chanqui.
Golfo de Los Coronados.
The Promontoire de la Valena.
The Promontoire Felix.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN, AND LE MAIRE.

Name & frō whome.

THE Strait of *Magellan*, called in Latin *Fretum Magellanicum*, and in Spanish *Estrecho de Magellanes*, was so named from *Ferdinando Magellanus* a Spaniard, being expert in Navigation, was earnestly entreated by *Charles* the Fifth, to finde (if possible it might be) a shorter cut to the *Molucces*. This request he willing to performe, addressed himselfe in his voyage, Anno 1520. taking his course Southward upon the 24. of August. When the Sea grewe calme, and that the stormie windes in Winter and the raging of the Sea begann to cease, he put out of the Haven, or *S. Iulians* Gulfe, where he had harboured, and layne still, to heare what would become of the mutuall warre and strife, which was betweene the Castillians and the Portugalls, and having sailed some daies Southward, at last came to *Promontorium S. Crucis*, or the *Cape of the H. Crosse*, in which place one of his ships by a storme had strooke, and by good happ came of well without any harme: he perceiving there, that the shoare, & Coast bending litle by litle Westward, was in good hope to finde out a *Fretum*, or a Strait: so that on the 26. of December he found an opening, sailing into it with his foure ships, and there coming into a Bay he lay still at ancker, and sent three of his ships out to discover the Strait, whereof one of them, in which was *Alvaro Meschita*, *Magellanes* Brother, gaue him the slip out of the Strait, and steered their course Northward towards *Africa*, and from thence after eight months voyage returned into Spaine, where he and his Companions were by commaund from the Emperour *Charles* the Fifth clapt up, and put in prison. The second shippe brought *Magellanus* intelligence, that this ouverture was but a Bosome or a Gulfe, or some great Bay, which was shallow and not deepe enough. The third ship had observed better by the flowing and ebbing of the Sea, that it must of necessity be a *Fretum*, or a through-faring Strait. This discouverie was made in the Winter time, when the night were 19. howers long. On either side of the shoares, aswell on their right as on their left hand, they saw an overgrowne wilderniss, but not a living creature in them, but onely on their left side, they perceived aloofe, as farre as they could discerne, a great many fires: in so much that they called this part of Land, *Terra del Fuego*, & were of the opinion, that the Natives had discovered them. *Magellanus*, then having lost two of his ships, trimmed up, and repaired the other three as well as he could, and upon the 22. day after he entred the straight, came into an other Sea, which they in regard of the calmenesse thereof, named *Mare Pacificum* and also *Mare del Zur*.

The discoverie of this Strait.

Terra del Fuego.

On both sides of this Strait are high Mountaines, and Cliftes being 40. leagues in length, or as some say 76. Dutch miles. It beareth no certaine bredth, for in some places it is two, three, fiue, or ten leagues broad, but where it is narrowest, and there it is properly called the *Strait* of *Magellane*: it is not aboue a mile, or halfe a mile, the course of the water being full of turnings and changes, and so violent, that when a ship is once entred, there is no returning. The water of the North-Sea, which runnes into this Strait upon the East side, with an entrance of 17000. paces, where the water of the South-Sea meets it (flowing in from the West) at *Promontorium desideratum* or the *Desired Cape*, with such a violence and raging noize, that all the water in this Strait seemeth to be a foame. On the West side, it hath a more soft and a slower course of ebbing & flowing, being here exceeding deepe. But the East side is very dangerous and hazardous to passe, because on both sides of it, there lies here & there many Shelues and Iles, which are much troubled with the raging & beating of the Sea: by the shore-side growes exceeding high trees, & from the loftie Mountaines, continually covered with snow, comes those dangerous counter-windes, that beate on all sides of it. After *Magellane* had stayed almost halfe a yeare upon this Coast; he discovered nothing, but Shoares & Sandes, the inland part of this continent being unknowe unto him, onely he saw that it was a vast, and a Mountainous Countrie covered with snow, & in regard of the fires they discouvered, gaue it the name of *Terra del Fuego*, as is said before.

We use to say, that *S. Francis Drake* was the first that (through this Strait of *Magellane*) sailed round about the World, which may be true (as *M. Heylin* saith) in a mittigated sense: viz. that he was the first Captaine or man of note, that achieved this enterprize. *Magellanus* himselfe being slaine in a Battaile by the Ilanders of the *Moluccoes*, and perishing in the midst of it: and therefore is reported, to haue given for his device, a Globe, with this *Motto*, *Tu primus circumdedisti me*. This navigation was begonne Anno 1577. and in two yeares and a halfe with great vicissitude of Fortun finished. Concerning which his famous voyage, a Poet then living directed to him this Epigramme.

Drake pererrati novit quem terminus Orbis,
Quemque semel mundi vidit uterque Polus.
Si taceant homines, facient te sydera notum;
Sol nescit Comitis non memor esse sui.

Terra Australis incognita, hath on the West side beyond the South Sea *Iava Major* and *Minor*, *Summatra*, *Nova Guinea* and the *Moluccoes*. On the East the *African* and *Æthiopian* Sea. And on the North this Strait of *Magellan*, and the Countrie of the *Patagones*. *Terra Australis.*

The whole Soile on both sides of this Strait, lying in the height of 52. degrees, is barren, vnfruitfull, and beareth no kinde of fruit or Corne; but hath good Pastures & fine trees. When you are passed from the East through this Strait, ye come then into a large

FRETI MAGEL-LANICI ac novi FRETI vulgo LE MAIRE exactissima delineatio

Notitia
Locorum circa Fretum Magell

a. S. Bartholomæ, Krayck, t'Schey's Plaguen eylandt
b. S. Ieroſme, Greetwel, t'groot Plaguen eylandt
c. Elizabeths eylandt
d. Maghelaens
e. Cæpe
f. Eolus
g. Witte bay
h. Willems bay
i. C. de Noſſau
k. Ridders bay
l. Graef Hendrick Frederichs bay
m. Onbegaenbay
n. Onghastige bay
p. Bessetenbay
q. Sorchelyche ree
R.S.T. Nieuwe straet
V. Eenhoge bergh waer van de verste gebroken landen can sien

C. de la victoria
Sorlingen
Suyuer eylandt
C. Desire
Sorchelyck ree
Islands Cabrera
Streams river
Rejniers bay
Spilbergens bay
Drakes bank
Brewer bay
Elizabeths bay
C. gallant
Cordes bay
Isles bay
C. Hollandt
C. Fireworck
Mosselbay
Elizabeths bay
Blauw bay
Westeyges
Patagonen of Reusen bay
Somer bay
boetsbay
Straet Magell
C. Maurits
C. de gracia
Valentyn de gamay
S. Bartholo. eylandt
MAR DEL ZUR
NOVUM MARE AUSTRALE
TIERRA

MAR DEL

NORTE

Fretum Magellanicum
L'es troict de Magellanes

Lectori Mco.

escriptionem hanc novam freti
gellanici nobis communicavit clarissi:
vir Bernardus Joannis Monasteriensis
ui novem menses in peragratione
huius freti impendit. sub duce
Sebalds de waerdt

elding der Straet Magellanes
le selve van Mr. Barent Iansz.
r van Munster door en weder
evaren en met syn Capiteyn Sebald
d met groot pericul syns levens
naersting ondersocht is.

Patagones maiori ex parte
sunt gigantes vastae magnitudinis
et ad summum 10. pedes longi

Fretum le Maire
Straet le Maire

Staten Lant

Mauritius
Landt

Valentyns baij

Pto del Buen
Suceso

Barnevelds
Eylandt

Miliaria Germanica communia

Miliaria Gallica communia

Mare Pacificum or Mar del Zur.

Sea, which is called *Pacificum*, becauſe of the ſtilneſſe, and calmeneſſe thereof, and becauſe *Magellanus* met there with no tempeſts or contrarie windes, it is likewiſe named *Mare del Zur*.

The maners of the Inhabitants.

The people & Natiues of the Countrie of *Terra del Fuego*, are as it is reported of a ſhort Stature, whereas the Inhabitants called *Patagones*, on the North ſide of the Strait, are exceeding great & tall like Gyants, ſome of them being 12. or 13. foote longe, being of a white colour almoſt like our nation, they haue a very lowde, & barbarous voice, which one would take to be rather the bellowing or lowing of a Bull, or of an Elephant, then of a man. They are as ſwift footed as a Hart, and runne ſo faſt, that they can hardly be ſhott with a peece, unleſſe one ſhootes at a whole crue of them, & hirs them unawares. When they haue warres one with an other, they chooſe them a Captaine, to whome all of them are obedient & execute his commaunds. They are ſo ſkillfull Archers, and ſo ſure marke-men with their Bowe, that whatſoeuer they aime at, they lightly hitt, and ſhoote the heads of their arrowes ſo farre into the ſide of a ſhip, that one can ſcarcely pull them out. They haue great bowes, and their bow ſtrings are made of the gutts of wilde Beaſts, being of the thickneſſe of a thumbe: beſides them, they uſe wodden Swords and Clubbs, there cloaths are ſkinnes of wilde Beaſt, but principally of great Porpeiſes and Sea-calues, which they daylie take.

The Deſcription of the

STRAIT LE MAIRE.

THe 15. of Iune Anno 1615. *Iacob le Maire* of *Amſterdam*, accõpanied with *Cornelius Schouten* of *Horne*, both Hollanders, ſetting ſaill out of the *Texel*, to diſcover the unknowne Southerne Countries, arrived upon the 7. of December in *Porto Deſire*, and after they had diſcovered the Ilands of *Sebald de VVeert*, lying upon the height of 51. degrees, they put againe into the Sea, running their courſe South-Eaſt, becauſe they ſaw the land bore that way, and making more to the landward, they perceiued an opening, out of which the water ebbed with ſuch a rage and violence into the North Sea, that the billowes thereof ſeemed to overwhelme their ſhips, into which Strait they entred in the after noone, and the next day, very early in the morning, being faire weather, they gott in further into the Strait, and firſt ran their courſe South, & then South-Eaſt, and at laſt directly South againe, diſcovering on both ſides of this Strait, very craggie Mountaines & rocks, and caſting out their plommet to ſound, found it 50. fadome deepe; where upon they rejoyced greatly, that for the benefit of their Countrie, and the good of all Navigatours they had found out this Strait and Channell, for which they gaue thankes to God.

Terra Mauritii de Naſſaw. Staet Land.

That part of the Land, which being entred into the Strait, lay on the Weſt ſide: they called *Terra Mauritii de Naſſovv*, the other on the Eaſt *Staten Land*, the Strait it ſelfe *Fretum le Maire*, after their Admirals name *Iacob le Maire*, which found it. The entrance into this Strait is 55. degrees & 30. minutes. It is in lenght ſeuen Dutch miles, or 28. of ours, and of a very faire, and equall bredth, plentifull of good fiſh, eſpecially Sea Calues and Whales, both at the entrance into it, and in the South Sea. There was abundance of greene Weedes, which floated upon the water, & the land was covered with Fowle, called *Pinguins*. In *Maurice-land* were exceeding high Mountaines covered with ſnow, but the *States-land* was Greene, & faire to beholde. Vnder the height of 75. degrees, they diſcovered ſome Ilands, which they named *Barnevelts Ilands*: for a perpetuall memorie of the diſcoverie of this Strait, they put up this inſcription or writing following upon a poſt.

Barnevelts Ilands.

In the name of God, Creatour of Heauen and of Earth, vvho diſpenſeth richly all his gifts, and by his providence maintaineth all things; to vvhoſe honour and glorie, all our purpoſes, actions, and doings ought to be directed. For aſmuch then as all Countries, Provinces and Common VVeales, vvhoſe vvelfare dependeth, and conſiſteth chiefely in Navigation, and the diſcoverie of unknovvne Countries, & that being diſcovered they might tend greatly to their praiſe, and the encreaſe of their povver and authority: VVe vvhoſe names are hereunto ſubſigned, make knovvne to all thoſe, vvho ſhall ſee, or read this preſents: That vve in Ianuarie Anno 1616. (after vve had put to ſaile vvith tvvo Shipps, the one called Concordia, the other Horne, by charge and commaund from the mighty Lords, the States Generall of the united Provinces, and the Illuſtrious, Maurice Prince of Orange, under the Admirall Iacob le Maire, & VVilliam Cornelius Schouten, to diſcover the unknovvne Countries lying on the other ſide of the South Pole) at laſt having met vvith many viciſſitudes of fortune, and paſſed through many daungers, haue found and paſſed through this Strait and paſſage, vvhich to this day vvas never found, through vvhich vve came out of the Æthiopian Sea, into the South-Sea, called Mar del Zur, lying in the height of 55. degrees, and 36. minutes, beyond the Strait of Magellane; vvhere the ſaid Seas joyne neere one to an other, and ſeing this cutt, and paſſage is much neerer, and may be performed vvith leſſe daunger then that, vvhich is through the Straits of Magellanus, and verely thinke, that it vvas never diſcovered, or found by any man before; vve haue thought good, to deſcribe unto yovv the adjacent Countries, vvhich lie on both ſides of this Strait. The firſt lying VVeſtvvard vve named Mauritius-land, and the other on the Eaſt ſide Staten-land, the Iles beyond it Barnevells Ilands, and the Strait it ſelfe, Fretum le Maire. And therefore haue vve vvith good right & equitie, appropriated the prærogative, & inheritance of theſe Countries, Seas, Ilands & the Strait it ſelfe, and the name of them to the Lords the States Generall, and the Illuſtrious Prince of Orange, having taken poſſeſſion thereof, and for the more aſſurance haue ſigned hereunto vvith all our hands. Giuen in the Shipp Concordia &c.

Iacob le Maire Admirall.
VVilliam Cornelius Schouten Stierman.
Coenraed Dirrickſen of Oſter Blocker Shippers mate.
Iohn Dirrickſen of Horne, Maſter of the Shipp of Horne.
Claes Peterſen of Ooſthuyſen Maſter of the Ship Cõcordia.
Cornelius Kimers van Rijſdam Shippers mate.

Anno 1525. the ninth of Iune, there was a Dutch Genleman unknowne, ſent *Mr. Heylin* the deſcription of this Strait, to inſert into this part of his *Microcoſme*, ſubſcribed G. B. and a litle under *Sub grundæ Taridus*, but whether this be the *Motto* of this Gentleman, or his name by way of *Anagramatiſme* he knew not. For his encouragement then he gaue him this direction: The newes of this new-found Strait coming into Spaine, the King in the yeare 1618. ſent to ſearch, whether the truth were anſwerable to the report. And finding it to be much broader, then the other, and not aboue ſeuen Dutch miles long: decreed, that being the more eaſie, and ſhorter cutt for *Navigatours*, and leſſe ſubject to dangers; his auxiliary forces, ſhould be ſent that way unto the Eaſt-Indiens, to defend the *Philippina* and *Molucco* Iland, and the way by the *Cape of Good Hope* to be left, in regard that every ſuch voyage, required twiſe as much time: beſides the varietie of Windes, and often change of the Aire, not onely troubleſome, but alſo full of diſeaſes, conſumed the one halfe of his men, before they returned. Whereas this way gayneth time (and if neede be, they may diſpatch buſineſſe in the Weſt, as they travell into the Eaſt) without any extraordinary danger or loſſe of men. Theſe were the very words of his letter. The intelligence giuen him in this letter was found to be confirmed in a narration of the voyage, made by *Captaine Don Iuane de More*, Anno 1618. at the command and charge of the King of *Spaine*: who preſently armed and furniſh'd eight tall Shippes, to ſend this new way unto the *Philippines* and *Molucces*, under the conduct of *Petrus Michaeiles de Cordoelen*. Since it hath bene found by experience, that euen from our parts to the *Molucces*, through this *Fretum de Maire*, is but a paſſage of eight months: *Sine ulla inſigni Navigantium clade*, ſaith the *Narrator*. And thus much of this Strait.

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